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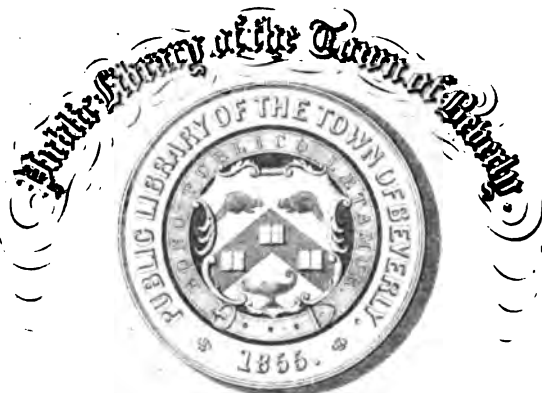
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Public Documents of Massachusetts:

BEING THE

ANNUAL REPORTS

OF VARIOUS

PUBLIC OFFICERS AND INSTITUTIONS

FOR THE YEAR

1903.

PUBLISHED BY THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH.

VOL. X.



BOSTON :
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INDEX TO PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.

SERIES 1903.

VOL. I.

Report of the Secretary of the Commonwealth,	46
Report of Treasurer and Receiver General,	5
Report of Auditor of Accounts,	6
Report of Attorney-General,	12

VOL. II.

Report of Tax Commissioner,	16
Aggregates of Polls, Property and Taxes,	19
Abstract of Returns of Corporations,	10
Report of Controller of County Accounts,	29
Report of Board of Conciliation and Arbitration,	40
Returns of Number of Assessed Polls, Registered Voters, etc.,	48
Report of Commissioner of Public Records,	52

VOL. III.

Report of State Board of Charity,	17
Report of State Board of Insanity,	68
Report of Trustees of the State Lyman and Industrial Schools,	18
Report of Trustees of the Danvers Insane Hospital,	20
Report of Trustees of the Northampton Insane Hospital,	21
Report of Trustees of the Taunton Insane Hospital,	22
Report of Trustees of the Worcester Insane Hospital,	23
Report of Trustees of the State Farm,	24
Report of Trustees of the State Hospital,	26

Report of Trustees of the Perkins Institution and Massachusetts School for the Blind,	27
Report of the Massachusetts School for the Feeble-minded,	28
Report of Trustees of the Westborough Insane Hospital,	30
Report of Trustees of the Massachusetts Hospital for Dipso- maniacs and Inebriates,	47
Report of Trustees of the Medfield Insane Asylum,	59
Report of Trustees of the Massachusetts State Sanatorium,	61
Report of Trustees of the Massachusetts Hospital for Epileptics,	62
Report of Trustees of the State Colony for the Insane,	70

VOL. IV.

Report of State Board of Health,	34
Report of Board of Registration in Medicine,	56

VOL. V.

Report of Board of Railroad Commissioners and Returns of Railroad Corporations,	14
--	----

VOL. VI.

Report of Commissioners of Savings Banks (Part I. — Savings Banks, Institutions for Savings, Safe Deposit, Loan and Trust Companies. Part II. — Co-operative Banks, Collateral Loan Companies, Mortgage Loan and Investment Companies),	8
--	---

VOL. VII.

Report of Insurance Commissioner (Part I. — Fire and Marine. Part II. — Life, Casualty and Assessment),	9
Report of Commissioners of Firemen's Relief Fund,	64

VOL. VIII.

Report of Secretary of State Board of Education,	2
Report of Librarian of the State Library,	3
Report of Board of Free Public Library Commissioners,	44

VOL. IX.

Report of Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture,	4
Report of the Hatch Experiment Station of the Massachusetts Agricultural College,	33
Report of Trustees of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, .	31
Report of State Dairy Bureau,	60

VOL. X.

Report of Chief of the District Police,	32
Report of Board of Prison Commissioners,	41
Report of Board of Police for City of Boston,	49
Report of Board of Police for City of Fall River,	58
Report of Adjutant General,	7
Report of Commissioner of State Aid and Pensions,	68

VOL. XI.

Report of Registration of Births, Marriages and Deaths, with Statistics of Divorce, and of Deaths investigated by the Medi- cal Examiners,	1
Report of Bureau of Statistics of Labor,	15
Statistics of Manufactures,	36
Report of Board of Gas and Electric Light Commissioners, .	35

VOL. XII.

Report of Cases of Contested Elections,	37
Report of Commissioners on Fisheries and Game, . . .	25
Report of Board of Harbor and Land Commissioners, . .	11
Report of Commissioners of Nautical Training School, . .	42
Report of Metropolitan Park Commission,	48
Report of Board of Registration in Dentistry,	38
Report of Board of Registration in Pharmacy,	39
Report of Civil Service Commission,	53
Report of State Highway Commission,	54
Report of Metropolitan Water and Sewerage Board, . .	57
Report of Wachusett Mountain State Reservation Commission,	65
Report of Commissioners on War Records,	66
Report of Greylock Commission,	67
Report of State Board of Publication,	69
Report of Charles River Basin Commission,	71

REPORT OF THE CHIEF

OF THE

MASSACHUSETTS DISTRICT POLICE,

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1903,

INCLUDING THE

INSPECTION AND DETECTIVE DEPARTMENTS.



BOSTON:
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Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF THE DISTRICT POLICE,
BOSTON, Jan. 1, 1904.

To His Excellency JOHN L. BATES, *Governor of the Commonwealth.*

GOVERNOR : — I have the honor to submit a report of the duties performed by the District Police for the year ending Dec. 31, 1903.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

RUFUS R. WADE,
Chief of District Police.



Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

REPORT.

Chapter 108, section 2, of the Revised Laws, provides that the chief of the district police shall report in print on or before the first day of January in each year in relation to factories and public buildings. Accordingly, I have the honor to submit herewith my twenty-fifth annual report.

Since the establishment of the district police, in 1879, successive Legislatures have added to the number and variety of its functions. As originally constituted, the district police force numbered 16 men. At the present time the number of officers in the several branches of the force, including the chief, is fifty-eight, of whom thirty-seven are detailed for service in the inspection department and twenty-one are assigned for detective duty.

An inspection of the statutes relating to the district police will indicate the extent, character and importance of its duties. It will be seen that detective work is an important part of the functions of this force. The records of this office and the testimony of the Attorney-General and the prosecuting attorneys of the several counties will show that vigilant and effective service has been rendered in this direction. The record of work done by the detective department would be an incomplete statement, because it cannot always include the miscellaneous matters which are brought to the attention of the force, and to which heed must be given. In this connection I desire to state that the qualifications required to make an efficient inspector are not those demanded in approved detective work. The task of inspectors of factories

and public buildings is of sufficient magnitude and importance to justify keeping it a distinct branch in this department. The assignment of those only who have special qualifications for the important duty of factory and other inspections has in the past resulted in a great degree of success in that part of our work. An instructive comparison might be made between the reports showing what the district police had done during the earlier years of its work, and the report herewith made.

LEGISLATION.

Among the important changes since my last report in legislation affecting this department are those contained in chapter 365, Acts of 1903:—

AN ACT TO CONFER ADDITIONAL POWERS UPON THE MEMBERS OF THE FIRE MARSHAL'S DEPARTMENT OF THE DISTRICT POLICE.

Be it enacted, etc., as follows:

SECTION 1. Section two of chapter one hundred and forty-two of the acts of the year nineteen hundred and two is hereby amended by inserting after the word "year" in the eighteenth line, the words:—The deputy chief, said chief aid and said additional aids shall each have the powers of district police officers and may be detailed for service in the detective department by the chief of the district police or by said deputy chief,—so as to read as follows:—*Section 2.* A new department of the district police is hereby created, with the powers and duties heretofore conferred and imposed upon the state fire marshal, his deputy, clerk, assistants and aids. Said department shall be called the fire marshal's department, and there shall be assigned to it the following officers, who shall be appointed by the governor, each to hold office for the term of three years from the date of his appointment:—A deputy chief, who shall have all the powers and duties heretofore conferred and imposed upon the state fire marshal, and shall have charge of the said department under the direction of the chief of the district police, at a salary of twenty-four hundred dollars a year; a chief aid, who shall have all the powers and duties heretofore conferred and imposed upon the deputy state fire marshal, at a salary of fifteen hundred dollars a year; and not more than six additional aids, each at a salary of one thousand dollars a year. The deputy chief, said chief aid and said additional aids shall each have the powers of district police officers and may be detailed for service in

the detective department by the chief of the district police or by said deputy chief. The chief of the district police may appoint for service in said department a clerk and a stenographer, each at a salary of twelve hundred dollars a year. In the organization of the fire marshal's department any person now in the service of the state fire marshal may be appointed or employed without civil service examination. The chief of the district police may at his discretion exercise any of the powers and perform any of the duties of the deputy chief, and may at any time detail any of the members of the detective department of the district police for service in the fire marshal's department. The deputy chief shall submit the annual report of his official action to the chief of the district police, who shall transmit the same to the insurance commissioner.

SECTION 2. A deputy chief of the detective department of the district police shall be appointed by the governor from the members of the district police, who shall be paid an annual salary of twenty-four hundred dollars. The deputy chief of the fire marshal's department serving at the time of the approval of this act shall be preferred for such appointment, and if so appointed he shall, without additional compensation, also perform the duties of such deputy chief of the detective department.

SECTION 3. The deputy chief of the detective department shall, in case of the absence or disability of the chief, act as chief of the district police.

SECTION 4. One additional member of the district police, to be assigned to the inspection department, shall be appointed by the governor.

SECTION 5. This act shall take effect upon its passage. [*Approved May 18, 1903.*]

It will be seen by the above act that additional powers are conferred upon the members of the Fire Marshal's department.

It also provides that a deputy chief of the detective department of the district police shall be appointed.

It is gratifying to me that Your Excellency selected for the position Joseph E. Shaw, who since the establishment of the Fire Marshal's department has been deputy chief of said department. Mr. Shaw's wide experience in detective work is an assurance that the duties of deputy chief of the detective department of this force will be faithfully and efficiently performed.

EMERY WHEELS.

The inhalation of the air of a metal polishing or grinding room, on account of the operation of the emery wheel, is most pernicious in its effect on the health of those who are forced to breathe it. It is a fact that cannot be successfully disputed, that the mortality among grinders and polishers who are not protected against this poisonous element is very great. The last Legislature was asked to enact a law requiring the use of fans or blowers where emery wheels or belts injurious to the health of employees are used, and the following statute was enacted : —

[CHAPTER 475, ACTS OF 1903.]

Be it enacted, etc., as follows :

SECTION 1. Any person, firm or corporation operating a factory or workshop in which emery wheels or belts or buffing wheels or belts injurious to the health of employees are used shall, within three months after this act takes effect, provide such wheels and belts with a hood or hopper connected with suction pipes, and with fans or blowers, in accordance with the provisions hereinafter contained, which apparatus shall be placed and operated in such a manner as to protect any person or persons using any such wheel or belt from the particles or dust produced by the operation thereof, and to convey the said particles or dust either outside of the building or to some receptacle so placed as to receive and confine the said particles or dust.

SECTION 2. Every such wheel shall be fitted with a sheet iron or cast iron hood or hopper of such form and so placed that the particles or dust produced by the operation of the wheel or of any belt connected therewith shall fall or will be thrown into such hood or hopper by centrifugal force; and the fans or blowers aforesaid shall be of such size and shall be run at such speed as will produce a volume and velocity of air in the suction and discharge pipes sufficient effectually to convey all particles or dust from the hood or hopper through the suction pipes and so outside of the building or to a receptacle as aforesaid.

SECTION 3. The suction pipes and connections shall be suitable and efficacious, and such as shall be approved by the district police.

SECTION 4. This act shall not apply to grinding machines upon which water is used at the point of grinding contact, nor to solid emery wheels used in saw mills or in planing mills or in other

wood-working establishments, nor to any emery wheel six inches and under in diameter used in establishments where the principal business is not emery wheel grinding.

SECTION 5. It shall be the duty of the district police and of factory inspectors, upon receiving notice in writing, signed by any person having knowledge of the facts, that any factory or workshop as aforesaid is not provided with the apparatus herein prescribed, to visit such factory or workshop and inspect the same, and for that purpose they are hereby authorized to enter any such factory or workshop during working hours; and if they ascertain, in the foregoing or in any other manner, that the owner, proprietor or manager of any such factory or workshop has failed to comply with the provisions of this act, they shall make complaint of the same in writing, before a court or judge having jurisdiction, and cause such owner, proprietor or manager to be proceeded against for violation of this act; and it is made the duty of the district attorney to prosecute all cases arising under this act.

SECTION 6. Any person failing to comply with any provision of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than twenty-five nor more than one hundred dollars, and in case of a second offence he shall be punished by the aforesaid fine, or by imprisonment in the county jail for a term not exceeding sixty days, or by both such fine and imprisonment. [*Approved June 26, 1903.*]

LABOR AND INDUSTRIAL LAWS.

The work of this department has been constantly increasing, not only along the lines of inspection as originally constructed, but including such additional provisions of the statutes as successive Legislatures have enacted. Much has been done to amplify and perfect the so-called labor laws, and consequently these add to the scope of the duties imposed upon the members of the district police.

At the time when the Massachusetts district police was constituted, now more than twenty-four years ago, the duties imposed upon it by law were comparatively few and simple. Our principal duties then comprised the enforcement of the laws relating to the hours of labor, the employment of children and the inspection of factories and public buildings. In this connection I mention the following, as showing the growth of legislation for the benefit of not only what are termed the industrial classes, but of the general public.

Among the many laws which the inspectors are now called upon to enforce are the following : —

The duties embrace the enforcement of the laws relating to the hours of labor ; the protection of operatives from unguarded machinery ; the employment of women and minors ; the schooling of children employed in factories and workshops ; the preservation of health of females employed in mechanical, manufacturing and mercantile establishments ; reports of accidents in manufactories ; safety appliances for elevators ; provisions for escape from hotels and other buildings in case of fire ; proper ventilation for factories and workshops, and uniform meal hours for children, young persons and women employed therein ; the suppression of nuisances from drains, and provisions for water-closets, etc., for the use of each sex employed in factories and workshops, and various other sanitary regulations ; the inspection of buildings alleged to be unsafe or dangerous to life or limb, in case of fire or otherwise ; the submission to the inspector for approval of a copy of plans and specifications of any building designed for certain public purposes, as factory, workshop, mercantile structure, hotels, apartment houses, lodging or tenement houses, above a certain height ; communication between engineer's room and each room where machinery is run by steam, in every manufacturing establishment ; proper safeguards at hatchways, elevator openings and well-holes in public buildings, factories and mercantile establishments ; forbidding the use of portable seats in aisles or passageways in public halls, theatres, schoolhouses, churches, public buildings, etc., during any service or entertainment held therein ; requiring fire-resisting curtains, approved by inspectors, for use in all theatres, etc. ; competent watchmen, lights in hotels, gongs or other proper alarms, and notices posted describing means of escape from fire in boarding and lodging houses above a fixed size, family and public hotels ; fire-escapes on tenement or lodging houses three or more stories in height ; prohibiting during working hours the locking of any inside or outside door of any building where operatives are employed ; public buildings and schoolhouses, in respect to cleanliness, suitable ventilation

and sanitary conveniences; the weekly payment of wages by certain corporations to each of its employees; the inspection of uninsured steam boilers; the examination as to the competency of engineers and firemen in charge thereof; the enforcement of the act relating to the manufacture and sale of clothing made in unhealthy places; the enforcement of the act relative to the heating of street railway cars; the enforcement of the act requiring specifications to be furnished to persons employed in cotton, worsted and woollen factories; the enforcement of the act requiring the use of fans or blowers where emery or buffing wheels or belts are used; and sundry other matters not necessary here to be specified.

CHILD LABOR.

A wave of renewed interest in the question of child labor has recently swept over the country, owing largely to the abuses practised in the mills of the southern States. The very recent development of manufacturing interests in these States has preceded the passage of factory laws, and accounts for these abuses.

Massachusetts finds itself in the vanguard in protecting the interest of children in the labor world. In every report which I have had the honor of making since I have had charge of this department, I have taken occasion to dwell upon the evil of permitting children of tender years to labor in factories and workshops. Gradually the limit of age has been increased. The first enactment in this direction was in 1874, and the last enactment was in 1892, which provides that no child under the age of fourteen years shall be employed in any manufacturing, mechanical or mercantile establishment.

Each of the amendments to the enactment of 1876 has been recommended by this department, and has later met a cordial support in its enforcement. It will be seen that the factory legislation is strengthened by the compulsory school law, which requires every child under the age of fourteen to be enrolled in some school. The law puts the issuing of certificates giving age and attendance into the hands of the school authorities, and makes it the duty of the truant

officers to look after children under fourteen who are not attending school. It is no part of the duty of factory inspectors to issue such certificates or to verify such statements of age and attendance. Their duty is to require that such certificates shall be filed with the employer. As a matter of fact, however, there is good understanding between the school authorities and inspectors, so that mutual assistance characterizes their work. This mutual action insures practically a thorough enforcement of both the educational and the factory law as relates to the employment of children.

It is not to be wondered at that, in the irritable state of public interest roused by abuses in other States, there should have been rumors and reports of a lax enforcement of the law in Massachusetts. No better evidence that these reports and rumors are lawless could be asked for than the fact that all complaints of the illegal employment of children made to this department during the last twenty-five years have been thoroughly investigated, and generally found to be baseless. Especially is this true of recent years, as the law has come to be accepted and approved throughout the State. On the part of this department the inquiry into complaints has been equally prompt when the charge has been made anonymously.

As to the validity of the school certificates, if, among the thousands issued by the school authorities, who have ample means of verifying the age of children presenting themselves, there should occasionally be one where false baptismal statements had been made in order to procure a certificate, it would be monstrous to charge upon such authorities general carelessness.

I have stated explicitly the part which the school authorities have in permitting the child to leave school, and the part of the inspector to guard against any child's employment without having its required school attendance, because of the general ignorance concerning the different functions of the authorities. The method of dividing the State into districts, and putting each district into the care of resident inspectors, still further insures that the law is complied with. Every inspector makes a weekly report of each day's work

to the head office. In this way the inspector becomes familiar with his district, and the chief office is in close touch with the work all over the State.

This plan has been diligently followed for nearly twenty-five years, and makes it nearly impossible that any long-continued violations of the law should escape attention. There has perhaps never been a time when the law was more fully observed than at present; and it is safe to say in the history of the world there has never been a state where children were so secure of educational advantages and so protected against the greed of either parents or employers. The law has become fixed in the customs of society, — a part of its blood and bone, as it were. It remains for the State to keep its watchfulness, and to permit no lowering of its high standard.

The following copies of letters, received from the superintendents of Fall River, New Bedford, Lawrence and Lowell, show that they are constantly on their guard against deception, and their earnest endeavor to ascertain the true facts in every instance : —

FALL RIVER, MASS., Oct. 26, 1903.

MR. RUFUS R. WADE, *Chief of the District Police, State House, Boston, Mass.*

MY DEAR MR. WADE : — I have your letter of October 23, and in reply I beg to state that in Fall River we persistently do everything we can to prevent the employment of children who are under school age. We do not accept the statement of any parent or guardian in regard to the age of a child who presents himself for a work certificate. We take every pains to certify the statement of the parent, and if the school census, which is taken with a great deal of care, fails to corroborate the statement of the parent, we send for the records of the school, or for the certificate of birth from the city clerk, or the certificate of baptism from the church at which the child was baptized. In the case of children who are over fourteen years of age, and have just come to this country, we require an official certificate of the date of birth. Not long ago I was persuaded that certain certificates presented at this office had been forged, and now we require that certificates of birth of children of immigrants lately arrived shall bear the seal and signature of the American vice-consul of the place from which they come.

14 REPORT CHIEF OF DISTRICT POLICE. [Jan.

I beg to assure you that a great deal of the time at this office and an almost unlimited measure of care are taken to see that the certificates issued by our department are strictly in compliance with the law. I am not at this time ready to suggest any change in the present law; but if amendments are proposed, I shall be glad to consider them and give you my opinion as to their value.

Very cordially yours,

WILLIAM C. BATES,
Superintendent of Schools.

LAWRENCE, MASS., Oct. 27, 1903.

MR. RUFUS R. WADE, *Chief of the District Police, Boston, Mass.*

MY DEAR SIR:—I am in receipt of your inquiry of October 23. Permit me to say in reply that we exercise every precaution against misrepresentation or deceit on the part of applicants for labor certificates, and have every reason to believe that we have reduced to a minimum the vicious practices. Whenever we discover any irregularity the certificate is revoked.

In my last annual report I discussed briefly the subject of labor certificates. I am pleased to mail you a copy under another cover.

Yours sincerely,

J. E. BURKE,
Superintendent of Schools.

NEW BEDFORD, MASS., Oct. 26, 1903.

MR. RUFUS R. WADE, *Chief District Police, State House, Boston, Mass.*

DEAR SIR:—I am in receipt of your favor of October 23. You ask for my co-operation to enable you to refute statements made by representatives of labor that the statutes regulating the employment of children are grossly violated. I take pleasure in giving you the information I think you may desire, and will give you any other information that you may wish.

I did not understand that New Bedford was included in the charges made that the statutes regulating the employment of children were grossly violated; and in connection with the meeting of the textile unions, held in Philadelphia recently, I understood that the labor representatives stated that New Bedford had not violated the statutes regulating the employment of children.

Our method of issuing certificates is as follows: First, every labor certificate to children is issued from my office direct by my clerks and under my direct supervision. The clerk is instructed to require of the parent a certificate of birth duly acknowledged by the city clerk, town clerk, priest or minister of the parish, if it is possible to secure such certificate. We require applicants whose chil-

dren were born abroad to send abroad for these certificates, if there is a possibility of securing them. In case a certificate is presented signed by city clerk, town clerk, priest or minister, certifying to the birth or baptism of such child, and when any such certificate shows a child to be over fourteen years of age, the clerk issues a certificate, requiring every feature of the law in the way of oath by parent or guardian to be made. When there seems to the clerk to be the least doubt as to the age of the child, the case is referred to me, and I give the matter my attention. If in my judgment it is impossible to secure any further evidence than the census returns and the word of the parent or guardian, and I judge the child be of the age claimed for it by the parent or guardian, I order a certificate issued.

I know of no way by which the requirements of the statutes can be better administered in my office. Of course we find occasionally instances where the overseers or second hands employ children who do not have any certificate from this office. But those cases are rare, and it is usually found that the mistake is made by some new mill official, who has come from another State where the laws are not so stringent.

Now, as to your direct questions. First, as to what extent children obtain certificates through misrepresentation as to age or otherwise. I will say that, if I have not answered it already, I believe the cases are rare. Second, you ask if I advise any change in the present law relating to children; and, if so, what change. I do not think that I would modify the law, except in one particular. I would not permit children to work in manufacturing establishments earlier than fourteen at any time. But I would allow in the long summer vacations and other vacations children over twelve or thirteen years of age to work in mercantile establishments and light employment outside.

Yours very truly,

WM. E. HATCH,
Superintendent of Schools.

LOWELL, MASS., Oct. 31, 1903.

MR. RUFUS R. WADE, *Chief of District Police, Boston, Mass.*

DEAR SIR:—Your letter of October 28, asking as to our method of granting work certificates, etc., is received, and in answer I beg leave to report as follows:—

1. Applicants for such certificates must come to us with an employment ticket (sample enclosed) from a prospective employer, and accompanied by a parent or guardian, to receive any atten-

tion. If, then, the aforesaid parent or guardian testifies under oath to the age of the applicant, if the age so testified to is over fourteen, and if there is no reason to doubt the correctness of the statement so made, a certificate is granted. If, however, the applicant is not manifestly over fourteen, further proof is required, such proof being usually a record of birth. Such records are easily obtainable if the applicant was born in Lowell or in Canada, but are less easily secured when they must come from Greece, Russia, Syria or Armenia. In doubtful cases, however, we insist, and the applicant must wait unemployed (a waiting which is sometimes a great hardship) until the desired proof is obtained.

2. In answer to your question as to certificates obtained through fraud, I must admit that such fraud is doubtless possible, though the cases of it are, so far as I know or can judge, very few. I have never known positively of but one, and one other probable case is now under investigation. The fraud we most suspect takes the form of substitution. A child manifestly over age, a foreigner with an unpronounceable name, can properly get a certificate for himself, and it is very difficult for us or a prospective employer to detect the fraud, if this certificate is passed to a younger brother, or even to a friend, possibly for pay. If newspaper reports can be trusted, such substitutions have been worked on the civil service examiners in Boston, and on the examinations for admission to Harvard College; and we make no claim to infallibility or even to greater wisdom and skill than the examiners just mentioned, while the difficulties under which we labor are ten-fold greater than theirs. I am sure, however, that our work is done faithfully and conscientiously, and with as much success as can reasonably be expected.

3. I can suggest no improvement in the law, unless it be to make more clear and definite the employment tickets, so as to remove or lessen the possibility of a ticket obtained by one person being used to obtain a certificate for another. We always attach the ticket to the certificate, and if the ticket is full and complete, and if employers will see that the description fits the person presenting the certificate, then the possibility of substitutions will be prevented or greatly lessened.

Very truly yours,

A. K. WHITCOMB,
Superintendent of Schools.

COPY OF EMPLOYMENT TICKET IN GENERAL USE.

EMPLOYMENT TICKET.

*Law of 1888.**When* _____*Height* _____*Complexion* _____*Hair* _____*presents a certificate duly signed, I intend to employ* _____*Lowell, Mass.,* _____ *190*

Signature of intending employer or agent.

REGULATION OF MEAL HOURS.

In the earlier days of factory life a serious evil was the irregularity and insufficiency of the time allowed for meals. It was then a matter of convenience or hap-hazard, and the effect was necessarily more or less detrimental to health. Now, women and young persons, five or more in number, who are employed in the same factory, shall be allowed their meal times at the same hour, except that any such persons who begin work in such factory at a later hour in the morning than other such persons employed therein may be allowed their meal times at a different time; but no such persons are permitted to be employed during the regular meal hour in tending the machines, or doing the work of any other woman or young persons in addition to their own. No woman or young person must be employed for more than six hours at one time in a factory or workshop in which five or more persons are employed, without an interval of at least half an hour for a meal; but such person may be so employed for not more than six and one-half hours at one time if such

employment ends not later than one o'clock in the afternoon, and if he or she is then dismissed from the factory or workshop for the remainder of the day ; and the limit is extended to seven and one-half hours, when sufficient opportunity is given for lunch, and the day's work ends not later than two o'clock in the afternoon, if he or she is then dismissed from the factory or workshop for the remainder of the day. To insure regularity, it is required that a printed notice of the hours of labor and meal times shall be hung up in a conspicuous place in each factory.

The chief of the district police, if it is proved to his satisfaction that in any other class of factories or workshops it is necessary, by reason of the continuous nature of the processes or of special circumstances affecting such class, to exempt it from the provisions of the two preceding sections, and that it can be done without injury to the health of the women or young persons affected thereby, will authorize such exemption.

ELEVATORS.

Enlightened self-interest is supposed, in theory, to be a sufficient guarantee for protection against ordinary accidents ; but the experience of the State inspectors makes it clear that vigilance and minute inspection are needed safeguards. The inspectors have thoroughly canvassed as many cities and towns as the limited time would allow, and the results of such inspections have not always been of a gratifying import. Even in cases where an approved safety attachment has been applied, its liability to get out of order is such that frequent inspections should be made for the protection of those who own, lease or use elevators. What seems to be demanded, and in fact is required for the highest attainable degree of safety, is a contrivance simple in construction, sure in action, and that may be instantaneously applied. It must be strong, automatic, and ready for service at an instant's warning. If the shipper rope slips or breaks, or the hoisting machinery becomes disarranged or ineffective from any cause, the person in charge of the car or cab ought to be able to stop it at once, and hold it without shock or jar.

IN RELATION TO THE INSPECTION OF BOILERS, AND ENGINEERS' LICENSE LAWS.

The boiler inspection law, which has been in operation so many years without material criticism, may be considered as more than a fairly good law. No material change has been made in it since its first adoption. Boilers continue to explode all around us at the rate of nearly five hundred a year, while not a single steam boiler has exploded in this Commonwealth which was under the supervision of the State inspectors.

The engineer's license law, which has met with more or less criticism and some immaterial changes, still remains closely allied to the principles of the original statutes. This law is not perfect, and never will be, as has been before remarked, until all progress stops. There are some objectionable features in it which are susceptible of improvement, and in all probability would be corrected, could those most immediately interested agree as to what they are and what to substitute.

No fair-minded man can question the great advance in the standard of engineers in this State since this law went into effect. It has spurred them to efforts as nothing else ever would; and the average engineer to-day is familiar with methods and problems which previous to this law were known only to experts. Formerly very little attention was given by engineers to the economical adjustment of the valves of steam engines, and the indicator and the planimeter were instruments known only to the mechanical engineer and the technical student. Now they are as familiar almost as the steam gauge and the clock.

The literature to be found in engine rooms previous to this law was largely of the yellow-covered and sensational character; to-day there will be found in nearly every engine room a library of more or less pretensions on steam engineering and mathematics.

These things are positive evidence that the law in the main is a good one, and has come to stay.

CLOTHING MADE IN TENEMENT HOUSES.

During the year 1890 the public mind was wrought to a high pitch of indignation in consequence of the introduction of an entirely new system of employment in the clothing industry, commonly designated as the sweating system.

A careful investigation of the conditions under which clothing was being manufactured, particularly in the cities of New York and Boston, and intended for sale within this Commonwealth, fully justified the agitation which was demanding legislation for the suppression of this system of employment, and resulted in the enactment by the Legislature of 1891 of the law entitled "An act to prevent the manufacture and sale of clothing made in unhealthy places." No more humane law has been enacted within the history of labor legislation; and, as a measure in the interests of public health and safety, its importance is beyond dispute.

The sweating system in the clothing industry has been the subject of national and State legislative investigation, and the initiative of Massachusetts has been followed by similar legislation in New York, Ohio, Illinois and Pennsylvania.

That the tenement house system of manufacture had taken firm root within this State was verified by the reports of the inspectors assigned for the enforcement of the law; but by the vigorous application of the requirements of the law the proprietors of these so-called sweat shops were compelled to vacate the obscure attic and cellar of the worst form of tenement houses, where filthy rooms, extreme heat and stifling air were the rule, for rooms in buildings devoted to manufacturing purposes, where the wise sanitary laws of our Commonwealth could be effectively enforced, and where the employment of women and children could be regulated by our labor laws.

Experience gained in the enforcement of the law disclosed its deficiency in dealing with the most vital feature of the sweating system, and the one most dangerous to the public health, viz., the making and finishing of clothing by private families in their homes without restriction. To remedy this fault the law was amended in 1892, compelling private fami-

lies to procure a license before beginning work on wearing apparel of any description ; and an amendment to the law in 1893, imposing a fine of fifty dollars upon any person, firm or corporation giving wearing apparel to be made or finished in any tenement or dwelling house by any family not holding a license therefor. The conditions upon which a license is granted require cleanliness in apartments and surroundings, a notice to the inspector in case of removal and also in the event of the occurrence of contagious disease in the building in which the person holding a license resides.

Further perfecting amendments to the law were enacted by the Legislature of 1898, since which time no obstacle to its enforcement has been presented ; and we feel assured that as it now stands it is impossible for a tenement-house workshop to exist in this State, and that the conditions surrounding the manufacture of clothing are as securely safeguarded as is possible by human effort, unless, as is suggested by some, the manufacture of wearing apparel by private families in their homes be prohibited by law.

That the labor of enforcing the license provision of the law is no light one can only be appreciated when we consider the numerous branches of the clothing business in which the labor of families in their homes can be utilized, and the ever-changing circumstances of the people of our great cities. The opportunity for earning in this branch of labor has been so reduced by competition that the remuneration is attractive only during periods of extreme financial stringency, and is rarely permanent as a means of livelihood.

REPORT OF WILLIAM H. PROCTOR.

SIR : — The steamer “ Lexington ” was put in commission on the third day of May, and went into winter quarters on the fourteenth day of October.

Menhaden and squeteague have been plentiful in Buzzard's Bay during the summer. During the month of September there has been a large fleet of boats in the bay, from which large quantities of mackerel were taken with hook and line.

Menhaden steamers have been numerous, cruising through

and in the vicinity of the bay, but there has not been any attempt to set a seine in Buzzard's Bay, to my knowledge. The presence of the steamer "Lexington" in Buzzard's Bay has the effect of making the fishing steamers operate in other waters, and as far as said bay is concerned the law has been observed to the letter.

The lobster law has been ineffective from the time it was enacted, for the reason that it is impossible to strictly enforce it. I would recommend a close season from July 4 to January 1 of each year, and a heavy penalty for any person who used any lobster traps between said dates.

SUMMARY OF INSPECTION WORK.

The records of this department show that 8,590 manufacturing, mechanical and mercantile establishments have been inspected since my last report.

Careful attention has been paid to the safety of elevators, and the reports of the inspectors show that 2,174 elevators have been inspected during the year.

The reports of the inspectors show that the number of young persons employed in manufacturing, mechanical and mercantile establishments and workshops is 18,816; male adults employed, 359,881; female adults employed, 205,768.

CLOTHING INSPECTION DEPARTMENT.

Summary of Licenses.

Inspections and licenses granted,	544
Inspections and licenses refused,	193
Inspections and licenses transferred,	101
Inspections and licenses renewed,	207
Inspections and licenses revoked,	163
Licensed and unlicensed tenements visited,	1,523
Total inspections and visits,	2,719
Licenses outstanding Oct. 1, 1903,	1,585

BOILER INSPECTION DEPARTMENT.

Summary of Examinations.

Licenses granted,	4,065
First class,	72
Second class,	264
Third class,	403
Special,	1,690

Firemen,	1,205
Low-pressure firemen,	46
Hoisting,	360
Steam fire engineers,	21
Licenses refused,	1,808
Licenses revoked,	14
Licenses renewed,	4,673

Summary of Inspections.

Boilers inspected,	2,448
Defects found,	5,788
Dangerous defects,	1,842
Boilers ordered repaired,	1,036
Boilers condemned,	30

VENTILATION OF SCHOOLHOUSES AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Looking back for a period of over fifteen years, it seems incredible that there should be at the present time opposition to any rational plan of providing sanitary methods and suitable ventilation in public buildings and schoolhouses. Popular science has made familiar the evils of bad drainage, insufficient ventilation, and other sources and feeders of disease. To argue in the face of the lessons of universal experience seems to be as useless a task as an attempt to prove the multiplication table. No sane man knowingly drinks dirty water. Why should he breathe foul air? Is the pollution less objectionable because the means to prevent it occasion a little trouble and sometimes expense? But what shall be said of the daily infliction of bad air upon many thousands of school children, who, if they knew the perils they are subjected to, are powerless to escape them? In this connection I desire to call attention to section 54, chapter 106, Revised Laws.

SECTION 54. Every public building and every schoolhouse shall be kept clean and free from effluvia arising from any drain, privy or nuisance, shall be provided with a sufficient number of proper water-closets, earth closets or privies, and shall be ventilated in such a manner that the air shall not become so impure as to be injurious to health. The provisions of this section shall be enforced by the inspection department of the district police.

The enactment of this law placed upon the inspection department of the district police an important and onerous

task, the full performance of which has required much time and constant watchfulness. The above section called for careful information upon two important points upon the part of the inspection department, for a proper discharge of their duty under the same: first, when may the air in any public building or schoolhouse be properly considered "so exhausted as to be injurious to the health of the persons present therein?" Second, what should be the amount of fresh air supplied and foul air removed from any public building or schoolhouse, to keep the air fit for respiration and not injurious to the health of the persons present therein? Upon a correct and proper settlement of these two important questions must the action of the inspection department be based in the enforcement of the law.

Being at the outset unfamiliar with these matters, we did not undertake to proceed at random upon any impressions of our own received upon entering any public building or schoolhouse, but sought with much care information from the best authorities thereupon, with the following results:—

First, that the purity or impurity of air is determined by the proportions of carbonic acid gas found present therein. Its excessive presence indicates the presence of other injurious matter in excess. Air is admitted to be pure when it is found to contain only about 4 parts carbonic acid gas in 10,000. Of course it cannot be expected that air can be kept up to this standard of purity in public buildings or schoolhouses occupied by a large number of persons constantly exhaling impurities. Certainly the nearer it can be approached, the better; but we find authorities agree that air which does not contain more than from 8 to 12 parts of carbonic acid gas in 10,000 is not especially injurious to the human system. Drs. Parkes and Chaumont have laid down the rule that, when the air of a room has a perceptibly musty, unpleasant odor to a person entering it from without, the air is unfit for respiration, and will sooner or later produce disease; but we have not considered it expedient to proceed upon our sense of smell (as upon this principle no two persons would agree), but where there has been the least doubt regarding the condition of the air, we have caused a scientific test to be applied.

Secondly, in relation to the fresh air supply and foul air removal, we have found in our researches quite a difference of opinion among eminent authorities regarding the amount necessary to securing good ventilation; but, as valuable progress has been made in this matter, as in almost everything else, we feel ourselves justified in accepting as our guide the more modern authorities. Dr. John S. Billings, one of the latest, and recognized as one of the best, authorities on ventilation, says:—

Assuming that all the fresh air is to enter through the ducts provided for that purpose, and that we are to deal with substantial buildings, I would advise that heating surface, foul and fresh air flues and registers be provided for an air supply of one cubic foot per second per person, for rooms which are to be occupied constantly. When the room is to be occupied but three or four hours at a time, and is thoroughly aired in the interval, the amount may be reduced to three-quarters of a foot per second, or 2,700 cubic feet per hour. This, for instance, is a proper allowance for school-rooms, halls of assembly, theatres, etc. I certainly do not believe that 80 cubic feet of air per minute per person in rooms constantly occupied will secure good ventilation. Under such circumstances, the air will become markedly foul, and will exercise a very deleterious influence upon the health of the occupants, who will be especially liable to consumption and allied diseases, if they continue to remain in it for any great length of time, and will suffer from headache, loss of appetite, want of energy, etc., from even a comparatively short exposure to such vitiated atmosphere as this will produce.

Other authorities fix the amount at about 3,500 cubic feet per hour per person. An allowance of 3,000 cubic feet per hour per person is given by Dr. Parkes, and this seems to have been accepted by most modern sanitarians. Mr. Robert Briggs, C.E., in his paper on the ventilation of halls of audience, read before the American Society of Civil Engineers, says:—

It seems pretty well established, for rooms continuously occupied by persons either in good health, or at least not subject to offensive disease, that 80 cubic feet of air per person per minute, if of proper temperature and humidity, if adequately introduced and removed into and from rooms which have a cubic capacity of

not less than 1,000 cubic feet per person, will healthfully and satisfactorily ventilate such rooms.

It will be noticed that Mr. Briggs' requirements are less than others quoted. But against that should be placed the large space per person stipulated. The Board of Health of the city of Boston, in their report for the year 1887, say, in relation to public schools : —

There ought to be such space for each pupil, and such frequent changes of air, as will keep the room free from perceptible odor without producing uncomfortable drafts of air. To do this, you must give each pupil about 3,000 cubic feet of fresh air hourly.

In a lecture delivered by Prof. F. W. Draper before the teachers of public schools, he said : —

The ordinary conditions of the unrenewed air of a schoolroom are quite enough to astonish us, if we stop a moment to think of them. For there are not only the inevitably vitiating effects produced by respiration and the constant activity of the skin in persons who are healthy and cleanly, but the additional exhalations proceeding from unclean bodies, from ill-odored mouths, from decaying teeth, from dirty clothing, too frequently accompanying the city school boy or school girl to the crowded room which is the scene of their daily tasks.

The effects of breathing and re-breathing an atmosphere thus charged with harmful matters are not far to seek. Every one of us must have experienced at some time or other the noxious influence of an air thus vitiated. We all remember the unpleasant closeness, the headache, languor, and sometimes nausea, resulting. We are told of the poisonous effects, in the form of fever, coming from larger doses of this irrespirable air. There is another important thought in this connection. Besides these direct effects of inhaling a foul atmosphere, an indirect and not less significant consequence is recognized. Disease may be powerless in its assaults on the perfectly healthy human system, while it may find lodgment in a body which bad air, by lowering the tone and depressing the vital vigor, has made an easy victim of epidemic influence. Many a case of sickness proves fatal on account of an unperceived prostration of the sufferer's strength by continuous exposure to an atmosphere impure from exhalations from the body; and many children yield easily to contagious disease through the devitalizing effects of breathing an unwholesome schoolroom air.

It is an indisputable fact that the air is never found absolutely pure in densely populated places or in occupied apartments. In such localities it is always a question of degree. The act of respiration, and the emanations from the person, which, although insensibly, are constantly taking place, vitiate it to a serious extent. Practically each person vitiates 3,000 cubic feet of air in an hour, and hence this amount must be drawn out in the same length of time, and its place supplied by an equal quantity of pure air.

For example, take a schoolroom capable of holding 50 pupils; whether the room is large or small, or the ceiling is high or low, the quantity of air in the room is of little moment when compared with the total quantity required when the room is occupied. The best authorities tell us that not less than 30 cubic feet of air per minute is required for each person, to maintain even a reasonable degree of purity; taking, then, the low standard mentioned per minute for each individual, 50 persons would require 50 times 30, or 1,500 cubic feet per minute. Take the dimensions of the ordinary schoolroom occupied by 50 pupils, which will vary but slightly from the following figures, — length, 30 feet; width, 28 feet; and height, 12 feet, — and we find the cubic contents to be 10,080 feet. Dividing this sum by 1,500, the amount of air required per minute by the occupants of the room, we find as the result less than 7, representing the number of minutes during which the air of such a room would retain a reasonable degree of purity without being changed by the renewal of pure air. Regardless of the size of the room, we should supply to 50 persons occupying the same 1,500 cubic feet of air per minute, and this amount should be the minimum.

It would seem that there could be no misapprehension as to the scope of this act or the exact meaning of this section. A public building or schoolhouse may not be in such a filthy and unwholesome condition as to call for the interference of the Board of Health; yet its ventilation may be radically bad, its drains or privies defective and foul, its air laden with vile effluvia injurious to the health of the persons therein.

The history of the legislation in Massachusetts concerning the so-called industrial population, taken as a whole, from the period when the ten-hour law was enacted to that of the latest statute relating to sanitary provisions, shows that no theory or scheme of alleged improvements has secured the attention of the Legislature until a solid basis of facts was presented for consideration.

It has always seemed reasonable that, since a large portion of the time of young children is spent in the school-room, the proper conditions for health and comfort should be secured at any cost. The rooms should be large enough to prevent overcrowding; they should be kept clean, properly heated, supplied with an abundance of sunlight and pure air, cheerful in all their appointments, and free from contamination of every sort. If the air of a schoolroom is loaded with foul odors, and so poisonous that its effects are visible in the sickly and languid faces of the scholars, they might as well be at once dismissed into the open air, and the attempt to educate be abandoned until the conditions are radically changed.

Impure air, defective drainage, overcrowding and like evils not only undermine health and impair vigor, but are serious impediments to the work of teaching. The too common impression upon this matter of ventilation is that the adoption of any effective system necessarily involves enormous expense; and that there is no alternative but to employ some complicated and costly method, or to rely upon the antiquated and senseless custom of reducing temperature and furnishing fresh air by flinging open windows and doors.

The inspectors during the past fifteen years have not only obtained knowledge of facts as to the actual condition of the schoolhouses in the State, but have sought, with much care, information from the best authorities accessible to them.

Expert testimony substantially agrees as to the elements of danger which may be usually expected under given conditions. Analysis of air, properly made, shows with accuracy the proportion of vitiated elements therein; and, while it cannot be rationally expected that the sanitary conditions of public buildings and schoolhouses should be always up to

the highest standard of purity, it is the duty of this department to insist that the law shall be strictly complied with by all whom it embraces.

VENTILATION PRACTICALLY CONSIDERED.

One of the most important matters to be considered in the ventilation of a schoolhouse or other occupied building is the proper circulation of the air admitted or forced into the rooms.

In the ordinary method of admitting the fresh air at seven or eight feet above the floor, the utmost economy in ventilation is only attained when all the air supplied to the room is brought down to the breathing plane before removal. Some ventilating engineers appear to think that to secure good ventilation in a schoolroom it is only necessary to supply an amount of air sufficient to theoretically keep the impurities down to an approved standard; and that the question of proper circulation of air, and proper arrangement, size and location of inlets and outlets, on which such circulation so largely depends, are matters of little importance. If it were only necessary to force in and take out the air at any convenient point and at any velocity, it would not require an expert to design an effective system of ventilation. Unfortunately, the results obtained by the designers of such systems do not come up to the desired standard.

The regulations of this department allow a difference of three degrees in temperature between any two points in the breathing plane in the occupied portion of a schoolroom. It is a common occurrence for the inspectors to find five or six degrees difference in rooms, with badly located inlets and outlets, where the supply of air is abundant for good ventilation, with a corresponding variation in the amount of carbonic acid found at different points in the room. With the proper arrangement of all parts of a system such variations do not appear. The careful examination and scientific tests made by the inspectors of this department easily show the ratio of effectiveness of any system of ventilation, and the plans drawn by them, and exhibited from year to year in my annual reports, show how the best work is being accomplished.

BUILDING INSPECTION DEPARTMENT.

REPORT OF INSPECTOR JOHN T. WHITE.

Class No. 1. District No. 1.

SIR : — In compliance with orders, I have the honor to submit the following summary of my work as inspector of public buildings for the year ending Oct. 15, 1903.

Plans of buildings received,	60
Directions given for changes in egress, means of preventing spread of fire and ventilation,	59
Number of inspections of buildings made,	271
Orders given for changes in buildings,	39

The number of plans filed, as given in this summary, affords but little indication of the amount of work done in the examination of plans. It is frequently the case that several plans are submitted by architects for the same building; each plan also includes the plans for ventilation. As a general thing, from two to three or more plans for that work are submitted for examination and approval by the engineers or contractors. The necessary correspondence and consultations with architects, committees and other interested parties make up a large amount of office work. Owing to the large district covered by a State inspector of buildings, considerable amount of time is also taken up in travel, as he may be all day in inspecting and in going to and returning from one building.

As in years past, I have to report continued progress in all that pertains to my work; better egress, better means of preventing spread of fire, better ventilation in all new buildings erected during the year, and also many improvements in older buildings.

REPORT OF INSPECTOR HENRY J. BARDWELL.

Class No. 1. District No. 1.

SIR : — I respectfully submit a report of my work in this district during the past year.

Plans of new buildings received : —

Apartment and tenement houses,	39
Factories and additions,	18
Hotels,	2
Fire stations,	1
Students' dormitories,	1

**DESIGN FOR DIRECT-INDIRECT RADIATOR. DRAWN BY INSPECTOR
JOHN T. WHITE.**

This radiator is designed to be used in small halls or in churches, where it may be easy to provide for a strong exhaust leg of a ventilating system, but difficult to arrange for a straight indirect method of heating and supplying air. Almost any direct radiator may be used, or a coil of pipe. The radiator is first cased in metal, and may then be finished in wood in any way desired.

The fresh-air opening has an area of 2 square inches for each square foot of radiation; but the supply of air from outside may be controlled by damper, as shown, which can be held in any position. The inside damper is always open or shut. When open, and the air is taken from the room, the effect is of course nearly the same as a direct radiator. Such a radiator, with 100 square feet of surface, has been found to provide 500 cubic feet of air per minute under only fairly favorable conditions.



**DESIGN FOR SETTING A PORTABLE FURNACE. DRAWN BY INSPECTOR
JOHN T. WHITE.**

This drawing shows a method of setting a portable furnace in a small hall or in a church, where the registers are necessarily placed in the floor. In such cases, when the room is too warm, the usual remedy is to close the register, and thus shut off the supply of air, throwing all the heat back on the furnace, increasing the danger from fire and possible injury to the pipes and castings.

The registers here shown have no valves, and the temperature of the incoming air is regulated by a mixing valve in each duct, as shown. There is a damper for controlling the supply of outside air, and a rotating register can be provided if desired. The cold-air and warm-air pipes are much larger than are usually provided. There is a pit under the furnace about 2 feet deep, — an essential feature for good work. If any small rooms are to be heated, branches can be taken from the large pipes with switch dampers to control the flow of air.

Changes recommended on new buildings : —

Outside fire-escapes,	20
Other improved ways of egress,	8
Orders for fire-stopping, brick party walls, etc.,	35

The fire-escapes were placed as follows : —

On factories,	6
On apartment and tenement houses,	13
On hotels,	1

Inspection of old buildings : —

Hotels,	19
Apartment and tenement houses,	29
Lodging houses,	42
Halls,	24
Factories,	43

Outside fire-escapes were ordered for old buildings as follows : —

On apartment and tenement houses,	22
On lodging houses,	13
On factories,	13
On halls,	5

Summary.

Plans of new buildings received,	61
Changes recommended,	49
Inspections of old buildings,	157
Written orders given,	104
Supplementary inspections of new buildings,	165
Supplementary inspections of old buildings,	235

REPORT OF INSPECTOR JOSEPH A. MOORE.

Class No. 1. Districts Nos. 2, 3 and 6.

SIR : — I have the honor to submit a report of the work done by me during the past year.

The greater part of my work cannot well be reported in tabulated form. The number of inspections made and orders given indicate but a small part of my work. Much time is taken up in the examination of plans and specifications for new buildings or changes in old ones, especially where suitable heating and ventilation is to be installed. Frequently several plans for the same building are examined, where only one is filed with the inspector. Committees, owners, architects and engineers require and receive, as they are entitled to, the attention and advice of the inspector, and many inquiries by letter are answered.

The inspection of buildings in process of construction and a completion calls for many visits. Inspecting a building and ordering changes made does not complete the inspector's duty, as he must see that the work is properly done and in accordance with the requirement of the department. The inspection of dangerous buildings is a matter that often requires careful attention and exercise of an inspector's best judgment.

The testing of heating and ventilating apparatus requires much time during cold weather, as contracts are often let for this work with the required guarantee that they will meet the requirements of this department, and that final payment is not to be made until the inspector has approved the work.

Summary.

Plans received,	106
Changes recommended,	98
Inspections made,	359
Written orders given,	37

REPORT OF INSPECTOR EDWIN Y. BROWN.

Class No. 1. District No. 4.

SIR:— I have the honor to submit a summary of the work done by me during the past year.

The plans of buildings received have been carefully gone over and the necessary recommendations made; architects and builders consulted, and the buildings in process of construction visited on occasion required.

Complaints as to dangerous buildings have been thoroughly investigated, the usual inspection of buildings made, and many public buildings visited for various reasons.

Summary.

Plans received:—

Apartment houses,	11
Schoolhouses and additions,	9
Amusement buildings and halls,	7
Factory buildings and additions,	2
Churches,	2
Public library,	1
Gymnasium building,	1
Club house,	1
Boarding house,	1
Changes recommended and required,	28
Buildings inspected,	206
Orders given,	53

**DESCRIPTION OF PLANS FOR HEATING AND VENTILATING A SCHOOL-
HOUSE. DRAWN BY JOSEPH A. MOORE, STATE INSPECTOR OF
PUBLIC BUILDINGS.**

The building to be constructed of red brick, with terra-cotta trimmings, slated roof and copper gutters.

There are six class rooms of standard size, 28 by 32 by 12 feet, also two small rooms in the second story for the use of the teachers.

In the basement are three rooms, also fuel and cold-air rooms.

The seats in four class rooms are arranged to receive light from the left and rear, and in two rooms the light is chiefly from the left.

Each door from the class rooms to the corridors has a large centre panel of heavy glass, and hinged transom lights are placed above the doors.

The corridors are fifteen feet wide, and the pupil's clothing is to be hung on special racks on the sides.

The warm fresh air is taken into the class rooms through openings 30 by 36 inches, covered with wire grills, and 8 feet above the floor.

The warm-air flues are of brick, 24 by 36 inches (6 square feet) area. Each warm-air flue is provided with a galvanized-iron mixing damper, operated by a chain in the class room, by means of which the temperature of the incoming air may be regulated without materially reducing the supply.

The foul air is taken out at the floor level, through openings 24 by 30 inches (5 square feet) area. Wire grills cover these openings.

The foul-air flues from the class rooms are each of brick, 24 by 30 inches area.

Each foul-air vent in the building, except the sanitary vents, is provided with a galvanized-iron damper, to regulate or shut off the outflow when desired. These dampers should be closed when the rooms are not in use.



In the vent flue from each class room, and about 1 foot above the top of the opening from the room, are placed 20 square feet of cast-iron radiators.

In the corridor and sanitary vents there are in each 15 square feet of the same kind of heating surface.

The building is heated by a combination of furnace and steam heat.

The six class rooms are heated by three brick-set furnaces, two rooms being heated from each furnace.

A sectional cast-iron boiler is also provided for heating the two foot warmers in the lower corridor, the teachers' rooms, and providing heat for the vent flue heaters. If desired, the boiler may be of sufficient size to warm the basement rooms by overhead lines of $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch steam pipe.

By the use of this small boiler very satisfactory results are obtained, and the number of fires reduced from what would be required if coal-burning stack heaters and an additional furnace to heat the corridors were used.

In the closet between the two class rooms on the first floor and in the lower corridor are two rotating registers for re-heating the air when the building is not occupied, thus making a decided saving in the amount of fuel used. These rotating registers should *never* be used when school is in session.

The ventilation of the sanitariums is through the fixtures, a 4-inch diameter seat vent being provided for each closet. These seat vents and the urinal vent enter a galvanized-iron vent pipe leading to the heated brick sanitary vent flue.

Much better results are obtained in the sanitary rooms when the ventilation is through the fixtures than when a special vent opening from the room is provided.







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REPORT OF INSPECTOR JOSEPH M. DYSON.

Class No. 1. District No. 5.

SIR:—In compliance with your order of September 17, I have the honor to submit the following report of my work as an inspector of public buildings during the past year.

I append hereto a summary of the work done, as far as it can be shown; the greater part of said work cannot well be given in tabulated form. Much time is spent in visiting buildings in process of construction, more especially schoolhouses, theatres and public buildings, to see that the work is done in accordance with the plans and specifications as filed in this office; also much of my time during the year has been given to assisting the inspection of factories, in enforcing the laws appertaining to the employment of labor, elevators, etc., in factories and workshops.

The work on ventilation increases each year, and there have been no school buildings constructed or plans submitted but what have been provided with some means of ventilation, and the changes recommended have been cheerfully complied with.

Summary.

Plans received for new buildings,	58
Changes ordered or recommended,	43
Plans filed for heating and ventilating public buildings, .	47
Inspections made of factories and public buildings, . .	316
Written orders given,	37
Compliance with orders,	32
Orders not completed,	5

REPORT OF INSPECTOR WARREN S. BUXTON.

Class No. 1. District No. 7.

SIR:—I have the honor to submit my twenty-second annual report of work done in District No. 7, which comprises Hampden and Hampshire counties.

It is impossible to give a clear and detailed account of all the work done, as much time is necessarily spent in an advisory way, and in other ways. Nearly all new buildings are inspected from three to six times or more during their construction. This is done in order to have the work to prevent the spread of fire done well. If this is poorly done, it is like the chain with one poor link,—the whole is no better than the poorest part. However, I am much

gratified with the improvement made from year to year in this respect. Much of the work of last year on new buildings was carried into this. The reinspection of old buildings I find is quite necessary, as oftentimes the fire-escape is rendered useless by rubbish and household goods, and the door is so fastened that it would be impossible for any one to escape quickly in case of fire. However, I am glad to state that the obstructions to such means of egress are growing less each year.

It is a great satisfaction on my part to be able to report the improvement from year to year in the work done for safety of life and limb, and the universal appreciation of the general public of the work done by this department.

Summary.

Plans of new buildings received during the year:—

Apartment houses and tenement blocks,	18
Factories and workshops,	14
Dormitories,	3
Churches,	3
Schools,	4
Business blocks,	8
Hospitals,	3
Public halls and clubs,	4
Libraries,	3
Hotels,	1
Total,	61
Changes, fire-stops, egress and ventilation,	52
Orders given,	25
Old buildings reinspected,	94
Hotels,	41

REPORT OF INSPECTOR ANSEL J. CHENEY.

Class No. 1. District No. 8.

Together with this report I herewith submit a summary of the work performed by me in District No. 8, Class No. 1. There has been some delay in getting the plans of buildings that are expected to be deposited with the inspector, and his approval of the same obtained before the building is commenced. The parties who are to build often begin operations before the plans are perfected, and sometimes after they get under way with the building see changes

that they wish to make ; and so in some cases the plans are not in my office until the building is nearly completed, although they may have called my attention to them and I may have been all over them with the architect, discussed many of their features, and made changes to comply with the laws. Architects usually had much rather obtain our ideas and suggestions before the plans are completed than change them afterwards. I must say that some architects that I come in contact with seem more desirous of complying with the law than of following out their own inclinations and ideas, — this of course after I have convinced them that I have the right idea and construction of the law. Occasionally I come across one that seems to know all about the laws and my duty in regard to them ; and I have some trouble in convincing him that he doesn't understand my duties any better than I do, although he may know how to construct a building, so far as the lines of symmetry, artistic design and architectural construction are concerned.

The inspection of buildings, as in years past, occupies a great deal of time ; and the work is not completed when you have inspected the building and issued your orders, if any were necessary. If you were unable to see the owner or agent of the building at the time, and found it necessary to issue an order, oftentimes a letter is received from them in a few days, acknowledging the receipt of the order, and saying that " there is something about it that they don't just understand, and won't you please meet them at the building, where you can explain to them just what is desired to be done." This makes two visits to the building before they commence to do anything ; then you must examine the work after it is done ; and, if not satisfactory, another visit must be made after they have fixed something that was not properly done in the first place, — all of this occupying the time of the inspector.

The inspection of new buildings during their construction is on similar lines. It is seldom that the fire-stops are all in when I am notified to come and examine the fire-stopping, and several visits to each new building are necessary before it is completed, in order to be sure that some important place has not been neglected, which would jeopardize the whole structure in case of fire.

In 1901 a law was passed providing that all elevator wells built after Jan. 1, 1902, should be constructed in a certain manner, and all of the construction work and devices should be approved by the inspector of factories and public buildings. There being no provision compelling a plan of said elevator to be submitted to the inspector, as a consequence, elevators are constructed in my dis-

trict, and I know nothing of the fact, or how they are being built, until they are completed. If the law in relation to elevators provided that plans must be submitted to the inspector, as now required of builders, the inspector would then have some knowledge of what was being done.

The common practice of building elevator wells open, and filling the space around them with grill work, could be greatly improved and the danger in case of fire materially reduced, if such elevator wells were constructed with wire glass set in metal frames. This would not obstruct the light to any great extent, would be a protection to the various floors of the building, other than the one where the fire occurs, and would enable elevators to be run through a smoky corridor a much longer time without endangering the operator or occupants than they can be run as at present constructed, in case of fire. This might mean a great deal to the occupants of many of our high office buildings, hotels and factories, where many people know no other way out of the buildings except by the elevator, — the way they came in. Oftentimes we see accounts of a fire in a building, where the elevator was run until the smoke drove the operator from his post, and those remaining in the building had to get out as best they could, or be overcome with the smoke and perhaps lose their life, while, if the elevator could have been run a few more trips, all could have been taken down in safety. Fire-escapes could of course be resorted to, but how many would be able to find the fire-escapes under such circumstances? Certainly not all of the occupants of some of our large hotels and office buildings.

I have met with very little opposition in the performance of my duties or having orders complied with, and have had to resort to the court in but one case during the year. In that case the man was found guilty and fined twenty-five dollars. He appealed, and when the case came up in the superior court he agreed to comply with the order, and the case was continued until the next term, to give him time to do so.

I have had several complaints of dangerous buildings, and in all cases but one have had the buildings torn down or made safe. In that case the building was not dangerous within the meaning of the law, and I so notified the town authorities.

My associate, Inspector Sheehan, has called my attention to several places which he found in making his inspections, where the egress was obstructed or insufficient, and I have immediately attended to them.

Summary.

Plans received,	61
Hotels and additions,	4
Apartment houses,	7
Tenement houses,	20
Mercantile buildings,	4
Offices,	2
Lodging houses,	2
Public halls,	2
Mills,	6
Factories,	14
Recommendations : —	
Fire-stopping,	10
Additional fire-stopping,	17
Fire walls,	7
Additional egress,	7
Smoke stops in corridor,	5
Buildings inspected,	272
Orders issued,	72
Orders complied with,	67

REPORT OF INSPECTOR HENRY SPLAINE.

Class No. 1. District No. 9.

SIR :—I respectfully submit herewith a tabulated report and a summary of inspections made and other work performed by me during the year now closing.

I have to do with hotels, apartment houses, boarding and lodging houses, dormitories, factories and workshops during their construction, and afterwards to visit them from time to time, to see that advantages gained during construction are maintained. The object of carefully observing the erection of these buildings is to secure proper egresses, proper fire-stopping and ample means to extinguish fire.

When not employed on the foregoing class of work, I turn my attention to the inspection of the buildings already occupied, to note whether the responsible persons continue to keep the egresses in serviceable shape, and the means to extinguish fire accessible and ready.

In the enforcement of the laws applicable to both old and new buildings, it becomes necessary to expend much valuable time

visiting those in course of construction, in order to secure all the safeguards possible under the law for the future occupants; while, as regards the older or occupied buildings, frequent visits are made, independent of inspections, in consequence of reports, complaints or requests, for the purpose of seeing that the proper conditions for safety, etc., are being maintained.

Summary.

Plans received and approved: —

Of hotels,	1
Of apartment houses,	19
Of dormitories,	1
Of factories,	8
Buildings inspected,	60
Orders and requests sent out,	79
Certificates as to capacity and fitness of egresses,	79
Visits, independent of inspections,	390
Orders and requests complied with,	79

REPORT OF INSPECTOR F. W. MERRIAM.

Class No. 1. District No. 10.

SIR: — I have the honor to submit the following report of work performed by me during the past year, both tabulated and summary.

The number of plans of new buildings filed at my office is less than usual, and the number of public and school buildings is far less than the average, owing probably to the excessive cost of construction.

Several school buildings have been greatly improved during the year, and many improvements have been considered, which will probably be carried out next year.

Special attention has been given to the sanitary appliances of public and school buildings, and I am pleased to note the interest taken by the public officials in this important line of work.

Summary.

Plans filed,	18
Recommendations made,	12
Buildings inspected,	51
Orders issued and complied with,	23
Special reports given,	8
Visits of examinations,	126

DESCRIPTION OF PLANS OF LANESBOROUGH CENTRE SCHOOL.

The original floor plan shows the usual style of a two-room village school, which stood with the end to the street, the entrances on each side.

The rooms were of average size and good height, heated with direct circulating stoves, but no ventilation.

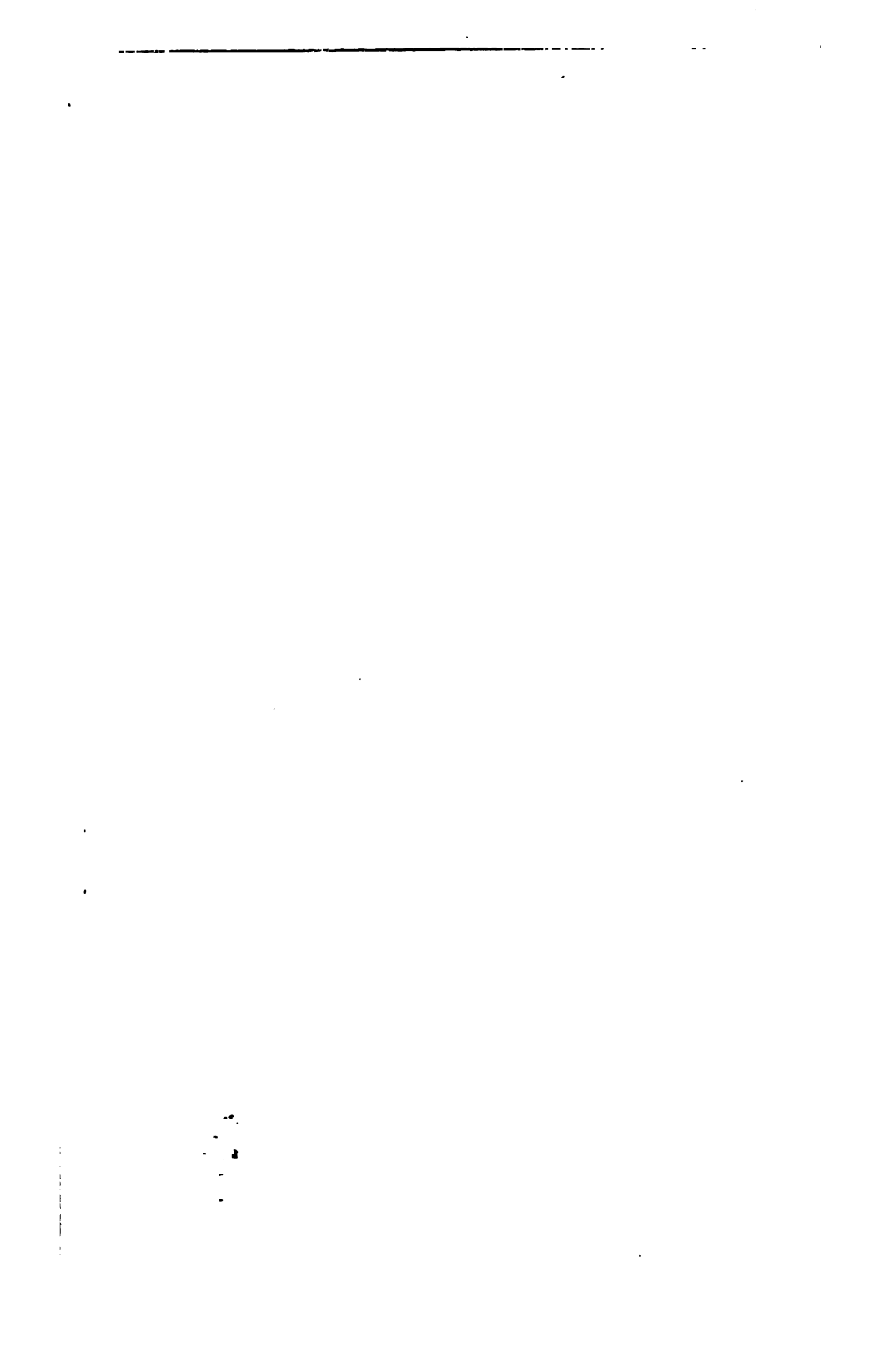
In remodeling the building the past season it was turned one-fourth around, provided with a front entrance with coat corridor, using the original halls for the ventilating and heating apparatus, storage and back entrance (see remodeled floor plan), and raised a suitable height to give basement for fuel, storage and sanitarries, when circumstances will permit (see basement plan).

The method of ventilating and heating the class rooms consists of the usual aspirating flue of approved size, with necessary heater and check dampers; and jacketed stoves set in bevel top alcoves, with suitable air supply and circulating registers.

The sectional views show in detail the jacketed stoves, alcoves and supply ducts, and the aspirating flue.

The corresponding letters on basement plan give their respective locations.





VENTILATING OF MASONIC HALL, NORTH ADAMS.

The plans only show such portions of the building as are necessary to illustrate the method of ventilating the hall in the new Masonic quarters, North Adams, Mass. The hall occupies about one-fourth of the entire floor space of the quarters.

Sheet 1 is the floor plan; sheet 2 the attic plan; and sheet 3 shows sectional views; the corresponding letters of sheet 2 indicate locations fully.

Referring to the plans, the following letters will explain: *A* is an electric motor; *B* and *C* are counter shafts, with cone pulleys for varying the speed of the fans; *D* is the main line of shafting; *E* and *F* are 42-inch B. F. Perkins & Son's V. fans, the former for the exhaust and the latter for the supply; *G* is a Hunter Machine Company's disc friction clutch, for disconnecting the supply fan, changing the method from double mechanical to that of mechanical exhaust; *H* is a switch damper for reversing the circulation; *I* and *I* are dampers for closing the supply and discharge ducts when the hall is unoccupied; *J* and *J* are damper chains; *N-N* show indirect heating surface; *O-O* are the feed and return pipes and valves for the heating surface; and *P-P* are register faces in platform steps.

When heat is necessary, or when both fans are used, the air is taken and discharged through metal ducts 8 feet above the roof,



the supply passing through the heating surface and duct *M*, entering the hall through a large circular grill in the centre of the ceiling, at a very slow velocity; the exhaust is through grills near the floor, and duct *K*.

In warm weather, and when the exhaust fan only is used, the air is taken and discharged as above, with additional supply through duct *L*; and by changing the switch damper, the circulation is reversed, the exhaust being through the ceiling grill and duct *M*, and the supply from each end of the hall.

The speed of the shafts and adjustment of the fan blades are such as to exhaust and supply the amount of air equal to the cubical contents of the hall every six, nine and twelve minutes, as per cone pulleys used. The mechanical parts are so placed or enclosed that the working of the apparatus is practically noiseless, and the controlling devices are all conveniently located.

The banquet and social rooms have extra large ceiling grills and globe ventilators, with suitable dampers and chains.

The hall has four sections of direct wall radiation, and the banquet, social and other rooms have regular cast-iron direct radiators, all sufficient to maintain a temperature in their respective rooms of 70° F. in coldest weather. The steam is supplied from the general heating boilers of the building.



6





FACTORY INSPECTION DEPARTMENT.

REPORT OF INSPECTOR CHARLES E. BURFITT.

District No. 1.

SIR:—I have the honor to submit my report of District No. 1, ending Oct. 15, 1903. You will find each city and town separately reported as to the number of inspections made and orders given in factories and workshops.

In addition to the work shown in summary in District No. 1, I was detailed to assist the inspector of District No. 5, he being confined at home by sickness. I was on duty in this district nine weeks. I also have visited a large number of mercantile establishments, looking after the hours of labor, and seeing to it that the fifty-eight-hour law was being complied with. I have visited ninety public halls and churches, looking after the ways of egress, and have issued thirty-four orders.

In regard to child labor, would say that I have failed to find in District No. 1 a single child under the age of fourteen years working in a factory. I admit that a few children between the age of fourteen and sixteen have been found working in factories without school certificates during vacation, their employers not informing themselves of the changes in the law, although they have been furnished with same. I will say that the wording of the law is misleading, as one may see by the reading. Chapter 106, section 28, reads, "No child under the age of fourteen years shall be employed in any factory, workshop or mercantile establishment;" then it goes on to say, in the same section, "No such child shall be employed at work performed for wages or other compensation, to whomsoever payable, during the hours when the public schools of the city or town in which he resides are in session, nor be employed at work before six o'clock in the morning, or after seven o'clock in the evening." The above section, in my opinion, is misleading to most people; but if they would read the next section (section 29), they would see for themselves that no child under sixteen years of age could be employed legally in any factory, unless the employer keeps on file an age and schooling certificate.

Factory inspection, as carried on from year to year, allows the inspector a large field of employment. At the first glance, as a novice starts to do the work required of an inspector of factories, he is apt to think he needs very little instruction; but he soon finds that, if he is not proficient in the laws governing his duties,

40 REPORT CHIEF OF DISTRICT POLICE. [Jan.

he will get into trouble. He must use good judgment in what he orders, and take an interest in the duties he may have to perform.

Summary.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	Inspections.	Males employed.	Females employed.	CHILDREN BETWEEN 14 AND 16 YEARS.		Elevators inspected.	Orders given.
				Males.	Females.		
District No. 1.							
Acton,	3	68	1	-	-	2	5
Ayer,	10	236	48	1	1	5	9
Ashby,	2	16	-	-	-	1	1
Arlington,	6	132	-	-	-	3	5
Belmont,	3	120	10	-	-	1	-
Cambridge,	154	8,876	5,035	111	237	150	123
Concord,	4	233	128	2	-	2	-
Everett,	23	1,908	300	32	14	8	24
Groton,	6	95	21	-	-	1	3
Hudson,	15	1,423	657	31	23	15	25
Littleton,	4	75	58	-	-	2	4
Lexington,	2	44	27	1	-	-	1
Melrose,	13	721	736	29	3	8	10
Medford,	15	613	43	6	2	7	12
Malden,	48	1,540	1,298	34	12	29	29
Maynard,	2	1,438	795	36	33	11	2
Pepperell,	5	458	99	2	-	8	7
North Reading,	3	23	-	-	-	-	-
Reading,	13	256	190	-	2	3	9
Sudbury,	1	16	-	-	-	-	-
Shirley,	4	239	162	17	13	3	5
Stow,	1	65	26	2	1	-	1
Stoneham,	15	874	607	22	4	12	17
Somerville,	50	3,599	512	62	22	30	29
Townsend,	5	119	-	-	-	1	1
Woburn,	31	1,353	141	14	-	23	26
Winchester,	13	1,062	101	19	-	6	9
Waltham,	26	3,598	2,850	47	44	16	26
Weston,	3	86	-	-	-	-	-
Wayland,	2	308	67	5	-	3	2
Wakefield,	14	789	772	23	37	21	7
Wilmington,	1	30	-	-	-	1	1
Totals,	507	30,427	14,684	496	448	377	392
District No. 5.							
Worcester County,	121	11,350	6,000	418	449	116	130

REPORT OF INSPECTOR JOSEPH HALSTRICK.

District No. 2.

SIR:—I herewith submit the following report and summary, which includes the number of inspections made in each city and town in the district assigned me, including number of persons therein employed.

I am pleased to state that the observance of the requirements of the law relative to posting legal time notices of the hours of labor for women and minors, providing certificates for children employed between the ages of fourteen and sixteen, guarding dangerous machinery, locking doors of any building, wherein operatives are em-

ployed, during the hours of labor, etc., has been quite general; in fact, the various factory laws are usually promptly complied with.

Summary.

Inspections,	902
Orders issued,	277
Elevators inspected,	79
Children between fourteen and sixteen years of age employed,	1,073
Males employed,	84,117
Females employed,	18,015
Total employed,	53,205

Number of inspections in each city or town:—

Boston,	749	Milford,	31
Ashland,	8	Medway,	10
Bellingham,	8	Millis,	3
Franklin,	16	Mendon,	2
Framingham,	17	Natick,	26
Hopkinton,	2	Needham,	8
Holliston,	3	Southborough,	1
Hopedale,	1	Wellesley,	4
Marlborough,	23		

REPORT OF INSPECTOR ARLO S. ATHERTON.

District No. 3.

SIR:—In accordance with your instruction, I herewith submit a brief summary of my work for the past year.

In a district like this, where changes are continually going on, nothing but frequent inspections can keep it in good condition. The larger part of the district being in Boston, there are but comparatively few elevators under my control, and these are in good condition; and I am pleased to report that no accidents have occurred on any of them the past year. There have been but few complaints of violation of the fifty-eight-hour law, all of which have been immediately investigated, and found in most instances to be due to a misunderstanding of the law, both employer and employed supposing they had the right, where extra compensation was given for the same.

Much time has been given during the past year to chapter 183, Acts of 1902, in regard to certain minors, the inspector often being called upon to interpret the law. This statute requires that practically all minors shall have some kind of certificate: if between fourteen and sixteen years of age, the regular age and schooling certificate; over sixteen and under twenty-one (be they

college graduates or illiterate minors), either a certificate that they can read at sight and write simple sentences in the English language, or, failing to do this, an evening school certificate and attendance card, *if said minor resides in a city or town where evening schools are maintained*, in either case the certificate to be given by the superintendent of schools, the school committee, or some one designated by them. This, in a district like Boston, where the labor is drawn largely from towns where evening schools are not maintained, causes an immense amount of work and much dissatisfaction. For instance, I go to a factory where minors over sixteen years of age are employed, and find that perhaps one-half of the number reside in a city or town where evening schools are maintained; these minors must have on file either a certificate of literacy or the evening school certificate, while those residing where evening schools are not maintained must be passed by.

Four weeks of the year I was on special duty in Worcester County, and during the month of September was assisted in my district by Officer Ryan.

In my summary I have accounted only for visits made on regular inspections, hundreds, which were made on compliance or otherwise, not being shown.

Summary.

Inspections,	926
Orders given,	823
Males employed,	21,218
Females employed,	12,694
Total employed,	33,912
Minors between fourteen and sixteen years of age,	935
Elevators inspected,	82

CITIES AND TOWNS.	Number of Inspec- tions.	Orders issued.	Males employed.	Females employed.	Minors between 14 and 16 Years.
Boston,	799	627	11,626	6,962	339
Brookline,	11	7	565	192	8
Newton,	17	24	1,268	541	37
Watertown,	26	28	2,084	1,576	63
Worcester County,	74	137	5,675	3,433	488
Totals,	926	823	21,218	12,694	935

REPORT OF INSPECTOR MALCOLM SILLARS.

District No. 4.

SIR :— I herewith submit a tabulated report of the work done in my district during this year. I have had few complaints of violations of law during the year. The law in regard to women and children in mercantile establishments has taken considerable time.

Section 35, chapter 106, Revised Laws, as amended by chapter 183, Acts of 1902, requiring all minors, while evening schools are in session, to have a certificate signed by the school committee, or some one acting for them, that they can read and write in English, has taken some time, and has been a hardship to the minors. Many graduates of the high school have had to leave their work and get certificates that they could read and write.

I have inspected 48 elevators, all there are in this district; and they were generally found in good repair. The elevators in Boston, East Boston and Charlestown (also the means of egress from factories) are by law placed under the building inspectors of Boston. There have been three fatal accidents in my district during the year, all in elevators, also all in Boston.

The sanitary conditions of factories are good. I find all orders are complied with without friction. Very few complaints of any kind have been received during the year. Each complaint has been examined at once and revised.

I gave several perfecting orders on elevators, also on the guarding of machinery. Changes are constantly going on requiring new orders. The projecting set screw on the collars of shafting has about become a thing of the past.

There has not been any complaint about weekly payments, or in regard to street car heating, or working motormen or conductors more than ten hours in twelve. The fifty-eight-hour law for women and minors is working smoothly, and with very few complaints. During the summer months a great many factories work only to 12 noon on Saturdays. This gives their employees a half holiday. Many factories work fifty-three or fifty-four hours a week, the year round.

In closing, I can say there is a marked improvement from year to year in factories, all tending to benefit the conditions of the employees.

There are not many children at work in my district, only 369 in all, 222 boys and 147 girls, under sixteen years. The law I find to be generally observed by manufacturers. But all or many of them have the opinion that during school vacation a school certifi-

cate is not required; and many of the children found without certificates were only working during vacation, and I found three under fourteen years of age.

Summary.

	Boston.	East Boston.	Charlestown.	Chelsea.	Revere.	Winthrop.	Totals.
Inspections,	347	89	86	96	5	1	624
Orders given,	263	46	61	94	4	1	469
Males employed,	3,623	2,281	2,234	4,008	163	5	14,314
Females employed,	3,886	234	568	1,533	17	-	6,238
Boys under sixteen years of age,	134	6	14	66	2	-	222
Girls under sixteen years of age,	79	2	11	55	-	-	147
Total employed,	9,722	3,523	2,827	5,662	182	5	21,921
Elevators inspected,	-	-	-	45	3	-	48

REPORT OF INSPECTOR CHARLES A. DAM.

District No. 5.

DEAR SIR:—I have the honor to submit my report of duties performed in Berkshire, Franklin and Worcester counties during the year. Inspections of mercantile establishments and visits to manufacturing establishments are not included in tabulated or summary report.

As regards the child labor law and its enforcement, I would say that the inspector has much to contend with, for there are yet many instances where the employers of labor do not fully understand the laws on the employment of children. Many employ children pending the procuring of the proper certificate, and then forget all about it until attention is called to the matter. Many have the impression that children can be employed without a certificate during the vacation of the public schools, and some employ those under fourteen years of age during that time. This belief is not confined to employers alone, but to superintendents of schools as well as school committees. In some cases certificates are issued to children under fourteen years for the vacation; such certificates are found on file. The children being sent out may give the impression, to those not aware of the facts, that the laws are not obeyed, or that the inspector is not doing his duty. This condition requires many explanations of the law, that it may be fully understood, and the offence not repeated.

The law regulating the hours of labor of women, and minors under eighteen years of age, still requires explanation for the benefit of some. The impression appears to be that, if the employees work only fifty-eight hours, the law is complied with. Some are of the opinion that, if the mill is stopped for any reason, the time can be made up.

The sanitary conditions are good, when we consider the number employed. There are some desired improvements which are receiving attention.

Accidents caused by operating machinery have been few. Most of the injuries were caused by the carelessness of the person injured; the fact being that, the more familiar with the machine, the more apparent carelessness.

In conclusion, I would say that I hope and expect improved conditions the coming year.

Summary.

Inspections,	605
Orders issued, Berkshire and Franklin counties,	49
Compliances, Berkshire and Franklin counties,	49
Orders issued, Worcester County,	598
Compliances, Worcester County,	598
Verbal orders, Worcester County,	849
Children between fourteen and sixteen years of age,	2,937
Males employed,	42,046
Females employed,	19,132
Total employed,	61,178
Elevators tested,	40

District No. 10, Berkshire and Franklin counties: —

Adams,	16
Buckland,	2
Cheshire,	6
Clarksburg,	1
Colrain,	8
Conway,	3
Dalton,	11
Deerfield,	2
Erving,	6
Great Barrington,	5
Greenfield,	16
Lee,	5
Montague,	9
Monterey,	3
New Marlborough,	6
North Adams,	25
Orange,	7
Otis,	5

District No. 10, Berkshire and Franklin counties — *Concluded.*

Pittsfield,	29
Sandisfield,	4
Sheffield,	3
Shelburne,	6
Stockbridge,	1
Tyringham,	4
Williamstown,	9

District No. 5, Worcester County: —

Ashburnham,	7
Athol,	22
Auburn,	5
Barre,	6
Boylston,	1
Brookfield,	8
Charlton,	5
Clinton,	15
Douglas,	4
Dudley,	5
Gardner,	28
Grafton,	9
Hardwick,	2
Holden,	8
Leicester,	15
Leominster,	55
Millbury,	19
Northborough,	7
Northbridge,	7
North Brookfield,	4
Oakham,	1
Oxford,	13
Princeton,	4
Royalston,	4
Rutland,	2
Southbridge,	15
Spencer,	13
Sterling,	1
Sturbridge,	3
Sutton,	6
Templeton,	14
Uxbridge,	9
Warren,	8
Webster,	8
Westborough,	12
West Boylston,	3
West Brookfield,	4
Winchendon,	19
Worcester,	42

REPORT OF INSPECTOR JOHN F. TIERNEY.

District No. 6.

SIR : — In presenting my annual report I am pleased to be able to say that the factories and workshops in this district are very much improved since my last report, as regards the running time, sanitary and school laws. The latter law is well obeyed by the managers and overseers, and a great many of them are adopting the rule of hiring older children than formerly, and they say with better results as to work, etc. Also, I find that superintendents and overseers are coming to the conclusion that the State laws are a benefit to them, instead of a hindrance, as they at first supposed they would be. I must also say that, although the laws are very generally obeyed, the inspector must keep a careful lookout over the workshops and factories, as his presence in those places has a beneficial effect, and keeps the managers reminded of the laws.

A careful inspection has been made of all the elevators in my district, and I have tested the safety device on the elevator car of all of them, and must say that most of them were found to be in good condition; where they were not, orders have been given to repair the defect, and these have always been promptly complied with. Fortunately, this district has been free from serious accident this year. I find that where proper safety devices and automatic guards are in use, and the hoisting machinery ropes or cables are taken proper care of, accidents are reduced to a minimum.

In the matter of ventilation of workshops and factories in this district there seems to be a desire to make ventilation as good as possible, and to have such workshops and factories kept as clean as circumstances will allow.

The law requiring all manufacturers to send to the chief of the district police a written notice of any accident to any employee, whenever the accident results in death or causes injury of such a nature as to prevent the person from returning to work within four days after the accident, has been well complied with; and in nearly all cases where accidents do occur, they can be attributed to lack of care on the part of the employee.

The posting of time tables regarding the hours of labor has been to some extent complied with. In some establishments where repairs have been necessary time tables have been removed, or so mutilated as to be of no use whatever. This has necessitated the issuing of new time tables to be posted in the place of those removed or mutilated.

The evening schools in my district have been well attended this last winter, and promise as well for the coming term. The super-

intendents of the different establishments have been notified that they must send any illiterate minors in their employ to these schools.

In closing, I wish to say that I have been courteously received. All information asked for has been cheerfully given, and the factory laws are being well obeyed in this district. Carelessness is what the inspector has to contend with; many things are apparently never thought of until the officer speaks about them. The fact that the inspector is alert, and liable to appear at any time, of course tends to a better observance of the laws.

Summary.

Inspections,	1,143
Orders issued,	363
Orders complied with,	363
Children employed between fourteen and sixteen years of age, .	4,618
Males employed,	45,612
Females employed,	31,082
Elevators inspected,	350
Total persons employed,	81,312

Number of inspections in each city or town :—

Fall River,	375	South Easton,	5
New Bedford,	210	Nantucket,	18
Taunton,	100	South Swansea,	5
Mansfield,	40	Dodgeville,	10
North Attleborough,	80	Swansea,	6
Attleborough Falls,	40	Hebronville,	9
Attleborough,	115	Provincetown,	6
South Attleborough,	25	Sandwich,	12
Somerset,	8	Norton,	8
North Dighton,	6	Westport Factory,	14
Adamsville,	8	Chartley,	12
Raynham,	3	Fairhaven,	13
North Easton,	7	Assonet,	8

REPORT OF INSPECTOR JAMES R. HOWES.

District No. 7.

SIR :—I respectfully submit herewith my tabulated report of the inspection work of manufacturing, mechanical and mercantile establishments in District No. 7. I would say that all laws placed in my hands to enforce, regarding the above, have been complied with.

I find that the work of guarding machinery is never finished, as changes in the motive power are constantly being made, changing

the power from steam and water to electricity. I am pleased to say that this does away with shafts, gears, belting and drums, and applies the power directly to each machine, making communication in each room practical.

Regarding child labor (chapter 183, Acts of 1902), I find this law is a great benefit both to the employer and inspector, as it places the responsibility upon the school authorities to certify the ability of the minor to read and write simple sentences in the English language. I find that the law is being readily complied with, and I have not found a single instance where the minor has failed to make a regular attendance at the evening school, except where an excuse has been issued by a physician or superintendent of schools. Out of the 1,350 in this district, minors under sixteen years of age, I found only 16 who did not have the certificate required by section 229, chapter 106 of the Revised Laws; and in these cases the fault was in the misconstruction of the law by the overseers, who considered that it did not apply during vacation.

I would say regarding the sanitary condition of establishments in this district that all the new mills have the improved system of ventilation, and the older mills are adopting them. The employers have been forced in several cases to adopt rules regarding the care of closets by employees. I find that, even with the best ventilating systems, constant care on the part of the employer must be exercised to insure cleanliness.

I feel that the employers are to be commended for the manner in which they are willing to comply with all the laws.

Summary.

Inspections made,	655
Orders issued to manufacturers,	144
Compliances,	144
Males employed,	22,232
Females employed,	14,799
Total number employed between fourteen and sixteen years of age,	1,350
Total number of males and females,	37,031
Elevators inspected,	289
Notices placed on elevators,	34

Number of inspections made in each city and town : —

Agawam,	6	Easthampton,	27
Amherst,	14	East Brimfield,	2
Chicopee,	38	Enfield,	12
Cummington,	18	Goshen,	4
Chesterfield,	8	Granville,	3

Holyoke,	195	Springfield,	181
Huntington,	4	South Hadley,	12
Hampden,	3	Southwick,	2
Hatfield,	4	Westfield,	60
Middlefield,	2	Ware,	18
Monson,	12	West Springfield,	12
Northampton,	86	Williamsburg,	4
Palmer,	28	Westhampton,	4
Pelham,	2	Wales,	6
Russell,	2	Wilbraham,	2

REPORT OF INSPECTOR EDWARD B. PUTNAM.

District No. 8.

SIR:—I transmit with this the summary of the work of factory inspection in District No. 8 for the past year. As you are well aware, a large amount of work which cannot be shown in such a report is accomplished by the factory inspector.

Every year new laws are placed in charge of the factory inspectors to enforce, in addition to the existing laws; and in this district manufacturers and others whom these laws affect are always ready to co-operate with the inspector, and immediate compliance is invariably the rule, without friction.

Some of the new laws have met with more or less criticism, notably chapter 183, Acts of 1902, which requires that, while a public evening school is maintained in any city or town, all minors over fourteen years of age to be employed must have either an age and schooling certificate or a certificate of literacy, or a card showing regular attendance at said evening school or at a day school. It does seem somewhat absurd to require stenographers, book-keepers and other clerks who are under twenty-one years of age to provide themselves with certificate that they "can read at sight and write legibly simple sentences in the English language," but there has not been time enough to fully demonstrate the wisdom of the enactment of this law. It certainly has had the effect of increasing very largely the attendance of illiterate minors at evening schools, and if this was the intent of the law, it is succeeding admirably.

Much has been published of late about the employment of children under the legal age. During the year, out of more than 52,000 persons, employed in 408 establishments, I have found employed less than a half dozen children under fourteen years of age, and the majority of these were employed by their fathers during the vacation of the public schools. All these children were sent out of the factories at once. In less than one-half of one per cent. of the establishments inspected have I found children between

fourteen and sixteen years of age employed without the age and schooling certificates, and less than one-half per cent. of the total number employed are children; which shows that either the law is well enforced, or that the manufacturers have but little use for child labor.

The sanitary conditions in the district are not what I could wish, largely owing to a lack of sewerage facilities. However, advances are being constantly made in this line, and conditions are improving very much every year.

Elevators need constant care and watching. To show how quickly something may go wrong, I inspected an elevator in a factory, looking at the single cable carefully, and found it all right the whole length; only three weeks afterwards I had occasion to visit the same factory, and riding up on the elevator I saw that the strands were breaking, and had a new cable supplied at once.

Dangerous machinery is well guarded, and but few accidents from machinery cause are reported from this district. Carelessness and negligence on the part of the employee cannot be guarded against by the inspector.

Summary.

TOWN OR CITY.	Inspections.	NUMBER EMPLOYED.		Children under 16 Years.	Elevators inspected.	Orders issued.
		Males.	Females.			
Abington,	18	1,815	440	5	8	3
Avon,	2	107	83	2	-	-
Braintree,	8	716	269	4	3	2
Bridgewater,	9	867	186	8	2	3
East Bridgewater,	1	267	3	-	3	-
Brockton,	167	12,571	4,873	175	81	80
Blackstone,	3	1,020	280	62	1	-
Canton,	5	426	286	5	1	2
Dedham,	5	520	232	13	1	5
Fitchburg,	87	3,625	1,862	291	3	36
Foxborough,	2	85	234	-	2	-
Hanover,	5	213	44	3	-	2
Holbrook,	1	55	20	-	1	-
Hull,	6	214	139	2	-	5
Hyde Park,	22	1,826	543	47	11	13
Kingston,	4	45	11	2	-	2
Medfield,	5	257	300	-	1	1
Middleborough,	16	832	276	7	9	7
Norwood,	10	1,599	316	75	10	8
Plymouth,	9	1,785	553	78	8	2
Quincy,	16	3,544	664	26	7	4
Randolph,	5	287	86	18	3	4
Rockland,	15	1,071	448	21	9	3
Stoughton,	10	756	405	29	5	2
Upton,	2	310	600	1	1	-
Walpole,	9	635	89	8	3	4
Wareham,	2	295	-	-	-	-
Weymouth,	11	1,081	603	7	9	6
Whitman,	11	1,729	651	21	11	5
Wentham,	7	317	162	-	2	-
Totals,	408	38,570	14,559	837	195	190

Visits made outside of inspections, 265.

REPORT OF INSPECTOR JOHN J. SHEEHAN.

District No. 9.

SIR: — I respectfully submit my annual tabulated report of the work performed in District No. 9, together with a few remarks about the inspection laws.

There seemed to be a feeling among the labor representatives that during the past year minors under sixteen years of age were being employed without certificates. In the mills the law is being lived up to religiously, but in the small boot and shoe and shoe stock factories I have found a few minors without certificates helping their fathers or working for employees; and I must say, in justice to the manufacturers, that whatever violations of the law there are, three-fourths are made by the employees, for they employ and pay the minors, and in most cases the manufacturers know nothing about them.

There have been no violations of the fifty-eight hour law in the textile factories and in the boot and shoe factories; I have found that the help could not be induced to work fifty-four hours per week. I have found the same conditions to exist in the mercantile establishments; but in the restaurants I received some complaints. I investigated the complaints, and found that there were some of the restaurant keepers who, I had reason to believe, were violating the law, but I could not get reliable proof; so I visited all the restaurants in Salem, Haverhill, Newburyport and Lynn, and gave them to understand that if they violated the law, and I could procure evidence, they would be summoned into court.

The inspection of elevators and the guarding of elevator wells have received my closest attention during the past year. The hoisting cables have been carefully examined, and the safety devices on the cars were tested as often as it was possible. Great care is taken of the elevators in some factories, and careful men operate them; but in most of the factories the elevator is operated by any one that wants to use it, and consequently it is not to be wondered at that it is constantly out of order. If the owners of buildings were obliged to provide competent persons to operate their elevators, the inspector would have no difficulty in keeping posted about their condition; as it is now, he makes his inspection, and the elevator is placed in proper working order; in a short time he is notified that the elevator is dangerous, and when he visits the building he finds that the elevator is operated in a careless way. Elevators, like all kinds of machinery, unless they are oiled and cleaned every week by some competent person, will not remain in proper working order.

The elevator wells are mostly protected by self-closing hatches and automatic gates or bars, and are looked after constantly by the occupants of the building, who know that if an employee falls into the elevator well on account of it not being protected they are likely to hear from it. If the owners of the buildings would take the same care of the elevators as the occupants do to keep the wells protected, there would be very few accidents of a serious or fatal nature.

The law in relation to the guarding of dangerous machinery is another thing that claims the attention of the inspector. It must be admitted that it is an impossibility to make machinery absolutely safe, yet it can be made reasonably so with proper safeguards and proper diligence of the inspector. By his timely suggestions he may suppress dangerous practices in the use of machinery; but it is only just to state that many accidents result from the carelessness of the operatives themselves. In quite a number of our factories we have more or less old machinery, but competition in different lines of manufacturing necessarily calls for new and improved machinery. In replacing old with new machinery, proper care should be taken to see that necessary safeguards are provided.

I am pleased to report very many greatly improved conditions in manufacturing establishments; better ventilation, power fans and other appliances introduced; plenty of properly ventilated closets for both sexes have been provided; dressing and wash rooms have become a necessity; proprietors have taken much interest in the welfare of those whom they employ; care has been taken to keep the stairways free from obstructions and the doors leading to them unlocked, so that in case of fire there could be no trouble in getting out.

I have visited the mercantile establishments from time to time, to see if the seats provided for females were kept in places available for use by the employees; and I found that the law was complied with, and also that the proprietors thought it was a good law, and did not interfere with the girls using the seats when not engaged in waiting upon a customer.

Summary.

Mercantile establishments visited,	250
Factories and workshops inspected,	950
Elevators inspected,	425
Orders issued,	217
Compliances,	213
Total number of persons employed,	69,182
Total number of males employed,	47,804

54 REPORT CHIEF OF DISTRICT POLICE. [Jan.

Total number of females employed,	21,378
Males between fourteen and sixteen years of age,	478
Females between fourteen and sixteen years of age,	338
Buildings with poor egress reported to Inspector Cheney,	7

CITIES AND TOWNS.	Inspections.	Males employed.	Females employed.	CHILDREN BETWEEN 14 AND 16 YEARS.	
				Males.	Females.
Amesbury,	40	1,860	525	19	37
Beverly,	40	1,775	715	11	1
Bradford,	11	600	125	2	-
Danvers,	21	785	225	2	-
Georgetown,	5	210	10	-	-
Groveland,	3	285	182	12	6
Gloucester,	42	1,150	845	16	25
Haverhill,	210	8,760	4,300	48	32
Ipswich,	4	419	470	14	15
Lynn,	323	17,280	8,125	180	101
Marblehead,	20	625	350	-	-
Manchester,	5	65	10	-	-
Merrimac,	11	376	5	-	-
Middleton,	2	54	20	-	-
Newburyport,	38	2,987	1,825	41	27
Newbury,	2	100	85	-	-
West Newbury,	2	75	15	-	-
Peabody,	52	3,050	500	20	7
Rockport,	4	2,085	-	-	-
Rowley,	8	225	50	3	2
Salem,	94	5,178	3,176	110	85
Saugus,	5	75	30	-	-
Swampscott,	3	40	20	-	-
Topsfield,	5	60	25	-	-
Totals,	950	47,804	21,378	478	338

REPORT OF INSPECTOR L. F. F. ABBOTT.

District No. 10.

SIR : — I enclose summary of inspection work done in Districts Nos. 5 and 10 for the current year. Hotels and mercantile establishments are not included in the number of inspections.

I find certificates for all children under sixteen years of age, and the lists of same, well kept. Sanitary conditions are generally very good ; a few I should call only fair, but these are usually where there is no sewerage, and the mill managers do the best they can under the circumstances. As far as my observation goes, they are continually improving.

In relation to child labor, I find the law fully complied with. There is no disposition to evade, and when in doubt the managers of factories communicate with me to ascertain just what is proper to do in the matter. As to sanitary provisions, section 47, chapter 106, Revised Laws, appears to cover all that comes under my jurisdiction. It calls for a sufficient number of water-closets, earth closets or privies ; that where males and females are employed together the closets shall be separate for each sex, and so designated, and shall be clean and free from effluvia. There are all kinds of closets in use in this district. Some are of the latest and best of modern construction, but all I think are within the requirements. There are some of a kind not mentioned in the law ; they are built over the stream, and drop directly into it. From a sanitary point of view they are perhaps as good as many others, for there is no possible danger from sewer gas or any bad odors penetrating the buildings. There is and has been a constant improvement in the sanitary conditions for a long time. Most all manufacturers take pride in improving. I have never visited a factory where new closets have been provided but that before I got to them the owner or superintendent told me about them. From experience as well as observation I know that sanitary conditions are far superior to what they were a few years ago. I am fully convinced that they are much better to-day in the factories than they are in the homes of a majority of the employees. It is well that the best conditions available in the sanitary line are insisted upon in factories, as that will lead in time to better conditions everywhere.

All other laws are as well complied with, and I have found no necessity for the issuance of peremptory orders, as where anything needed to be done employers were willing to attend to the matter at once. There is no disposition to antagonize the law or the officer, if he presents the law and facts in a proper manner. That has been my experience.

Summary.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	Inspections.	Males employed.	Females employed.	Children under 16 Years of Age.
<i>District No. 5.</i>				
Auburn,	4	106	90	18
Worcester,	29	1,534	565	19
Totals,	33	1,640	655	32
<i>District No. 10.</i>				
Adams,	9	447	254	59
Buckland,	4	247	84	15
Clarksburg,	3	200	95	22
Cheshire,	5	181	-	-
Colrain,	6	276	70	23
Conway,	5	110	39	10
Charlemont,	4	37	-	-
Dalton,	10	435	557	16
Deerfield,	3	49	102	-
Great Barrington,	8	709	431	28
Greenfield,	22	798	188	30
Hinsdale,	3	194	110	11
Lee,	11	299	241	2
Lenox,	3	57	26	-
Montague,	12	1,013	437	78
North Adams,	27	1,224	906	154
Orange,	2	199	12	7
Pittsfield,	33	1,644	1,417	165
Shelburne,	5	47	48	3
Williamstown,	7	209	87	28
Totals,	215	9,975	5,711	678

Whole number of inspections,	215
Number of males employed,	9,975
Number of females employed,	5,711
Number of children under sixteen years of age,	678
Total employed,	16,364

REPORT OF INSPECTOR F. C. WASLEY.

District No. 11.

SIR:—I respectfully submit to you my tabulated report and summary of work in District No. 11 for the year ending Oct. 15, 1903.

In the different manufactories for the past year, on account of the high price of cotton and the serious strike which occurred at Lowell, business has been rather fluctuating; but I am pleased to report that times are better, and the factories are now all in full operation in the district.

Many reports have been made that children under the required legal age of fourteen years are working in the mills; but, having used more than usual care on this particular point in making my

inspections, I have failed to discover in any instance that one of these reports can be substantiated. I find upon investigation the truant officers in Lowell and Lawrence are using much care in issuing certificates to children of foreign birth, and passports, also certificates of birth, are required before giving these children their certificates.

I would like to call your attention to one matter, and that is, I have had complaints of Syrians swearing falsely to procure their children's school certificates; upon investigation at Lawrence I find some truth in these complaints. I consider Syrians the most unreliable people coming to this country; they think it is no crime to take a false oath, or use a different name in every place where they may be employed. Such people make conditions in our manufacturing cities very bad, especially for the manufacturers giving employment.

I am of the opinion that the fifty-eight hour law is now generally complied with in this district in the mercantile establishments.

All machinery of dangerous construction has been carefully inspected. Where I have found imperfections, orders have been issued at once to agents and managers, and they have readily complied.

Although I have many elevators in my district, I find on inspection they are kept in first-class condition. I am continually warning parties interested what a risk they take in allowing an elevator to remain out of order for one hour after the defects have been discovered.

Theatres and places of assembly are complying with all requirements of the laws regulating their management, but I shall continue to look after this business closely.

I have received no complaints against the electric roads during the past year; but this matter I shall be very particular about this winter, for one can never tell when violations may occur.

All agents and managers have been very prompt in complying with orders issued.

Summary.

Inspections made,	506
Orders sent,	312
Compliances,	312
Males employed,	35,504
Females employed,	25,499
Children between fourteen and sixteen years of age,	4,242
Total males and females employed,	60,943
Elevators inspected,	289

CITIES AND TOWNS.	Inspections made.	Males employed.	Females employed	CHILDREN BETWEEN 14 AND 16 YEARS.		Elevators.
				Males.	Females.	
Lowell,	329	17,793	14,126	1,233	877	183
Lawrence,	102	13,121	8,468	731	718	77
Andover,	10	708	704	49	56	8
North Andover,	7	979	262	34	15	5
Chelmsford,	15	608	606	214	63	8
Billerica,	10	437	150	22	10	3
Methuen,	12	503	493	42	26	-
Dracut,	5	756	233	30	32	4
Westford,	9	497	372	41	49	1
Tyngsborough,	6	90	5	-	-	-
Tewksbury,	1	12	-	-	-	-
Totals,	506	36,604	25,439	2,396	1,846	289

REPORT OF INSPECTRESS MARY E. HALLEY.

Special Duty.

SIR:—The subject of child labor, which is now exciting such earnest discussion among people all over the State, recalls very vividly your instructions in regard to enforcing that most important of all factory laws, the child labor law, — to thoroughly acquaint myself with my official duties, and to give unceasing attention to the law pertaining to the employment of children. In approaching this subject it may be an opportune time to give some particulars concerning this law and its effectiveness in this district, and show what means are devised by the different superintendents of schools to prevent all children from receiving a certificate until they are the age required by law, — fourteen years. The law specifies that no child under fourteen years of age can be employed at any time. Over that age the duty of providing school certificates for children devolves upon the superintendent of schools or his authorized agent. It has been claimed that children under fourteen years of age are employed in factories in some parts of the State by securing certificates when not of the age required. It is not until one has given close attention to facts that we realize the truth or untruth, whether complaints are visionary or well founded. I will endeavor to present some of the painstaking efforts of the different superintendents of schools to prevent any children from receiving certificates until they are fourteen years of age. No chil-

dren in this district can obtain certificates unless they first present an official record of birth. If the child was born in this State, that is an easy matter to do. If born in another State, or of foreign birth, a letter is sent to the place of birth, requesting an official birth record. The following is a copy of a letter sent to Cape Verde Islands:—

*To the priest of Nossa Senhora de Mont,
Cape de Verde Islands.*

MY DEAR SIR:—We are very desirous of finding out the date of birth of ———, son of ——— and ———. Will you kindly fill in blank below, and return at your earliest convenience. Thanking you in advance,

Yours truly,

—————,
Superintendent of Schools.

————— was born on the ——— day of the month of ———, in the year ———.

Signed (officially), ———.

Copies of this letter are written in Portuguese, Russian, French, Polish and other foreign languages, and foreign postage is enclosed for reply. The child applying for a certificate must wait until the official notice arrives, which in some instances extends over a period of three and four weeks. These are not isolated cases, but all children applying for certificates must bring official notice of birth. Here is also another proof of how careful superintendents of schools are in this district in issuing certificates:—

Rev. ———.

DEAR SIR:—It is rumored here that certificates of birth of children who are seeking work in this city are being forged by unscrupulous persons here to take the place of those issued by the clergy. This is very difficult to prove. I seek your assistance in proving or disproving this rumor. I therefore send you certificates that have been presented at this office, claimed to have been issued by you. I shall greatly appreciate your courtesy if you will return them to me endorsed by you if they are genuine, or disproved if they are not. I will place postage on return envelope if I can secure it here, which is difficult.

I am sir, yours truly,

—————,
Superintendent of Schools.

Thus it will be seen that the system of issuing certificates in this district is excellent. I use the word "excellent" advisedly, knowing the unlimited amount of work done in connection with the issuing of certificates to children of legal age. This is a rule, of

course, but sufficiently serves the purpose of carrying out the intent of that law. The certificate being issued, it now becomes the duty of the factory inspector to see that no child between the ages of fourteen and sixteen years is employed who cannot produce a certificate. Having been a factory inspector for a number of years in a district employing the largest number of children, I feel safe in saying that no law on the statute books is more rigidly enforced or gives more satisfaction than the child labor law. That it is enforced in its spirit and intent has become a fixed fact which no one questions, but all acknowledge, and it is unquestionably a humane law. Many children of foreign birth are very undersized, and this may give rise in some instances to complaints that they are not fourteen years of age, and what is sometimes thought to be a violation of the law is discovered upon investigation to be unfounded.

Manufacturers claim, and conditions are such, that children under sixteen years of age are not the actual necessity in their factories to-day that they were formerly. As an instance of this, I will cite some changes that have taken place, whereby children have been displaced by grown women. In spooling rooms, where formerly children were engaged as spoolers, at wages ranging at from \$3 to \$5 per week, their places have been filled by women, at an average wage of \$7 per week. Also in spinning rooms a change has been made in size of bobbin, causing longer periods between doffs, which diminishes somewhat the number of young children in those rooms. In weave rooms not so many children are employed, as older persons are required to operate more looms, because the filling bobbins are made longer, and hence do not run out so quickly as formerly. Still another reason why not so many children are employed is because of the sharp competition and the necessity for better work than children can do, thus necessitating the employment of more skilled operatives to perform the work, brought about by the change from coarse to fine materials.

The Legislature of 1902 made a change in the law relative to evening schools. It became operative last year, and it requires every person under twenty-one years of age to produce a card or certificate from the superintendent of schools, certifying that such person can read and write in English. There are many persons employed in the different workshops and factories who have attended the grammar schools and even high schools, yet they are required to produce this evidence as to their ability to read and write. This may be a very salutary amendment or revision of the old law, but I fail to see its advantage. Before this law was amended in this manner the factory inspector could easily determine whether there were any illiterate persons employed, without

requiring those about whom there was no question to go to the trouble of procuring certificates. The time of the inspector is oftentimes taken up unnecessarily, in my opinion, in calling for the production of certificates by persons whom they are absolutely certain can read and write.

I can add little to my report in relation to the specifications act that I have not already said. During the past year I have examined several hundred styles of goods, and have rarely found an occasion to make any changes. The five per cent. limit fixed by law for variations is sufficient to allow for any lengthening or contraction during the process of weaving. In referring to the different reports of cloth I made from time to time, it is very evident that a change from five per cent. to three per cent could be made without any injury to the manufacturers and with much satisfaction to the operatives.

The mercantile law, which at first caused expressions of dissatisfaction, is now looked upon as neither difficult to live up to nor unpleasant in its requirements. In fact, all the laws which are made to protect the industrial classes are being enforced as effectively as possible without detriment to the purpose for which they were enacted. The inspectors have some consciousness of what is expected of them, and pursue their work quietly and effectively, and with as little resort to force as is consistent with the enforcement of the law.

Summary.

Inspections in Fall River,	128
Inspections in New Bedford,	94
Inspections in Attleborough,	30
Inspections in Taunton,	40
Inspections in Westport,	2
Inspections in Fairhaven,	2
Inspections in Hebronville,	1
Inspections in Westville,	1
Inspections in Attleborough Falls,	6
Inspections in Mansfield,	5
Inspections in Dodgeville,	1
Total number of inspections,	310
Orders issued,	102
Compliances,	102

REPORT OF INSPECTRESS MARY A. NASON.

Special Duty.

SIR:—I respectfully submit the following report of my work, which is confined to mercantile, dressmaking and millinery establishments, for the past year.

There is nothing particularly new or strange to offer, as there is much sameness in an inspector's work, and one year differs very little from its predecessor; there is, however, a marked tendency towards better conditions and closer observance of the laws, which is very gratifying.

Although there has been a slight increase in the number of children employed between fourteen and sixteen years of age, a pleasing feature has been the general observance of the law which requires that school certificates shall be kept on file for all such children. In fact, I have had occasion to issue but seven orders for certificates during the entire year. In a very few instances I found children employed under fourteen years of age, but they were discharged at once, upon notification of the fact to the employer.

Summary.

Inspections,	899
Orders issued,	58
Compliances,	56
Children employed between fourteen and sixteen years of age, .	1,018
Males (adults) employed,	6,712
Females (adults) employed,	16,034

Number of inspections in each city or town:—

Boston,	508	Roxbury,	18
Fitchburg,	29	Springfield,	38
Haverhill,	35	Salem,	34
Holyoke,	19	Worcester,	63
Lawrence,	70	Woburn,	6
Lynn,	51	Waltham,	21
Lowell,	7		

BOILER INSPECTION DEPARTMENT.

REPORT OF INSPECTOR EVERETT B. DYER.

District No. 1.

Summary of Examinations.

Applications for licenses received,	401
Licenses granted,	270
First-class engineers,	4
Second-class engineers,	12
Third-class engineers,	20
Special licenses,	102
Fireman's license,	99
Low-pressure fireman's,	7
Hoisting and portable engineers,	8
Steam fire engineers,	18
On file,	17
Licenses refused,	114
Renewals,	125

Summary of Inspections.

Number of boilers inspected,	253
Total number of defects found,	602
Dangerous defects found,	285
Boilers ordered repaired,	149
Certificates granted,	238
Boilers condemned,	3

REPORT OF INSPECTOR DAVID H. DYER.

District No. 2.

SIR : — I have the honor herewith to submit to you my tabulated summaries of examinations of engineers and firemen and inspections of boilers for the year ending Sept. 30, 1903.

Summary of Examinations.

CLASS.	Applied for.	Granted.	Renewals issued.
First-class engineers,	90	10	59
Second-class engineers,	131	63	82
Third-class engineers,	106	92	114
Special engineers,	121	193	68
Portable and hoisting engineers,	22	27	16
First-class firemen,	322	215	114
Low-pressure firemen,	-	20	21
Special firemen,	-	59	19
Licenses refused,	-	113	-
Totals,	792	792	485

Licenses revoked for untrustworthiness, 5

Summary of Inspections.

Boilers inspected,	223
Defects found,	1,909
Dangerous defects found,	365
Boilers ordered repaired,	119
Boilers condemned,	8
Boilers voluntarily destroyed by owners,	16

REPORT OF INSPECTOR JAMES B. DE SHAZO.

District No. 3.

SIR: — I herewith submit for your approval a tabulated statement of the work performed by me during the past year.

Summary of Examinations.

Applicants examined,	566
Applicants rejected,	152
Licenses granted: —	
First-class engineers,	4
Second-class engineers,	15
Third-class engineers,	29
First-class firemen,	74
Special firemen,	146
Special engineers,	134
Hoisting and portable engineers,	12
Renewals,	378
Licenses revoked,	2
Complaints investigated,	34

Summary of Inspections.

Boilers inspected,	280
Defects found,	653
Dangerous defects found,	183
Boilers ordered repaired,	172
Certificates issued,	272
Boilers discarded as unfit for use,	5

REPORT OF INSPECTOR F. H. SANBORN.

District No. 4.

SIR: — I respectfully submit to you my annual report for the year ending Oct. 1, 1903.

Summary of Examinations.

Application for licenses received,	473
Licenses granted:—	
First-class engineers,	6
Second-class engineers,	13
Third-class engineers,	23
Firemen's licenses,	157
Special licenses,	134
Hoisting and portable engineers,	19
Licenses refused,	121
Licenses renewed,	389
Licenses revoked,	4

Summary of Inspections.

Boilers inspected,	243
Defects found,	351
Dangerous defects found,	153
Boilers ordered repaired,	59
Boilers condemned,	4

REPORT OF INSPECTOR CHARLES FERGUSON.

District No. 5.

SIR:—I respectfully render an account of my examination of engineers and firemen, together with the inspection of boilers, during the past year.

Summary of Examinations.

Total number of applicants examined,	534
Licenses granted:—	
First class,	2
Second class,	17
Third class,	30
Special engineer, to have charge,	52
Special engineer, to operate,	43
Hoisting and portable engineers,	23
Firemen,	146
Licenses rejected,	221
Licenses renewed,	696

Summary of Inspections.

Boilers inspected,	233
Defects found,	488
Dangerous defects found,	299
Boilers repaired,	132
Boilers condemned,	1

REPORT OF INSPECTOR JOHN H. KAZAR.

District No. 6.

SIR: — I respectfully submit the following report of examinations and inspections made by me during the past year.

Summary of Examinations.

First-class engineers,	7
Second-class engineers,	22
Third-class engineers,	22
Hoisting and portable engineers,	10
Special engineers and firemen,	170
First-class firemen,	85
Licenses refused,	210
Licenses renewed,	555
Total number of examinations,	526

Summary of Inspections.

Boilers inspected,	240
Boilers repaired,	119
Boilers put out of service,	8
Defects found,	408
Dangerous defects found,	124

REPORT OF INSPECTOR LOUIS AMELL.

*District No. 7.**Summary of Examinations.*

Applicants for licenses examined,	384
Licenses granted: —	
First-class engineers,	4
Second-class engineers,	14
Third-class engineers,	21
Special engineers,	132
Portable and hoisting engineers,	26
Low-pressure firemen,	6
First-class firemen,	33
Firemen to have charge,	4
Special firemen,	97
Licenses refused,	47
Cases prosecuted,	2
Fines paid (\$32.82, \$30),	2
Applications received,	384
Complaints investigated,	43
Licenses revoked,	3
Licenses renewed,	289

Summary of Inspections.

Boilers inspected,	256
Defects found,	393
Dangerous defects found,	123
Boilers ordered repaired,	76
Boilers condemned,	5

REPORT OF INSPECTOR JOHN McGRATH.

District No. 8.

SIR:—In compliance with your instructions, I herewith transmit my annual report, giving number of engineers and firemen examined and boilers inspected.

Summary of Examinations.

Total number examined,	549
Licenses granted:—	
First-class engineers,	5
Second-class engineers,	23
Third-class engineers,	44
Hoisting and portable engineers,	6
Firemen to operate,	76
Special engineers,	67
Special firemen,	102
Low-pressure firemen,	7
Steam-fire engineers,	1
Rejected,	218
Renewals,	515

Summary of Inspections.

Boilers inspected,	238
Defects found,	340
Dangerous defects found,	104
Boilers ordered repaired,	83
Boilers condemned,	2

REPORT OF INSPECTOR STURGIS C. BAXTER.

District No. 9.

SIR:—I have the honor to submit my report of work done in District No. 9.

Summary of Examinations.

Applications received,	1,045
First-class engineers,	22
Second-class engineers,	59
Third-class engineers,	81
Special licenses,	229

Hoisting and portable engineers,	31
First-class firemen,	209
Low-pressure firemen,	6
Licenses refused,	408
Renewal of licenses,	675

Summary of Inspections.

Boilers inspected,	250
Defects found,	130
Dangerous defects found,	96
Boilers ordered repaired,	75
Boilers condemned,	2

REPORT OF INSPECTOR JOSEPH H. MCNEILL.*District No. 10.*

SIR: — I have the honor to submit my report of work done in District No. 10.

Summary of Examinations.

Applications received,	636
Applications on file,	16
Licenses granted: —	
First-class engineers,	12
Second-class engineers,	26
Third-class engineers,	41
Hoisting and portable engineers,	5
Steam-fire engineers,	2
Firemen,	107
Special licenses,	223
Licenses refused,	204
Licenses revoked,	2
Licenses renewed,	566
Cases prosecuted,	2

Summary of Inspections.

Boilers inspected,	232
Defects found,	459
Dangerous defects found,	110
Boilers ordered repaired,	52
Boilers put out of service,	2

REPORT OF INSPECTORS OF READY-MADE CLOTHING.**REPORT OF INSPECTOR JOHN E. GRIFFIN.***Special Duty.*

SIR: — I have the honor to submit my report for the year ending Oct. 1, 1903. The work of this special branch of the inspection

department, viz., relating to the sale and manufacture of clothing made in unhealthy places, is so well known to you that it requires but a brief report from me.

The effectiveness of our work consists not in the number of licenses we may issue, but in the manner in which we make our inspections, and the methods we employ to raise the standard of cleanliness in the homes of those to whom we grant them. Very often we find applicants for a license occupying clean rooms, but located in filthy buildings, who believe they are unjustly treated in being refused a license, unmindful of the unhealthful condition of the building in which they reside, and relying solely upon the cleanliness of their own apartments. In such cases the temporary license we are allowed to issue for thirty days acts as an important agent in forcing a strict observance of the regulations governing the permanent license they may obtain later; also it gives them an opportunity to acquire sufficient money to enable them to move into a suitable building. Again, many apply for a license in clean buildings, believing that their poverty is a sufficient cause to secure a license, irrespective of the over-crowded or dirty condition of their apartments. While it is absolutely necessary to refuse a license to this class, the landlord very often feels offended when he is obliged to order the removal of such dirty family, that other families in the same building holding a license may not have them revoked. In both these instances extra visits upon the part of the inspector are required, to see that the law is rigidly enforced. When a license holder removes without previous notice to this department, the license is revoked permanently, unless we have a proper assurance that their failure to so report was caused by their ignorance of the law.

The English-speaking classes of our applicants for a license are with very few exceptions found to keep their apartments in a cleanly condition; it is only among our foreign element that we discover conditions prejudicial to health. I am sorry to note the increasing number of dirty Italians who are being continually sent to the office for a license by our poorer class of contractors, who are also employing them in the respective workshops, to the detriment of our cleaner class of Portuguese employed in the same business. This is caused by reduction in the prices offered for their work, as only this dirty class can accept such small prices, and exist. This leads me to state, as in former years, that the clothing merchants themselves, if they so desired, could prevent this class of tenement house work, which there is no plausible excuse for allowing, by simply compelling the contractors to have the entire garment made

in the workshop. It is obvious that only the pressure of public opinion, brought to bear upon those organizations employed in the clothing industry, can accomplish this end.

Nothing of unusual character has appeared during the year to require especial attention. The regular workshops which I inspected, while having their time tables posted and observing the law relative to the employment of minors and women, have required the issuing of many orders, on account of the dirty condition of their sanitariums. Court cases were as follows:—

Max Mear, of 10 Mechanic Street, Boston, was the only contractor who was discovered sending work into unlicensed tenement houses. He was promptly brought into court and fined \$100. His counsel appealed the case, and in the superior court, upon a plea of guilty, his fine was reduced to \$50. Louis Wilbur, of the same address, was fined \$10 for employing a boy under the age limit.

Summary.

Licenses outstanding Oct 1, 1902,	410
Licenses granted during the year,	122
Licenses revoked during the year,	148
Licenses outstanding Oct. 1, 1903,	384
Licenses refused during the year,	138
Visits to licensed and unlicensed tenements,	560
Total inspections and visits during the year,	1,076
Workshops inspected during the year,	141
Workshops visited during the year,	130
Orders issued during the year,	155
Stores and small shops, where clothing is sold, made, repaired and cleaned,	71

REPORT OF INSPECTOR JOHN H. PLUNKETT.

Special Duty.

SIR:—The result of the work performed during the year in the enforcement of sections 56 to 61, chapter 106 of the Revised Laws, relative to the manufacture of wearing apparel in the district assigned me, is herewith submitted.

Licenses outstanding Oct. 1, 1902,	1,166
Licenses granted during the year,	429
Licenses revoked during the year,	394
Licenses outstanding Oct. 1, 1903,	1,201

A review of the figures submitted shows an increase in the number of licenses outstanding over last year, which may be accounted for by the fact that hundreds of women living in the suburban cities and towns are employed in the finishing of wearing

apparel for women, mostly knit underwear. This labor is performed by hand, and does not attract people seeking a living by their labor, but rather a class who devote their leisure time to the work. While the homes of these people are generally all that can be desired in regard to cleanliness and sanitary conditions, the quality of the material of which these garments are made is such as would furnish a prolific carrier for the germs of disease. The license feature of the law when applied in these places, requiring as it does a notice in the event of contagious disease, under penalty of forfeiture, serves to keep these people on the alert, and makes them more careful of the welfare of others. There is a class of manufacturers who by advertising in the papers are continually sending in applicants for licenses to make women's and children's garments, the pay for which is so small that not fifty per cent. of those who receive a temporary license continue in the business. This makes a large amount of work for the inspector, which might in most cases be avoided by good business methods on the part of these concerns. Most of these women after a trial of the work become so discouraged that they neglect to return the license card given them, thereby compelling us to either write or call for the card; and in this connection I have made nearly three hundred visits.

Close attention has been given to localities where overcrowded and unsanitary conditions are liable to exist, and where licenses were sought or granted; and no violation of the license requirement of the law has been discovered during the year.

A review of the following summary discloses only a part of the work performed, as the clerical labor incident to the enforcement of the law requires that at least one-half of the time during the year be devoted thereto.

Summary.

Inspections and licenses granted,	422
Inspections and licenses refused,	55
Inspections and licenses revoked,	15
Inspections and licenses renewed,	106
Inspections and licenses transferred,	82
Visits and temporary licenses returned,	283
Visits and licenses revoked,	294
Visits for investigation,	386
Total inspections and visits,	1,643
Workshops inspected during the year,	34
Orders issued in workshops,	41



DETECTIVE DEPARTMENT.



DETECTIVE DEPARTMENT.

BOSTON, MASS., Nov. 12, 1903.

RUFUS R. WADE, Esq., *Chief, Massachusetts District Police.*

DEAR SIR:—I hereby submit the annual report for the year ending Nov. 1, 1903, of the detective and fire marshal's departments of the district police. The department is now composed of one deputy and twenty men, thirteen of whom are assigned to general criminal work. By an act of the Legislature, May 18, 1903, the men who then composed the fire marshal's department of the district police had conferred upon them all of the powers and duties of a district police officer. I have found this law to be of great advantage, as by its operation it gives the seven fire inspectors the powers of service of warrants and subpoenas, and also confers the power upon the chief and deputy to detail them for special criminal work and also to detail any of the thirteen men for fire inspection. I am pleased to report that since I have been in charge of the criminal and fire marshal's departments I have found a good state of discipline, and the duties assigned to all of the men have been performed in a manner that is a credit to them as well as the Commonwealth.

I feel it my duty to call attention to the great discrepancy in the compensation of the men. All of the men composing the several departments of the district police receive a salary of \$1,500 per annum, with the exception of the fire inspectors, who are full-fledged district police officers, subject to all the requirements and rules, and are obliged to buy uniforms and answer all calls for duty, at a salary of \$1,000 per annum. I know of no reason why such a discrepancy should exist, and I respectfully suggest that measures be taken to equalize said salaries.

I desire to extend through you my heartfelt thanks to all the members of the department for their strict adherence to duty, and for the courteous treatment I have received at their hands.

I also desire to extend my thanks to the Attorney-General's department for the valuable advice received.

Respectfully submitted,

JOSEPH E. SHAW,
Deputy Chief, Massachusetts District Police.

SPECIAL DUTY.

Officers of this department have been called upon for special duty at the following cities and towns: Barre, Hyannis, South Framingham, Concord, Cottage City, South Hadley, Lancaster, Greenfield, Harwich, Salem, Barnstable, Marshfield, Blandford, Tewksbury and Clinton.

Arrests.

Arrests have been made to the number of	214
Number of cases investigated,	653
Total amount of stolen property recovered,	\$2,597
Restitution in two cases made of	680
Making a total of property recovered of	3,277

HAMPSHIRE AND FRANKLIN COUNTIES. — OFFICER JAMES MCKAY.

Total number of cases investigated,	62
Total number of arrests,	20
Total valuation of property recovered,	\$341

Among the most important cases investigated were the following:—

George Logan; crime, larceny in a building. Found guilty; sentenced to the Massachusetts Reformatory.

George Waltz; crime, larceny in a building. Found guilty; sentenced to the Massachusetts Reformatory.

Thomas Burke, *alias* Richard Mack, *alias* Massachusetts Dick; crime, safe blowing. Found guilty; sentenced to not less than four nor more than five years in the State Prison.

William F. Sanders; crime, assault on an officer. Found guilty; sentenced to pay a fine of \$200.

James Blake, *alias* John Lombard; crime, assault with intent to murder. Held for the grand jury.

Joseph Cramer, *alias* Joseph Crawford; crime, having burglars' tools with intent to use the same. Held for the grand jury.

John White; crime, having burglars' tools with intent to use the same. Held for the grand jury.

John K. Breen, *alias* Thomas Reynolds; crime, having burglars' tools with intent to use the same. Held for the grand jury.

John Stroble; crime, assault with intent to murder. Held for the grand jury.

Alice Powell; crime, burning a dwelling house to defraud an insurance company. Held for the grand jury.

William Belrose; crime, larceny in a building. Held for the grand jury.

Also assisted in the Clara Morton murder case.

NANTUCKET AND DUKES COUNTIES. — OFFICER THOMAS A. DEXTER.

Total number of cases investigated,	60
Total number of arrests,	9
Total value of property recovered,	\$68
Total number of days assigned for special duty, principally on State police steamer "Lexington,"	168

Among the most important cases investigated are the following : —

John E. Baker ; crime, obtaining money under false pretences. Wanted by the Vermont authorities.

Mildred Powell ; crime, larceny of team. Convicted ; placed on probation.

William R. Hammett ; crime, obtaining money by fraud ; case pending.

Charles Fenton, George Fontaine, Joseph Perry and Manuel Terry ; crime, violation of shell-fish law. Convicted and fined.

Assisted State Officer Hodges in Angles Snell murder case.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY. — OFFICER JOPHANUS H. WHITNEY.

Total number of cases investigated,	49
Total number of arrests,	16

Among the most important cases investigated are the following : —

Edward Mahoney ; crime, assault with intent to kill his brother. Found guilty ; sentenced to the Cambridge Jail for a term of five years.

Rose Corcoran ; crime, perjury. After being detained some six months in the Cambridge Jail, was found guilty and sentenced to the House of Correction for a term of six months.

Ernest Whelpley ; crime, larceny. Found guilty ; sentenced to the House of Correction at Cambridge for a term of twenty-one months.

Dr. Walton B. Warde ; crime, violation of the statute law requiring registration of physicians. Found guilty ; fined \$100.

Everett Wayne ; crime, murder of Arthur McLaughlin. Defendant adjudged insane, and committed to an asylum.

Tony Rose, *alias* John Enway, *alias* Albert Martin ; crime, breaking and entering and larceny. Found guilty ; sentenced to the Massachusetts State Prison for a term not less than four nor more than five years.

Louis Dow, *alias* Frank Murphy ; crime, larceny. Held for the December term of the grand jury, 1903.

I was detailed from Oct. 29, 1902, to Dec. 4, 1902, investigating the murder of Mary J. Weinberg; then assigned to work on the case of the Commonwealth v. George O. Perry until March 10, 1903; in June was detailed to assist Chief Moffatt of the Lowell department in the case of the Commonwealth v. James E. Lamothe; June 29, 1903, on special duty at Tewksbury explosion; then assigned to assist Judge Samuel Hadley of the Lowell municipal court preparing evidence for the inquest on deaths caused by said explosion, until Sept. 10, 1903.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY. — OFFICER GEORGE DUNHAM.

Total number of cases investigated,	36
Total number of arrests,	16
Restitution of stolen property,	\$162
Restitution made in cases of arrest,	680

During the past year my duties have obliged me to work in various parts of the State to a greater extent than in Middlesex County, to which district I am assigned. I have served executive warrants in five cases of fugitives from justice; attended court thirty-nine days as witness or prosecuting officer; served fourteen days on special duty at public gatherings and emergency calls, where large numbers of people were attracted.

BARNSTABLE COUNTY. — OFFICER SIMEON F. LETTENY.

Total number of cases investigated,	95
Total number of arrests,	37
Stolen property recovered,	\$150
Total number of days assigned for special duty,	7

Among the most important cases investigated are the following: —

Alaga Ogala; crime, assault with intent to kill. Found guilty; sentenced to three years in the House of Correction.

David W. Pierce; crime, larceny. Found guilty; sentenced to one year in the House of Correction. This man was brought from the State of Maryland on requisition papers.

John P. Taylor; crime, larceny. Found guilty; sentenced to the Massachusetts Reformatory.

Ensign E. Howes; crime, forgery. Found guilty; sentenced to four years in the House of Correction.

Ira Whiting; crime, larceny. Found guilty; sentenced to the Massachusetts Reformatory.

Alice Shackley; crime, concealing the birth of her child. Found guilty; sentenced to one year in the House of Correction.

Harold S. Kelley ; crime, breaking and entering. Found guilty ; sentenced to the Massachusetts Reformatory.

William R. Young ; crime, adultery. Found guilty ; sentenced to one year in the House of Correction.

Lillian B. Chase ; crime, adultery. Found guilty ; put on probation.

Louie A. Bouter : crime, lewd and lascivious cohabitation. Found guilty ; sentenced to three months in the House of Correction.

Annie Dill ; crime, lewd and lascivious cohabitation. Found guilty ; sentenced to three months in the House of Correction.

A. P. Newcomb ; crime, soliciting insurance without a license. Found guilty ; sentenced to pay a fine of \$100.

Thomas Walsh ; crime, lewd and lascivious cohabitation. Found guilty ; sentenced to four months in the House of Correction.

Hanna Wright ; crime, lewd and lascivious cohabitation. Found guilty ; sentenced to four months in the House of Correction.

Thomas Wallace ; crime, assault with a dangerous weapon. Found guilty ; sentenced to pay a fine of \$45.

Mike S. Corey ; crime, forgery. Found guilty ; continued for sentence.

Daniel McKinley ; crime, breaking and entering. Found guilty ; continued.

George Wright ; crime, adultery. Found guilty ; placed on probation.

Mary Hallett ; crime, adultery. Found guilty ; placed on probation.

I also worked a great length of time on the Clara A. Morton murder case at Waverley, in which George L. O. Perry was arrested and indicted.

BRISTOL COUNTY. — OFFICER ALFRED B. HODGES.

Total number of cases investigated,	68
Total number of arrests,	19
Total amount of stolen property recovered,	\$410
Total number of days assigned to special duty,	23

Among the most important cases investigated were the following : —

Ira A. Hathaway ; crime, larceny from a building. Found guilty ; sentenced to nine months in the House of Correction.

William Bailey ; crime, larceny from building. Found guilty ; sentenced to nine months in the House of Correction.

Damaso Coreia, *alias* Thomas Silvia ; crime, assault with intent to kill. Found guilty ; sentenced to not more than six nor less than five years in the Massachusetts State Prison.

Charles Mayhew; crime, breaking and entering and larceny. Found guilty; sentenced to one year in the House of Correction.

John E. Gallagher, *alias* John E. Dunn, *alias* George Holmes; crime, murder. Indicted; case pending. After twenty-five months of almost perpetual work, and the sending out of nearly thirty thousand circulars, covering the greater part of the civilized world, Gallagher, after nearly four years' travelling under the name of George Holmes, was arrested in Seattle and brought back on requisition papers.

Angles Snell; crime, murder. Indicted; case pending.

Samuel Joski, *alias* S. Jacobs; crime, forgery and uttering. Indicted; case pending.

ESSEX COUNTY. — OFFICER DANIEL W. HAMMOND.

Total number of cases investigated,	35
Total number of arrests,	3
Total number of persons brought before the superior court by subpœna,	16
Total number of days on special duty,	46

Among the most important cases investigated were the following: —

Nicola Fiore; crime, manslaughter. Found guilty; sentenced to not less than fourteen nor more than seventeen years in State Prison.

John W. Crawford; crime, abortion. Jury disagreed.

William C. Holman; crime, forgery and uttering. Indicted; case pending.

William H. Burnham; crime, violation of insurance law. Fined \$100.

Samuel Robinson; crime, false swearing. Case pending.

A. Herbert Robinson; crime, false swearing. Case pending.

Benjamin F. Robinson; crime, false swearing. Case pending.

ESSEX COUNTY. — OFFICER GEORGE C. NEAL.

Total number of cases investigated,	40
Total number of arrests,	28
Total amount of stolen property recovered,	\$111

Among the most important cases investigated were the following: —

George Sweet, *alias* Smerneos; crime, assault with a dangerous weapon. Found guilty; sentenced to four months in the House of Correction. Sweet was arrested in New Jersey and extradited.

Albert W. Vinal; crime, breaking and entering. Found guilty; sentenced to eighteen months in the House of Correction.

James W. Robbins; crime, burning a building. Found guilty; placed on probation.

I was detailed to assist in the investigation of the murder of Miss Clara A. Morton in Waverley on the first day of November, 1902.

WORCESTER COUNTY. — OFFICER PELEG F. MURRAY.

Total number of cases investigated,	69
Total number of arrests,	23
Total number of days on special duty,	16

Among the most important cases investigated were the following: —

Carl Frederick Torno; crime, murder. Found guilty; sentenced to State Prison for life.

Benjamin C. Waite; crime, assault with intent to kill. Found guilty of assault with a dangerous weapon; sentenced to the House of Correction for three years.

Edgar F. Sanborn; crime, burning a building. Committed to the insane asylum.

George E. Turcotte; crime, assault with intent to rape. Placed on probation.

Assid Ibriham; crime, murder in the second degree. Found guilty; sentenced to State Prison for not less than seven nor more than eight years.

Husseyan Ibriham; crime, murder in the second degree. Found guilty; sentenced to State Prison for not less than four nor more than five years.

Lorenzo Pizzoti; crime, abduction. Found guilty; sentenced to five months in the House of Correction.

John Farrell; crime, bastardy. Found guilty; sentenced to pay a fine of \$100.

Milton E. Dyer; crime, bigamy. Placed on probation.

Louis Nolo; crime, assault with intent to rape. Found guilty; sentenced to one year in the House of Correction.

Carl Thein, *alias* Hoffman; crime, larceny. Found guilty; placed on probation.

Henry Bouly; crime, putting obstructions on electric car tracks. Found guilty; sentenced to two years in the House of Correction.

William Bouly; crime, putting obstructions on electric car tracks. Found guilty; sentenced to two years in the House of Correction.

Judson H. Fields; crime, cutting line trees. Case pending.

Leon B. Downes; crime, manslaughter. Case pending.

Daniel E. Daley ; crime, manslaughter. Case pending.

James B. Hill ; crime, burning a building. Jury disagreed ; case pending.

Frank Wilson ; crime, murder. This man was used as a witness before the grand jury ; another man was convicted for the crime, and Wilson was committed to the jail.

NORFOLK AND PLYMOUTH COUNTIES. — OFFICER GEORGE C. PRATT.

Total number of cases investigated,	54
Total number of arrests,	10
Total amount of stolen property recovered,	\$385
Total number of days on special duty,	28

Among the most important cases investigated were the following : —

Joseph Harper, Rockland ; crime, manslaughter, — killing Otis W. Brown at Hull. At superior court he pleaded guilty to assault ; paid a fine of \$100.

Case of rebate on insurance policy ; no action taken, by advice of Attorney-General.

J. L. Carter ; crime, forgery. Placed on probation.

Walter N. Randall ; crime, assault. Found guilty ; sentenced to three months in the House of Correction.

George W. Jones, Hull ; crime, violation of Sunday law, — two cases. Found guilty ; paid fine.

William Mitchell, Hull ; crime, maintaining a gambling house. Found guilty ; paid fine.

SUFFOLK COUNTY. — OFFICER FREDERICK A. RHOADES.

Total number of cases investigated,	13
Total number of arrests,	12
Total number of days assigned for special duty,	163

BERKSHIRE AND HAMPDEN COUNTIES. — OFFICER OLIVER L. WOOD.

Total number of cases investigated,	60
Total number of arrests,	11
Value of property recovered,	\$550
Number of days assigned for special duty,	18

Among the most important cases investigated were the following : —

George Huber ; crime, murder. Awaiting trial.

John F. Brazee ; crime, breaking and entering, and larceny. Found guilty ; sentenced to jail for three years.

Thomas Byers ; crime, manslaughter. Case pending.

Albert Shook; crime, forgery. Fugitive from justice.

Fred St. Martin; crime, rape. Fugitive from justice.

Dr. J. Homer Miller; crime, adultery and abortion. Fugitive from justice.

OFFICER WILLIAM H. PROCTOR.

In command of the steamer "Lexington" during the season from May 1 until November.

Total number of cases investigated,	12
Total number of arrests,	4
Total amount of property recovered,	\$420
Lobsters seized and returned to water alive,	6,493
Number of fishing schooners assisted,	2

The steamer has been used for patrolling the waters around Buzzard's Bay nearly all of the time for the enforcement of the law relating to seining. Fish have been very plentiful, and fishing steamers from the States of New York and Rhode Island have been in sight nearly every day. There has not been any attempt to violate the law as far as seining in Buzzard's Bay is concerned. Lobsters are growing scarce, and I would recommend a close season from July 4 to January 1, instead of the present law. During the winter months I have been detailed to work on criminal cases at the Boston office. The following are the most important cases:—

George L. O. Perry; crime, murder. Died awaiting trial.

Joseph W. Blondin; crime, murder. Convicted of murder in the second degree; sentenced to State Prison for life.

Demetrio Bagni; crime, murder. Awaiting trial.

Angles Snell; crime, murder. Awaiting trial.

GENERAL OFFENCES PROSECUTED.

Consolidated Statistical Report.

Abduction,	1
Abuse of a female child,	1
Adultery,	8
Arson,	4
Assault and battery,	15
Assault with a dangerous weapon,	3
Assault with intent to kill,	5
Breaking and entering,	11
Breaking and entering and larceny,	1
Breaking and entering, being armed with a dangerous weapon,	1
Burning a building,	3
Burning to defraud an insurance company,	1

Capias,	1
Concealing birth of child,	1
Conspiracy,	3
Escaped prisoner,	1
Forgery,	5
Forgery and uttering,	1
Fugitive from justice,	9
Gaming nuisance,	2
Having burglarious tools in possession,	3
Hotel laws,	3
Illegal gaming,	14
Incest,	1
Keeping a gambling house,	3
Larceny,	23
Larceny from building,	8
Larceny from person,	6
Larceny of horse and team,	2
Larceny of team,	1
Liquor nuisance,	8
Malicious mischief,	3
Manslaughter,	5
Murder,	3
Non-support of family,	1
Obtaining money by false pretences,	2
Obtaining goods by false pretences,	1
Perjury,	2
Poisoning cattle,	1
Polygamy,	2
Putting obstruction on electric railroad track,	2
Rape,	2
Selling a glandered horse,	1
Setting forest fires,	1
Suspicious person,	1
Threat to murder,	1
Violation of the law by not returning certificates of marriage, birth and death to the Secretary of State,	1
Violation of the cattle law,	1
Violation of the clothing law,	1
Violation of the engineers' law,	7
Violation of the fishery law,	6
Violation of the health law,	1
Violation of the insurance law,	4
Violation of the labor law,	5
Violation of the lobster law,	1
Violation of the Sunday law,	8
Violation of the weekly payment law,	1
Witness,	1

ROSTER OF DISTRICT POLICE FORCE.

RUFUS R. WADE, *Chief of the District Police.*JAMES P. CAMPBELL, *Clerk.*JAMES W. HOITT, *Assistant Clerk.*BELLE C. DAVIS, *Clerk, Boiler Inspection Department.*

Central Office, Room 3, State House, Boston.

NAME.	District assigned.	Residence.
John T. White,	District No. 1,	Arlington.
Joseph A. Moore,	District Nos. 2, 3, 6,	Roslindale.
Edwin Y. Brown,	District No. 4,	Winthrop.
Joseph M. Dyson,	District No. 5,	Worcester.
Warren S. Buxton,	District No. 7,	Springfield.
Frederick W. Merriam,	District No. 10,	North Adams.
Henry J. Bardwell,	District No. 1,	Boston.
John E. Foulde,	District No. 6,	Fall River.
Ansel J. Cheney,	District No. 8,	Beverly.
Henry Spaine,	District No. 9,	Boston.
Arlon S. Atherton,	District No. 1,	Wakefield.
Joseph Haletrick,	District No. 2,	Boston.
Samuel L. Ryan,	District No. 3,	Waltham.
Malcolm Siliars,	District No. 4,	Danvers.
Charles A. Dam,	District No. 5,	Worcester.
John F. Tierney,	District No. 6,	Fall River.
James R. Howes,	District No. 7,	Holyoke.
Edward B. Putnam,	District No. 8,	Chelsea.
John J. Sheehan,	District No. 9,	Nalem.
Lewis F. F. Abbott,	District No. 10,	North Adams.
Frank C. Wasley,	District No. 11,	Lowell.
Charles E. Burditt,	Special Duty,	Boston.
John E. Griffin,	Special Duty,	Boston.
John H. Plunkett,	Special Duty,	Boston.
Mary A. Nason,	Special Duty,	Boston.
Mary E. Halley,	Special Duty,	Lawrence.

Boiler Inspection Department.

Everett B. Dyer,	District No. 1,	Medford.
David F. Dyer,	District No. 2,	Fall River.
James B. DeBazo,	District No. 3,	Worcester.
Freeman H. Sanborn,	District No. 4,	Chicopee.
Charles Ferguson,	District No. 5,	Malden.
John H. Kasar,	District No. 6,	Hyde Park.
Louis Amell,	District No. 7,	North Adams.
John McGrath,	District No. 8,	Boston.
Stargis C. Baxter,	District No. 9,	Boston.
Joseph H. McNeill,	District No. 10,	Melrose.

*Detective Department of the District Police.*Shaw, Joseph E., *Deputy in Charge*, residence, Lynn, Mass.

Dunham, George, residence, Cambridge, Mass., assigned to Middlesex County.

Dexter, Thomas A., residence, Edgartown, Mass., assigned to Nantucket and Dukes counties.

Hammond, Daniel W., residence, Haverhill, Mass., assigned to Essex County.

Hodges, Alfred B., residence, Taunton, Mass., assigned to Bristol County.

Letteney, Simeon F., residence, Hyannis, Mass., assigned to Barnstable County.

McKay, James, residence, Northampton, Mass., assigned to Hampshire and Franklin counties.

Murray, Peleg F., residence, Worcester, Mass., assigned to Worcester County.

Neal, George C., residence, Lynn, Mass., assigned to Essex County.

Pratt, George C., residence, North Abington, assigned to Norfolk and Plymouth counties.

Proctor, William H., residence, Swampscott, Mass., commanding steamer "Lexington," and assigned to general duty.

Rhoades, Frederick A., residence, Malden, assigned to Suffolk County.

Wood, Oliver L., residence, Pittsfield, Mass., assigned to Berkshire and Hampden counties.

Whitney, Jophanus H., residence, Medford, Mass., assigned to Middlesex County.

*Fire Marshal's Department of the District Police.**

Rice, Charles F.,	Somerville, Mass.
Anderson, James,	Springfield, Mass.
Casey, Maurice F.,	Haverhill, Mass.
Crittenden, George F.,	Northampton, Mass.
Dunn, James B.,	Boston, Mass.
Molt, Robert E.,	Millbury, Mass.
Scott, John H.,	Milford, Mass.

* The result of the work of the fire marshal's department is contained in the annual report of the Insurance Commissioner.

REPORTS OF ACCIDENTS.

1903.



REPORTS OF ACCIDENTS IN MANUFACTURING AND MERCANTILE ESTABLISHMENTS.

In the consideration of this subject as a feature in the annual report, recourse to the record of these accidents as reported presents in their order the facts and circumstances of their happening, and, as may naturally be supposed, discloses a similarity as to their causes and results, seemingly inevitable in such occurrences, and a characteristic inseparably belonging to all these reports. The means largely employed of protection from personal injury, in accord with statute requirement, have served with appreciable benefit, and many serious casualties have undoubtedly been averted through such means of precaution. Special and constant attention is enjoined in the enforcement of the laws in relation to the guarding of dangerous machinery, and the inspectors of this department are fully impressed with the importance of that duty. It is due, however, to those having charge or management of works where, in some cases, provisions were inadequate, to note herein that the orders and directions of the inspectors, in most instances, met with ready response, and apparent desire to attain the best possible conditions to insure safety to those in their employ.

The number of accidents reported during the year arising from causes in no way connected with the operation of machinery bear about the same proportion as in preceding years to those which were caused through some form of motive power. But it is this latter class of accidents to which our attention is directed, as the purpose of the statute is clearly to reach such cases. Every report of an accident, whatever may be its origin or source, is recorded, as a strict construction of the statute makes this necessary, nothing contained therein denoting or specifying any particular class. In presenting the facts, nevertheless, in this report, all cases of injury not attributable to machinery are separately

considered, with a general reference to their nature or description, the innumerable causes leading to these mishaps contributing a large percentage in the total number.

Section 17, chapter 106, of the Revised Laws, requiring notices of accidents to be sent to the chief of the district police, is as follows : —

SECTION 17. All manufacturers, manufacturing corporations and proprietors of mercantile establishments shall forthwith send to the chief of the district police a written notice of any accident to an employee while at work in any factory, manufacturing or mercantile establishment operated by them, if the accident results in the death of said employee or in such bodily injury as to prevent him from returning to his work within four days thereafter. The chief of the district police shall forthwith transmit to the sender of such notice a written or printed acknowledgment of the receipt thereof, and he shall keep a record of all accidents so reported to him, of the name of the person injured, of the city or town in which the accident occurred and the cause thereof, and shall include an abstract of said record in his annual report. Whoever fails to send notice of an accident as required by this section shall be punished by a fine of not more than twenty dollars.

The accidents which occurred during the year having their origin in the operation of machinery, and reported in accordance with the statute, number 1,547. This includes all those caused by elevators, hoistways and all contrivances in which motive power had any part. The number of accidents due to causes otherwise than those just mentioned, and previously referred to herein, is 846. The list which follows gives the causes of accident in the former class, stating the number of cases occurring from each cause. The fatal accidents are included in the list, but are particularly and individually mentioned in another part of this report.

Injured by machinery in cotton, woollen and paper mills and shoe factories,	1,115
Injured by machinery in iron works, planing and saw mills and other mechanical establishments,	296
Injured by belting, pulleys and shafting,	45
Injured by being caught between elevator car and flooring, while riding on car or working about same,	40
Injured by falling through elevator well,	6
Injured by fall of elevator car,	3

Injured by bursting of emery wheel,	5
Injured by explosion of gasoline,	1
Injured while cleaning machinery which was in motion, or while attempting to extricate bobbins, waste or other articles entangled in machines (included in figures above given),	513
Fatal accidents (particulars given in another part),	36
Injured through causes not here enumerated,	846

The number noted in the list as from causes not therein enumerated, the accidents occurring in various ways and not due to machinery, constitutes about 35 per cent. of the entire number of cases reported, and the injuries thus received were from causes as follows: 393 were cases wherein the persons injured were workmen doing repairs in or about the factories as carpenters or machinists, or who were employed as laborers in mill yards, storehouses or other places, moving machinery, handling lumber, loading or unloading cars, or performing some other work necessary in the business of such establishments; 113 persons suffered from scalds or burns, being received mainly from the former cause in dye houses, and from the latter in foundries, by molten iron; 57 received splinters in their hands or feet, or were injured by stepping on nails projecting from the floor; 55 sustained injuries by the falling of weights of various kinds; 37 persons were bruised or cut more or less in handling tools, many of them working at the bench; in 22 cases, flying pieces of steel or other materials, flying sparks from anvils and forges, contributed to the injuries; 54 met with accidents by falls from ladders, stagings or other elevations; and falls from other sources added 85 to the list. There were 7 cases wherein persons received injuries while engaged in some form of sport, or "fooling," away from their work; and 3 cases were reported, in each of which the person was overcome by faint or sick spell, resulting in some injury by fall. Of the fatal accidents which happened, there were 20 which occurred under circumstances not connected with machinery, and reference to these will be made in another part.

It will be observed that in the list of causes presented 513 are mentioned as having been injured while occupied in cleaning the machinery when it was in motion, or in attempt-

ing to remove some article, such as waste or a bobbin, from the running machine. Fully one-third of all the accidents reported caused by machinery occurred in this manner. Without assuming that such is the case, it is not unlikely that many more than the number stated met with injuries, the prime cause thereof being want of sufficient care on their part at the particular moment. The number (513) definitely showing the thoughtlessness of so many is ascertained from the contents of the several reports as sent to this office; but the circumstances stated in many cases, although carelessness is not suggested, would seem to convey the impression that due care exercised in those cases would have materially reduced the number of accidents.

The results attending these occurrences, more or less serious, are mentioned, noting the cases in which loss of some member occurred. The greatest number was in the injuries which occurred to the hand, there being 1,241 cases of this kind, 915 of these confined to the fingers and thumb. In each of 20 cases one finger was lost, and the thumb was lost in each of 2 cases. In one case the thumb and one finger of the right hand were lost. In each of 4 cases two fingers were lost. In 1 case three fingers on the left hand were taken off. One person suffered the loss of all four fingers of the right hand, and another person lost a part of every finger of the left hand. Partial loss of the thumb or one or more fingers occurred in each of 83 cases. There were 24 cases in each of which a finger was broken. Loss of one hand was suffered in each of 3 cases, and in another case a portion of the hand and two fingers were taken off. Seven persons had each a wrist broken; 248 persons sustained injuries to the arm or shoulder; 6 persons each lost an arm, in four of the cases the right arm; 40 suffered broken arms, and 3 dislocations, with a number of others having their arms more or less severely strained. Injuries to the head occurred in 212 cases, in 16 of which scalp wounds were caused, and in 4 of these cases the scalp was torn off. The circumstances in these latter cases are described further on. Three persons suffered from broken jaws, all three having been caught by elevator cars. Another person suffered from concussion of the brain,

caused by fall from elevator. There were 42 cases of injury to the eye, in two of which the eye was lost, caused in one instance by being struck by a flying piece of wire spring, and in the other by a piece of steel. Two other cases reported the eye as probably lost, one in which the eye was struck by a flying shuttle, and in the other by a flying chip of steel. The collar bone was fractured in three cases. The leg was injured in 161 cases, — injuries of this nature, and those to the arm or shoulder, being sustained in most instances by persons engaged as laborers. In one case the left leg was so injured that amputation above the knee was necessary, caused by being caught between car and engine. Fifteen persons had each a leg broken, and 12 others sprained or wrenched ankles; 252 persons sustained injuries to the foot, about a dozen of these being of a serious nature. Twelve cases occurred where one or more ribs were broken; 63 were injured in the back or side; 13 received injuries to the chest, and various injuries of a general bodily nature in other accidents ensued. Aside from those here enumerated, the injuries received were slight in their nature, and resulted in not more than temporary disability.

An employee, a boy, about sixteen years of age, went to the elevator well, and was looking over the gate, which works automatically, when the elevator came down, striking him on the back of the head, crushing his face against the top of the gate, breaking his nose and fracturing his jaw.

While at work in the drying room of a cloth-printing establishment, an operative lost his right arm by being caught on the shafting. The cloth, in passing up to the floor above, was caught in some small gears, and in trying to straighten out the cloth he climbed up and rested his arm on a shaft near by. There was cloth around this arm, and it caught on the shaft, causing him to be carried over the shaft once, when he fell into the arms of another employee. The injuries necessitated the amputation of the arm just above the elbow.

An accident occurred in which a female operative's hair became entangled in set screws on small end of upper cone on fly frame, and her scalp was torn completely off.

An employee had his left hand caught in a machine known

as a "cotton lapper," and the hand was so badly mangled that it had to be amputated at the wrist.

The loss of the right arm at the elbow was suffered in the case of an operator being caught in a machine called "hydro-extractor." This extractor was revolving at the rate of 1,075 revolutions per minute, and the operator, it is said, put his arm into the opening while the machine was in motion, with the unfortunate result as stated.

Another accident resulted in the loss of the right arm at the shoulder, caused by being caught on a revolving shaft. The injured person had occasion to adjust an electric wire, and in doing so used a step-ladder. In reaching for the wire his arm was caught on the shaft, and he was drawn over the same, and his arm was terribly mutilated before he could be released. He was taken to the hospital, where the arm was amputated at the shoulder.

A young man employed in a box factory had one hand caught in a press machine, the hand being so badly injured that amputation at the wrist was necessary.

A young woman employed in the card room of a factory was caught by the hair on the back of her head, and the scalp was completely torn off. The report stated that she undertook to clean the machine underneath while it was in full motion, putting her head underneath the machine, when her head came in contact with the top cone shaft, with the result as mentioned. She was taken to the hospital, and, while her condition at first was considered dangerous, it became more favorable, and the last report stated that she was on the way to recovery.

Still another case of like result was reported. In this latter case the girl was sitting on a box at the end of a fly frame. Near by were some gears running, which were guarded. The girl's hair was done up with a ribbon attached and hanging from the same. This ribbon in some manner was pressed under the guard, coming in contact with the gears, tearing her scalp completely off. Although she too was considered in a dangerous condition, the chances are favorable for her recovery.

In another case a belt came off a pulley and was partly

wound around the shaft. While the steam was being shut off, the man who was injured came along and caught the belt in the loop that was flying around, his idea being to hold the belt, and his hand got fast in the loop, drawing him toward the shaft. His right arm was broken at the elbow, and the forearm was pulled off. He was removed to the hospital for treatment, and report stated was doing well.

A young man, while replacing a belt on a pulley, got his left arm caught in the belt, with the result that the bone just above the elbow was broken, the flesh was torn apart, leaving the greater portion of his arm hanging between the belt and pulley. Surgical attendance was quickly rendered, when a portion of the arm above the elbow was amputated, so as to prevent further trouble, and the injured person was taken to the hospital to receive the necessary care.

An operator in the picker room of a factory suffered the loss of his left arm, the accident being caused in the following manner. He was cleaning the feeder box, and crawled under the machine while it was in motion, putting his left hand and arm into the beater. His arm was badly crushed, and he was taken to the hospital, where it was found necessary to amputate the arm above the elbow. He had worked in the room for nine years, and had been cautioned many times not to clean the machine while it was in motion.

In one accident four men were injured by the falling of a staging on which they were at work; and in another case four men were badly scalded and burned by the bursting of a piston in a steam pump.

In all, there were 2,402 persons injured as reported, of whom 1,978 were males and 424 females.

There were 56 fatal cases. Included in this number were 20 cases in which the causes did not relate to the operation of machinery. These are described as follows: in five cases death resulted from being run over by engine or car on railroad track. Three deaths came from attacks, namely, heart failure, apoplexy and fainting spell, in the last-mentioned case the person falling against a machine, causing his skull to be fractured. There was one case in each of the following causes: fell from trestle to ground while opening coal

cars; killed by flasks, containing castings, falling over and striking him; received fatal injuries by being struck by a falling derrick; fell from an open window in factory building; was fatally injured by a fall on stairway; fell from a tier of boxes, fracturing his skull; was crushed by a pile of fertilizer falling upon him; struck by a lump of coal, while at work unloading coal at wharf; killed by an electric shock in hotel; falling in a building which was in course of construction; falling through a hatchway at a wharf; killed by electric shock while on a street pole.

The other fatal accidents, 36 in number, were from the following causes: 13 persons were caught and crushed by elevator cars; 6 others were fatally injured by falling through elevator wells; 3 were caught and carried over shafting. There was 1 in each of the following cases: caught in machinery while shifting a belt; caught in the belting of a machine, and strangled; caught in a machine in ropewalk; struck by a flying piece of a pulley which had burst; struck in stomach by a piece of pipe, used in putting on a belt; caught and crushed between belt and pulley of machine; struck by piece of lumber thrown from a saw; burned by explosion of oil in boiler; caught in a rotary wheel in a tannery; killed by electric shock; caught between rolls on starching machine; struck by a revolving wheel; caught between mule carriage and roller beam; caught on fly wheel.

Following are the facts in these cases as related in the report of each, with such other circumstances connected therewith as could be learned by the inspectors of this department in their investigations of the same, — the name of the person who was injured fatally being given in each case, the city or town, and the establishment where such accident occurred: —

JOSEPH PACHEICO, Fall River. Merchants Manufacturing Company. January 1. Pacheico was in some manner not known caught in the shafting of the machine known as "drawing frame," and was strangled, his clothing being torn from the upper part of his body and wound around his neck, in which manner he was found lying on the floor. No one witnessed the accident. A short time before he was seen to go to the back of the machine, where

upright cans revolve in opposite directions, and between which are belts on small shafts, running hardly two feet above the floor; and it is supposed that in passing these cans he was caught in the shafting, with the result as above stated.

CHARLES WEKER, Boston. Zion's Grocery Store, 119 Fulton Street. January 16. Weker, while at work on the basement floor, attempted to jump on the elevator car as it was ascending, and was caught between the car and the first floor, receiving injuries from which he died a short time afterward.

EUCLID LAMBERT (or **LOMBARD**), Worcester. American Steel and Wire Company. January 20. Lambert was painting on the inside of the roof of a one-story building. The main line of shafting ran along the centre of the room, and in reaching over it his clothing was caught and he was carried around the shaft, coming in contact with the timber, causing his death.

BERNHART GEHRING, Lawrence. Arlington Mills. January 25. Gehring was employed as watchman at the mill, and was going his rounds. While in the storehouse he decided to use the elevator in order to reach another floor, and, mistaking the top of the elevator for the car floor, he got on to the same and started the elevator up. Being on the top, or elevator hatch, he was caught and crushed between the top of the car and the cover of the well for the next floor above. He was terribly mangled, his skull was crushed, and arm and ribs broken. He was found dead about noon time, the accident occurring on Sunday. The elevator was operated by water power.

EDWARD FITZGERALD, Boston. Standard Rope and Twine Company. February 11. While at work in ropewalk, following the hauling machine, and evidently about forty feet from said machine, from some cause he was caught in the yarn forming the rope, being carried around with it, and apparently in trying to free himself by catching hold of the ground rope was twisted between the two and carried swiftly around, his head striking the floor and track repeatedly. The rope used to shut off the power was hanging in its place over the walk, but for some unaccountable reason he did not use it. He died about half an hour after the accident.

SIDNEY SMITH, Boston. L. C. Bliss & Co. February 17. The accident occurred on a freight elevator. Smith, who was about eighteen years of age, was evidently trying to stop the elevator,

which he had started from one of the lower floors for the purpose of loading with waste wood. It is supposed the elevator must have got beyond his control in his effort to stop it, and he was caught and carried from the fourth to the fifth floor, and was jammed between the elevator and the flooring. There was no witness to the accident, the first knowledge of the same being the noise heard by the breaking of the gate carried up with him, no outcry being heard. It was necessary to saw away a part of the elevator flooring to release the body from where it had become lodged. The doctor, who arrived ten minutes after the accident occurred, stated that death had been instantaneous.

MICHAEL LYNCH, Worcester. Crompton & Knowles Loom Works. March 4. Lynch was riding on elevator, taking up a load, and when at second floor he stepped backward and fell over the edge of the car, striking on the floor, and from there falling into the elevator well, striking on his head. He was taken up and ambulance called, and conveyed to the hospital, where he died about two hours later. There were automatic hatches on the elevator, but he fell just before they had a chance to close. The report states that it was supposed he had an attack of vertigo.

WALTER M. WOOD, Worcester. Central Market. March 10. Wood was employed as a general hand in the market. He went to the floor below to do some work, going by way of the elevator. On leaving the elevator the sliding door was left open, and the manager of the market, who was with Wood, and who had returned to the elevator in order to go up, found that the elevator had ascended to the floor above. He shipped it so as to have it come down, and, while waiting at the door, Wood passed by him toward the elevator opening, and fell into the well hole, falling a distance of about twelve feet, striking on his head. He was removed to the hospital, and died about three hours later.

ROSE MCCARTHY, Fall River. American Thread Company, Kerr Mills. March 13. This operator was struck by the fragments of a large driving pulley on the main line of shafting, which had burst. She was sitting at the end of her frame, fully ninety feet from where the pulley was located. Two of the pieces coming out of the face of the pulley struck the rapidly moving belt, and were carried along with it at terrific speed, one of the pieces being thrown from the belt, striking the top of a speeder frame, then, bounding off, struck the girl as she was seated on a box.

An ambulance was called, in which she was taken to the hospital, where she died on the evening of the same day the accident occurred.

FREDERIC WEIGLE, Lynn. Eastern Kid Company. March 24. Weigle was assisting another workman to put a belt on a pulley, and was using a piece of an iron steam pipe for the purpose. In trying to push the belt onto the pulley, the piece of pipe struck the pulley and was thrown back, the end of the pipe striking him in the stomach, causing injury which resulted in his death the following day.

ROBERT MOONEY, Boston. Quincy House. March 28. Mooney was employed as a porter at the hotel, and, from the information which could be obtained, he was standing in the baggage part of the elevator, and had signalled the elevator man to go up. In this position his head struck against the top of the doorway through which entrance was had to the elevator from the basement. He was so injured that he died soon after at the hospital. The elevator and gates, as reported by inspector, were in apparently good condition.

ALEX. BERUBE, Salem. Naumkeag Steam Cotton Company. May 13. Berube was on the elevator, which he had started upward in order to go to the second floor of the building, when he fainted and fell face downward with his head and shoulders hanging over the edge of the elevator car, which continued on, crushing him between the platform of the car and the ceiling, causing his death about three-quarters of an hour afterward.

CHARLES A. NORDENE, Salem. American Hide and Leather Company. May 15. Nordene was operating what is known as a "whitening machine," and it seems was trying to run the belt onto the machine, when his head was caught by the belt and was crushed between the belt and pulley, causing instant death.

LORENZO PHILLIPS, Boston. Excelsior Umbrella Company. May 16. Phillips was driver for an express company, and called for a box of umbrellas, going to the third floor of the building for the same by way of the freight elevator. Having obtained the box, he returned to the elevator. The car in the mean time had ascended to the upper floor, and Phillips, in ignorance of this fact, stepped into the elevator well and fell to the bottom, some forty feet, re-

ceiving injuries from which he died in about two hours. The gate was supposed to be automatic, but the elevator coming up did not move the gate, and the counterbalance of gate was about the weight of the gate itself.

ANDREW DELOREY, Watertown. Union Carpet Lining Company. May 24. Delorey, being employed as a fireman, was at work with the engineer, cleaning out the boiler; and as usual, after cleaning out, poured in a pailful of kerosene oil, and then filled the boiler with water. Upon filling the same, it was found to leak around one of the hand-hole plates, and the water was drawn off for the purpose of repairing said plate. From some cause (probably from the torch he carried), the oil remaining in the boiler became ignited, causing an explosion, Delorey being so badly injured therefrom that he died at the hospital the evening of the same day.

GEORGE SAITAIRS, Lowell. American Hide and Leather Company. May 29. Saitairs was employed in the coloring room at the tannery, his work being to take the skins from a rotary wheel. This wheel was ten feet high, with an opening in the side to take out the skins. After the power is shut off, the momentum is such that the wheel revolves several times before it can be stopped. In shutting off the power, Saitairs, instead of employing the usual method to check the wheel in its momentum, put his head and body through the opening, and was caught and hurled against a beam of the frame. He was terribly mangled and crushed, and his neck was broken.

MARIANO FERRY, Fall River. Algonquin Printing Company. July 15. Ferry was caught and crushed by an elevator. He started as elevator man on the morning of the day the accident occurred, and worked through the day. About 9 o'clock in the evening the works shut down, and about 9.30 o'clock the night watchman, in going his rounds, noticed the peculiar position of the elevator, and, on investigation, found the body of Ferry bent double and wedged firmly between the elevator and the floor. The medical examiner was called, and after an examination pronounced death due to strangulation. No one saw the accident, and, therefore, how it happened is a matter of conjecture. It is thought probable, however, that Ferry was sitting on the elevator with his feet hanging down over the edge, and, while the elevator was going up, had one hand on the rope to stop the car when necessary. Being inexperienced, he could not gauge the distance correctly from one floor to the other, and before he knew it the back of his head struck the top floor. The elevator moving so fast, he had no time

to stop it, and was caught and bent double between elevator and flooring. The impact threw off the belt of the elevator, thus stopping its ascent.

SAMUEL M. CROCKER, Boston. Rausch, Ellis & Co. September 2. Crocker was about sixteen years old, and was employed by the firm at their store, 104 South Street. His body was found in the well of the elevator in the rear of the store. The inspector in his report stated that there were no means of knowing how the accident occurred.

JOHN JOHNSON, Worcester. American Steel and Wire Company. September 15. Johnson was employed as a repairer. There was a short piece of rod in a switch pipe, and Johnson took out the pipe, which was about ten feet seven inches long, and walked toward a bench, raising the pipe at the same time. The pipe came in contact with an arc light, and Johnson immediately sank to the floor, unconscious. A doctor was at once sent for, and pronounced Johnson dead.

THOMAS F. LANNON, Lowell. Lowell Bleachery. September 22. Lannon was overseer of the starch room, and met with the accident while attending to the starting of a new machine. He was adjusting a starch mangle, when his right hand and forearm were drawn between a brass roll and a wooden roll, revolving at the rate of one hundred and eighty revolutions per minute, and his head was thrown against an iron plate on the machine. He was taken to the hospital, where he died, six or seven hours later, from the injuries he received. He had worked at the Lowell Bleachery for a long time.

JAMES E. CLARK, Boston. American Soda Fountain Company. September 24. Clark was employed on the sixth floor of the building. He was at the fourth floor, and from there he got on to the elevator with a box to take to the sixth floor. No one saw the accident, but it is supposed that Clark, when he reached the sixth floor, tried to open the door without stopping the elevator car, as the car had ascended to the seventh floor, where it had stopped, and it is thought he must have fallen through the elevator well from the sixth floor. He died from the effects of his injuries before reaching the hospital.

F. G. PERRY, Everett. Cochrane Chemical Company. October 1. Perry was employed as a carpenter, and was at work laying a floor in the engine room, when in some unaccountable manner he was struck by a revolving wheel, fracturing his skull,

resulting in his death a few minutes afterward. The inspector in his report stated that at the time of his visit he found all machinery well guarded.

JOHN HOPK, New Bedford. Butler Mill. October 17. Hope was employed as a back boy, and was about seventeen years of age. It appears that he was helping the mule spinner to put a scavenger band on the roller beam of the mule, and to do this he had to get under the roller beam. In some manner the brake on the mule was released, and the mule carriage pulled in, causing the boy's head to be caught between the carriage and roller beam, cutting off the back part of the scalp and fracturing the skull. He was taken to the hospital, where he died on the evening of the same day.

JOHN A. UPPVALL, Worcester. Svea Publishing Company. October 20. Uppvall was about fifteen years of age, and was employed as an errand boy. He was sent on an errand, and on returning by way of the elevator, when the car reached the floor where he worked, it appears he tried to open the door at that floor while the elevator was running, lifting the rail for that purpose. The door being locked on inside, he failed to open it, and while on the threshold probably lost his hold and fell to the bottom of the elevator well, a distance of four stories. His skull was crushed, and he died in a short time after the accident. Orders had been issued not to use the elevator, and in this case the report states the boy had been told to go by way of the stairs. The inspector stated that the elevator was guarded from top to bottom by rails and closed doors.

JEREMIAH McCARTY, Clinton. Clinton Gas Light Company. October 31. McCarty was engineer at the power house of the company. As he was alone in the engine room at the time of the accident, no one knows exactly how it occurred. It would appear that in passing the fly wheel he fell inside. The wheel makes about two hundred and sixty revolutions per minute. His head was severed from the body. Between the spokes of the wheel there are two rods about three-quarters of an inch in diameter, running from rim to hub, and these rods probably caused his death.

MARGARET CASEY, Boston. United Drug Company. November 3. This girl, about sixteen years of age, was crushed by an elevator. She was sent from the third to the lower floor on some errand. On leaving the lower floor she was not seen again until she was found crushed between the floor and elevator. From all

that could be learned it is supposed that she started the elevator at the first floor, and attempted to get on while the elevator was in motion. Those in the vicinity of the elevator heard a scream, and on reaching there found the girl crushed between the floor and elevator, her head being above the second floor. Upon raising the elevator her body fell into the well. The elevator was guarded by gates, and a notice was posted stating that the elevator was to be used only for freight.

WILLIAM ROBINSON, New Bedford. Pierce Manufacturing Corporation. November 7. Robinson was employed as a filling carrier. He was taking an empty truck down on the elevator, and upon arriving at the floor where he was to stop, started to push the truck off. In doing so he stepped backward and off the elevator car, falling to the ground floor and striking on his head, receiving injuries which caused his death at the hospital on the following day.

CHARLES E. FISHER, Douglas. W. R. Wallis, box factory. November 7. Fisher was employed as a general hand. It appears that he went from the engine room to the cellar, where the driving bolts were, and crawled through or between belting from engine (a very dangerous thing to do), and went to a sliding window. The main line of shafting was close to this window. The place was very dark, and no one was allowed in there except when engine was stopped, and a light used. It was at this window where Fisher was caught on shaft, which at this point has a clutch coupling without a lever. He was carried around the shaft, and one of the workmen, passing outside, saw the form revolving on the shaft and notified the engineer, who shut off the power. Fisher died a few moments afterward. Why he entered this place cannot be known, as he had no duty to perform there at the time, or at any time when the shafting was running.

WILLIAM FITZGERALD, Worcester. Barnard, Sumner & Putnam Company. November 17. Fitzgerald, whose age was given as fourteen years and four months, was sent to the basement of the building to open cases of goods. He left his work there and got on to the freight elevator and ascended with it. From the circumstances it would appear that as the elevator was going up he was bending over and looking down the elevator well, when his head came in contact with the upper part of door, and was caught between the same and the floor of the elevator, killing him instantly. The report states that a stringent rule of the company prohibited all persons from riding on this elevator.

FORFEITED LIQUORS.

Section 80 of chapter 100 of the Revised Laws provides as follows :—

SECTION 80. Any liquor so forfeited shall, by the authority of the written order of the court or trial justice, be forwarded by common carrier to the chief of the district police, who upon receipt of the same shall notify said court or justice thereof. Said officer shall sell the same, and after paying the cost of the transportation of the liquors he shall pay over the net proceeds to the treasurer and receiver general. The officer who serves the order above named shall be allowed therefor fifty cents, but shall not be entitled to receive any travelling fees or mileage on account of the service thereof.

In obedience to the above law, I have received from the officers of the Commonwealth all liquors, and the vessels containing the same, which have been delivered to me as having been seized and forfeited by virtue of said act, giving my receipt for the same.

The quantity received from the cities and towns from Dec. 1, 1902, to Dec. 1, 1903, was :—

Number of seizures, 966
Quantity of spirituous liquors received, 1,656 gallons, 1 quart.
Quantity of malt liquors received, 11,150 gallons, 2 quarts, 2 gills.

Appropriations and Expenditures.

	Appropriations.	Expenditures.
Compensation of officers,	\$77,124 19	\$77,043 54
Travel,	24,013 31	19,786 44
Contingent,	2,500 00	2,496 85
	\$103,637 50	\$99,326 83
Amount expended less than appropriation, .	. .	4,310 67

Amount received through boiler inspection department,
as fees for examination of engineers and inspection of
boilers, and paid into the State treasury, \$10,977 00

CONCLUSION.

The records of this department furnish abundant testimony of the efficiency of members of the detective department of this force. Their fidelity has been attested by the respective district attorneys under whose direction they have worked in connection with many important criminal cases.

In the inspection department the members of the force have shown fidelity and scrupulous devotion to the interest of the State. I take great pleasure in recording my testimony in their behalf.

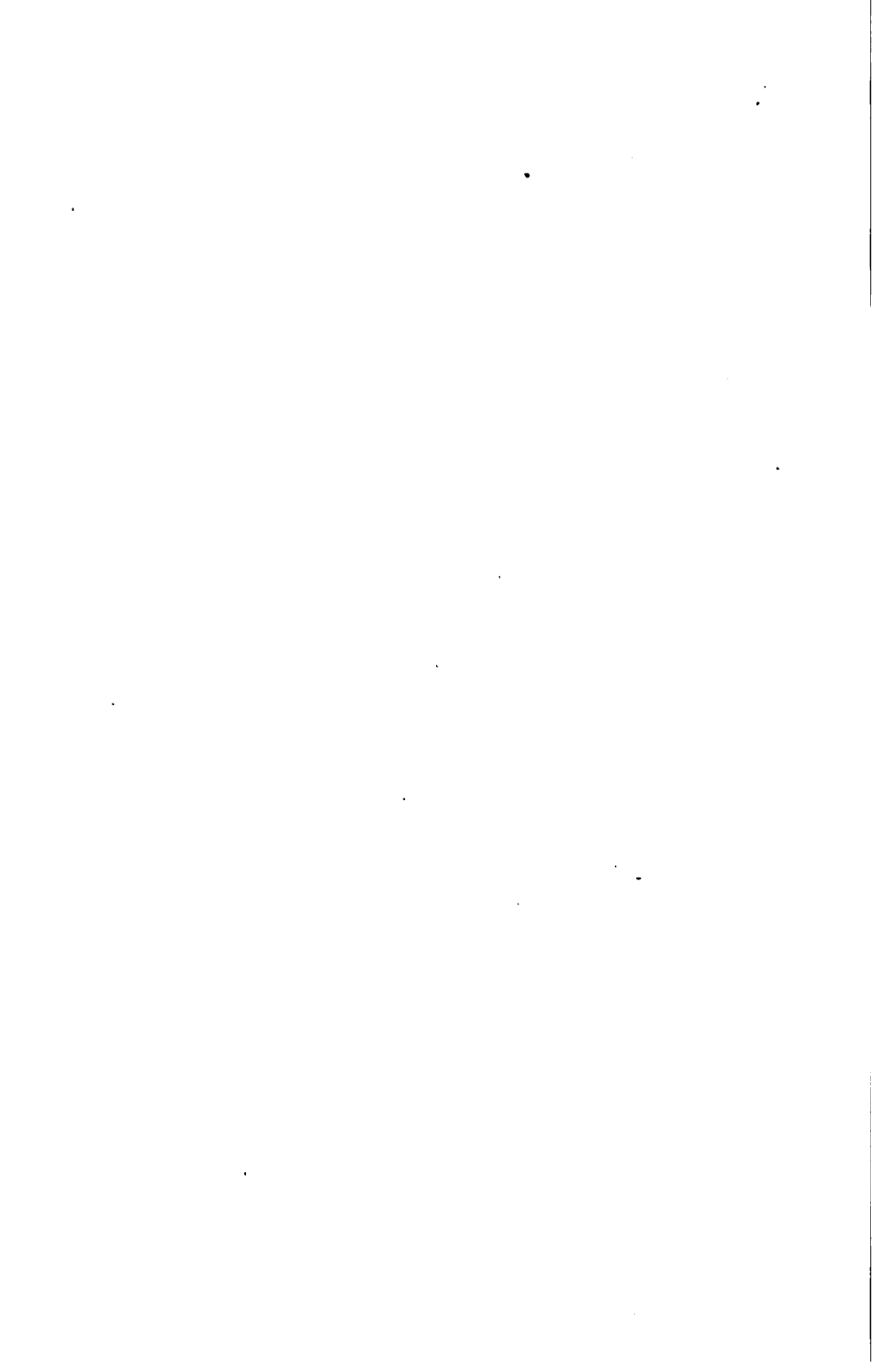
I again gratefully acknowledge my indebtedness to the law department of the State for its advice in the interpretation of statutes, and otherwise for my guidance.

Respectfully submitted,

RUFUS R. WADE,
Chief Massachusetts District Police.

INDEX.

	PAGE
Legislation,	6
Emery wheels,	8
Labor and industrial laws,	9
Child labor,	11
Regulation of meal hours in factories,	17
Elevators,	18
Relating to inspection of boilers and engineers' license laws,	19
Clothing made in tenement houses,	20
Steamer "Lexington,"	21
Summary of inspection work,	22
Ventilation of schoolhouses and public buildings,	23
Ventilation practically considered,	29
Reports of inspectors of factories and public buildings,	30-62
Reports of boiler inspectors,	63-68
Reports of clothing inspection department,	69-71
Detective department,	75-84
Roster of District Police,	85
Report of accidents,	89
Forfeited liquors,	104
Appropriations and expenditures,	104



THIRD ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF PRISON COMMISSIONERS

OF

MASSACHUSETTS,

INCLUDING THE REPORTS OF THE

WARDEN OF THE STATE PRISON,
SUPERINTENDENT OF THE MASSACHUSETTS REFORMATORY, AND
SUPERINTENDENT OF THE REFORMATORY PRISON FOR WOMEN.

FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1903.

JANUARY, 1904.



BOSTON:

WRIGHT & POTTER PRINTING CO., STATE PRINTERS,
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1904.

APPROVED BY
THE STATE BOARD OF PUBLICATION.

NOTE ON THE CONTENTS.

Under an act of 1902, passed on the recommendation of this Board, this report is presented in one document, instead of being submitted in separate parts, as required by the old law. This change in the law has permitted the condensation of the report into its present form. Statistics that were necessarily presented in the parts referring to the different institutions and then repeated in the general tables are now all to be found in one place.

The subdivisions containing the details of this document are briefly summarized as follows:—

	PAGE
State Prison, with report of warden and other officers,	1
Massachusetts Reformatory, with report of superintendent and physician, .	23
Reformatory Prison for Women, with report of superintendent and other officers,	86
Jails and houses of correction,	47
Statistics of prisoners, with crimes, sentences, ages, etc.,	57
Statistics of arrests,	84
Statistics of cases taken on probation,	87
Criminal prosecutions, with murder trials and statistics of all crimes, .	100
Industries, with account of making goods for public use, and table of former occupations of prisoners,	119
Libraries in all prisons,	127
Report of agent for aiding discharged prisoners,	128
Report of agent for aiding discharged female prisoners,	131
Alphabetical index,	133

The statistics relating particularly to the State Prison and reformatories are included in the respective reports of the warden and superintendents. Statistics that are common to all prisons will be found in the general tables. The index contains a reference to every separate topic of the report.



BOARD OF PRISON COMMISSIONERS,

STATE HOUSE, BOSTON.

FREDERICK G. PETTIGROVE, *Chairman,*
MARGARET P. RUSSELL, MARY V. O'CALLAGHAN,
HENRY PARKMAN, ARTHUR H. WELLMAN,
J. WARREN BAILEY, *Secretary.*

List of State and County Prisons.

STATE INSTITUTIONS.

NAME OF PRISON.	Location.	Name and Title of Principal Officer.	Annual Salary.
State Prison,	Boston; P. O., Charlestown.	Benjamin F. Bridges, Warden.	\$4,000 00
Massachusetts Reformatory, . . .	Concord; P. O., Concord Junction.	Charles S. Hart, Superintendent.	3,500 00
Reformatory Prison for Women, . .	Sherborn; P. O., South Framingham.	Mrs. Frances A. Morton, Superintendent.	2,000 00
State Farm,	Bridgewater; P. O., State Farm.	Hollis M. Blackstone, Superintendent.	3,000 00

JAILS AND HOUSES OF CORRECTION.

COUNTY.	Location.	Name of Keeper or Master.	Annual Salary.
Barnstable,	Barnstable,	George H. Oaah, . . .	\$800 00
Berkshire,	Pittsfield,	C. W. Fuller, Sheriff, . .	1,000 00
Bristol,	New Bedford,	J. Arthur Taylor, . . .	2,000 00
	Taunton,*	I. Granville Carrier, . .	800 00
Dukes County,	Edgartown,*	Hiram Crowell,	200 00
Essex,	Ipswich,†	Howard G. Lane, . . .	1,200 00
	Lawrence,	Charles A. Stillings, . .	1,300 00
	Newburyport,*	Charles L. Ayers, . . .	1,200 00
	Salem,	Sam'l A. Johnson, Sheriff,	1,000 00
Franklin,	Greenfield,	Charles S. Richardson, . .	1,000 00
Hampden,	Springfield,	Embury P. Clark, Sheriff,	1,000 00
Hampshire,	Northampton,	Jairus E. Clark, Sheriff, .	1,000 00
Middlesex,	Cambridge; P. O., East Cambridge.	John R. Fairbairn, Sheriff,	1,000 00
	Lowell,*	Alvah S. Baker,	1,500 00
Nantucket,	Nantucket,	Frederick F. Parker, . .	50 00
Norfolk,	Dedham,	Samuel H. Capen, Sheriff,	1,000 00
Plymouth,	Plymouth,	Henry S. Porter, Sheriff, .	1,000 00
Suffolk,	Boston; Charles Street,*	Fred H. Seavey, Sheriff, .	1,000 00
	Boston; Deer Island, Boston Harbor.†	James R. Gerrish, . . .	2,500 00
	Fitchburg,	B. D. Dwinell,	1,400 00
Worcester,	Worcester,	R. H. Chamberlain, Sheriff,	1,000 00

NOTE.—Places marked with a* are jails only; those marked with a† are houses of correction only. All others have a jail and house of correction combined. In every case the keeper or master is provided with a residence free of rent, and in a few instances the other living expenses are paid by the county.

all the time. By the exercise of great care, the warden has been enabled to keep the expenditures within the appropriation, although the prices of some supplies have been much higher than in the preceding year.

The only important change in the buildings has been the erection of a small addition to the shop room, which is intended to give an opportunity for enlarging the public-use industries. One floor of the extension is being fitted up as a place for the exhibit of all the articles made in the different prisons for public use. This will be a great convenience to the principal officers of the different institutions, who can there see in one place all the articles that can be supplied for their use by the labor of prisoners.

Some other special expenditures are mentioned in the report of the warden. All the work made necessary by the change in the grade crossing at Prison Point has not been finished, and cannot be done until the work incident to the separation of grades is completed. The unexpended balance of the appropriation that is still available will be sufficient for all the work yet to be done.

It is suggested that, as all executions of the death penalty now take place at the State Prison, the word warden should be substituted for that of sheriff in the third line of section 4 of chapter 77 of the Revised Laws, relative to the delivery of the body of a murderer.

It may be interesting to note, concerning the habitual criminals in the State Prison, that since the enactment of the law in 1887 there have been 36 prisoners sentenced under that act. Of these, 11 have been given permits to be at liberty, 1 of whom was returned by the Governor and Council for violating the terms of his release; 3 have died; 5 have been removed to the State Asylum for Insane Criminals; 3 to the State Farm as aged or infirm; and 15 now remain under sentence. Since 1899 there has been only 1 prisoner subjected to the penalty of this law. The unequal administration of this law has been frequently noticed in the reports on the State Prison. The cause of the inequitable application of this penalty cannot be stated with any degree of certainty, but in some cases it is undoubtedly owing to the disinclination of the prosecuting officer to subject an offender to such a severe punishment. It is suggested that perhaps a modification of the penalty would secure a more uniform application of the law.

Massachusetts Reformatory.

The Massachusetts Reformatory closed the year with 903 prisoners in custody, — 63 more than at the beginning. Throughout the year the prisoners have been kept well employed, and good discipline has been maintained. The prison buildings, too, are now in quite a satisfactory condition, and are well adapted to the purposes of that establishment. Details as to the improvements are set forth in the superintendent's report. Owing to the great demands upon the shop room made by the extension of the public-use industries, it has been found necessary to provide additional accommodation at Concord, as well as at Charlestown, and the main shop has been extended about fifty feet.

An increase in the number of prisoners at Concord and the great advance in the price of fuel about the beginning of the year have made it impossible to keep the expenditures entirely within the amount appropriated by the General Court. By practically clearing out the store-house, however, and postponing some expenditures, even at the cost of convenience, the expenses have been kept down to such a point that the only deficiency at the close of the year is represented by the bills for clothing that has been supplied to the maintenance department from the industries. The law requires that the accounts of these two departments shall be kept quite separate, and the deficiency, which amounts to \$3,896.54, stands credited to the industries department as an outstanding account. The question whether an appropriation shall be made to cover this deficiency, or the debt to the industries shall be cancelled in some other way, is respectfully submitted. It is not likely that any considerable part of this deficiency can be paid out of the general appropriation for 1904, as the amount asked for this year does not exceed the amount granted in 1903; and, as the stock on hand is practically cleared away, the entire amount named in the estimates will be needed to pay the bills incurred this year.

In the report of last year, reference was made to the examination as to the feasibility of supplying the reformatory with water from Nagog Pond, and it was there stated to be the opinion of the State Board of Health that it might be advisable to secure a water supply nearer the reformatory. Accordingly, some tests were made on an island in a pond near the reformatory land, and a somewhat favor-

able report concerning the water has been made by the Board of Health; that Board suggests, however, that further experiments are needed to determine both the quality and quantity of the supply.

In the superintendent's report there is a reference to the need of a new roof on the power building, and of replacing the boilers that have been used a long time and are worn out, and of some other minor repairs. It is recommended that a special appropriation be granted to make the needed repairs to keep the buildings in good condition.

It is proper that a note should be made concerning the pearl button industry at the reformatory. This work was undertaken years ago at a time when there was a great need of new employment to furnish occupation for the prisoners, but after a prolonged experiment, it was found to be out of the question to carry on this industry without loss, and it was therefore discontinued. The inventory of the plant with some stock has been carried on the books several years, but it has been considered wise to take it from the statement now, and it will not be on the list again. Any receipts that may be derived from the sale of the machines will be returned as income under the sundries account.

In October, Mr. Joseph F. Scott, the superintendent of the reformatory, tendered his resignation, to accept an appointment as superintendent of the State Reformatory at Elmira, N. Y. Mr. Scott had been in charge of the reformatory from January, 1892. His services, which brought the institution to a high degree of efficiency and usefulness, reflected credit upon himself and honor upon the Commonwealth by the reputation this prison gained throughout the country. Immediately upon the acceptance of Mr. Scott's resignation this Board appointed as his successor Mr. Charles S. Hart, who had been deputy superintendent during the entire term of Mr. Scott's administration. Mr. Hart filed his bond and assumed his duties as superintendent on Dec. 1, 1903.

Reformatory Prison for Women.

The Reformatory Prison for Women had only 219 prisoners at the close of the year, being 28 less than at the beginning. The institution is in good condition in all respects, and there has been no departure during the year from the excellent state of discipline that has long been observed there.

Since the last report the sum of \$1,733.41 has been expended for painting buildings, under an appropriation granted in 1902. In that year an appropriation was also made for the purpose of securing better fire protection. At the request of the chairman of this Board the chief of the District Police delegated three of his officers to make an examination of the prison buildings, for the purpose of determining the most advantageous way of expending the appropriation, and all the work done under that resolve has been performed according to the suggestions made by these officers. It is believed that the prison has not only been improved in regard to fire protection but that the establishment has also been benefited in a sanitary respect.

Under an act of 1903, which took effect on July first, all sentences to the Reformatory Prison for Women are now indeterminate, unless for more than five years. Before any sentences were imposed under that act, this Board prepared rules for grading and classifying the prisoners, and for dealing with them according to their conduct and industry; and after the rules were approved by the Governor and Council, copies of them were transmitted to the justices of all the courts for their information. Under these rules, a prisoner serving a sentence for a misdemeanor can become eligible for release on permit in about eight months; and when serving for a felony, in about ten months. No releases have yet been made under this act, and there has been no opportunity to judge as to what influence this form of sentence may have upon the conduct of a woman after she leaves the prison. As a disciplinary measure in the prison, however, it is the opinion of all the officials that the law has been of great benefit. It cannot yet be determined how much supervision of the women who are given permits under this law will be needed, and it is therefore impossible to say whether or not such oversight as seems desirable can be exercised by the present force of assistants. It is quite certain, however, that even if no additional help is needed, more money must be expended in the way of travel and some other expenses; and if the Temporary Asylum for Discharged Female Prisoners at Dedham is still to receive any considerable portion of the appropriation for aiding discharged female prisoners, that appropriation must be made larger. It has sometimes been inconvenient to spare any of the appropriation for aiding the asylum, and it may become well-nigh impossible if greater demands are made on account of the released prisoners. The home at Dedham is a charity that is

approved by all who know of its work, and it has been specially recognized in an official way by the courts and the Legislature.

By the addition of a few words to the language of section 15 of chapter 215 of the Public Statutes, which is now incorporated in section 16 of chapter 220 of the Revised Laws, that provision has been made ambiguous, and is variously construed by the justices of the superior court, some of whom claim that it authorizes the maximum and minimum sentence for women, while others do not act upon that view. The phraseology doubtless admits of either construction, and, in order that there may be no room for doubt in the matter, it is recommended that the language of the old section be restored.

With the repairs that have been made in the last few years, the buildings are in fairly good condition, and the only extraordinary expense that needs to be incurred at present is such as may be required for making certain repairs mentioned in the report of the superintendent. It is recommended that an appropriation of \$2,500 be granted for plumbing and bathrooms in the houses occupied by the subordinate officers.

The plan of measuring and describing prisoners according to the so-called Bertillon system has been in operation at the State Prison and the Massachusetts Reformatory for many years, and this year it has been applied to the Reformatory Prison for Women. Some progress has also been made towards introducing it into the jails and houses of correction. It could be much more readily applied and continued in the last-named places if the commissioners had the power to designate county officers to make the measurements; and it is therefore recommended that the law be changed so that jail officers, as well as persons in the service of the Commonwealth, may be appointed to do this work.

When the present Board of Prison Commissioners was established in 1901, it was given authority to appoint the warden of the State Prison and the superintendents of the Massachusetts Reformatory and the Reformatory Prison for Women. All the subordinate officers of those institutions are to be appointed by the warden and superintendents respectively. This rule now prevails in the statutes with a single exception, which is that of a steward for the Reformatory Prison for Women, as named in section 37 of chapter 223 of

the Revised Laws. As no such steward has ever been appointed, and as the section is entirely out of harmony with the other laws relating to the prisons, it is recommended that it be stricken from the statutes.

Temporary Industrial Camp for Prisoners.

Upon the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor the last General Court granted an appropriation of \$25,000 to carry out the purpose of sections 63 to 68 of chapter 225 of the Revised Laws, relative to an industrial camp for prisoners; and the Commonwealth has secured about 914 acres of land in the town of Rutland, upon which an experiment is to be made in the employment of prisoners as contemplated by that law. The site of the camp buildings will be nearly a mile from the nearest neighbor, five miles from the State Sanatorium, two and one-half miles from the railroad station. The law provides that, when the land is taken, the Prison Commissioners shall erect buildings thereon for the accommodation of not more than 100 prisoners. In anticipation of the taking, plans have already been prepared, and the work of building will begin immediately. A dormitory for the accommodation of not less than 50 prisoners will be ready for occupancy in April, and prisoners will then be removed to the camp. They will be selected from the jails and houses of correction, and only those who are able-bodied, and serving sentences for drunkenness and other minor offences, will be transferred. The precise nature of their work cannot be outlined in detail until the actual occupation of the land takes place, but, as required by the law, they will be employed generally in the work of reclaiming and improving. The prisoners will be guarded while at work upon the land, and at other times will be securely housed in such a way as to avoid escapes. It will constantly be kept in mind that the affairs of the camp must be conducted in such a way as to give no offence to the community where it is placed, and to avoid any reasonable ground for complaint by any citizen.

The act authorizing this camp was passed in 1898. Since that time some of the prison laws have been rewritten, and a few changes are necessary to bring the sections relating to this camp into harmony with other regulations.

It is suggested that, as this will be a new institution, where at least a few officers of experience will be needed immediately, it

might help the administration if authority were given to transfer an officer from a jail or house of correction, or from the State Farm. Any transfers from institutions whose officers are not now on the classified list of the Civil Service Commission could be guarded by providing for a non-competitive examination, for the purpose of testing qualifications. It is also suggested that, for the sake of convenience, it might be well to authorize the officers at the camp to perform the duties of transfer officers whenever the occasion demanded their services in that way.

The original law for the camp provides that the buildings shall be of iron, and the first dormitory to be erected will be covered with that material. As no serious offenders will be held at the camp, it seems that one building of that kind might be enough, and that sufficient security can be obtained for any additional accommodations in a cheaper and more primitive way; it is therefore recommended that the requirement for iron buildings be repealed.

The law relative to permits to be at liberty from the industrial camp differs in form from any other provision in the statutes on that subject, and it is recommended that it be changed so as to bring it into harmony with the other provisions in the statutes; and that, instead of permits being granted with the approval of the Prison Commissioners, they be given directly by this Board, as in other cases.

As the prisoners who are transferred to the camp will be discharged, as a rule, from that place without being returned to the original prison, it may become desirable to expend small sums of money, in some cases, for their assistance, and, instead of asking for a separate appropriation for this purpose, it is recommended that authority be granted to make expenditures on this account from the appropriation for aiding prisoners discharged from the Massachusetts Reformatory. For many years there has been an unexpended balance of that appropriation.

It is now nine years since the prison laws were printed in a manual for the use of prison officials. That manual has now become obsolete, for since that time many changes have been made in the substance of the laws, and the form has been wholly altered in a great many instances by the general revision. It would be exceedingly useful to the officers to have a hand-book that should contain not only the

prison laws, but the rules, the decisions of the supreme court, the lists of officers and some other like information. Besides, such a book would enable us to answer readily the questions that are frequently received from the citizens of Massachusetts and the officials of other States in regard to prison subjects. It is recommended that \$500 be appropriated for the publication of such a book.

If the laws are to be printed in a hand-book for the use of prison officials, it is desirable that some changes suggested by the experience of the last few years should now be made, so that the laws can be printed in a correct form.

Estimates.

It is estimated that the sum of \$81,000 will be required for the salaries of officers at the State Prison for next year, and that \$81,000 will be needed for the expenses.

The estimates for the Massachusetts Reformatory are \$82,000 for salaries of officers, \$24,900 for instructors, teachers, etc., and \$109,700 for other expenses.

For the Reformatory Prison for Women the estimates are as follows: salaries, \$25,000; provisions, \$6,000; fuel and lights, \$6,100; clothing and bedding, \$1,500; hospital supplies, \$500; furniture and household articles, \$1,500; books and stationery, \$200; laundry supplies, \$200; repairs on buildings, \$2,500; stable and stock barns, \$5,000; farm expenses, \$5,000; incidental expenses, \$2,000; engineer's department, \$1,500, — a total of \$32,000 for expenses.

The detailed items of the expenses of the State Prison and the Massachusetts Reformatory are set forth by the warden and superintendent respectively in their reports.

Respectfully submitted,

FREDERICK G. PETTIGROVE,
MARGARET P. RUSSELL,
HENRY PARKMAN,
MARY V. O'CALLAGHAN,
ARTHUR H. WELLMAN,

Prison Commissioners.

J. WARREN BAILEY,
Secretary.

STATE PRISON.

BOSTON (post-office address, CHARLESTOWN, MASS.).

WARDEN'S REPORT.

CHARLESTOWN, Oct. 1, 1903.

To the Board of Prison Commissioners :

I have the honor to submit my annual report for the year ending Sept. 30, 1903.

I am pleased to report that our average population for the year has been slightly diminished from last year, being only 811, against 817 in the year 1902. The health of the inmates has been usually good; only a small number have been committed to the hospital. The number of deaths during the year was 6.

It is unnecessary for me to refer to the condition of the prison generally, or the officers who are directly or indirectly responsible for the condition of affairs, as your Board is as familiar with the conditions as though directly associated with the institution.

The prisoners have all been well employed during the year, those in the industries more uniformly so than for the past few years, with the result that there has been somewhat of an increase in their earnings, which will slightly reduce the cost of maintenance. In addition to this, there has been good improvement in the class of work performed, being much more satisfactory to ourselves and interesting and beneficial to the prisoners, also reducing the risk of loss to the State resulting from poor work. For this I wish to commend all those directly or indirectly connected with the departments that have aided in accomplishing these results.

The special appropriation under chapter 32, Resolves of 1902, to the amount of \$2,000, for repairs on roofs, has been practically expended, only \$1.87 remaining. The special appropriation of \$3,000 under chapter 49, Resolves of 1903, for the construction of

additional shop room, has been expended, and the rooms are nearly ready for occupancy; this will enable us to increase the production of goods for institutions and furnish room for the exhibition of such goods as are manufactured for institution use.

From the \$6,000 appropriated under chapter 32, Resolves of 1902, to defray expenses of building a new wall and trap entrance, and changes made necessary by doing away with the grade crossing of the Boston & Maine Railroad on Austin Street, we have expended \$4,508.93. I recommend that the balance, \$1,491.07, be reappropriated for the purpose of completing such work as may be necessary at the trap entrance after the work on the grade crossing is completed.

The unusual high price of all commodities necessarily used in an institution of this kind, especially that of coal, has made it somewhat difficult to keep the expenditures down to the normal amount. At the present writing I feel somewhat in doubt as to the advisability of asking for an increase in our appropriations for the next year; but I shall confine myself to the same amount for maintenance, and hope that the balance of the year will justify my doing so. I shall be obliged to ask an additional sum of \$1,000 for officers' salaries, on account of the law governing their compensation.

The library is in fair condition, and, although the majority of the books are not of recent date, it is well patronized. The total number of books in the library is 7,562. The number of books issued during the year was 30,959.

I recommend the following appropriations for the maintenance of the prison for the year 1904: salaries for officers, \$82,000; for repairs and maintenance of the real and personal property, including all the dwellings on the prison plant, \$7,000; for provisions, \$35,000; bedding and clothing, \$7,500; education, \$500; discharged prisoners, \$600; fuel and lights, \$12,600; water, \$5,000; contingent, incidental and travelling expenses, \$12,800; total, \$163,000.

BENJAMIN F. BRIDGES,

Warden.

Names of Officers of the State Prison, Date of Appointments, Rank, Annual Salary and Amounts received during the Year.

NAME.	Date of Appointment.	Rank.	Salary per Annum.	Amount Received.
Bridges, Benjamin F., . . .	March, 1893,	Warden, . . .	\$4,000 00	\$4,000 00
Allen, Nathan D., . . .	Nov., 1894,	Deputy warden, .	2,000 00	2,000 00
Darling, Edward A., . . .	Aug., 1896,	Clerk, . . .	2,000 00	2,000 00
Barnes, John W. F., . . .	Jan., 1861,	Chaplain, . . .	2,000 00	2,000 00
McLaughlin, Joseph I., . . .	June, 1891,	Physician, . . .	1,500 00	1,500 00
Currier, Edwin B., . . .	April, 1894,	Engineer, . . .	1,500 00	1,500 00
Greenough, Granville E., . . .	April, 1903,	Assistant engineer, .	1,000 00	491 67
Cameron, Oliver J.,* . . .	March, 1901,	Electrician, . . .	1,200 00	590 23
Detheridge, Fred. W., . . .	April, 1902,	" . . .	{ 1,200 00 1,000 00 }	1,100 00
Fraser, Alexander, . . .	May, 1898,	Turnkey, . . .	1,200 00	1,200 00
Fuller, Joseph, . . .	Nov., 1866,	" . . .	1,200 00	1,200 00
McDonald, George, . . .	June, 1878,	" . . .	1,200 00	1,200 00
Piper, James H., . . .	July, 1868,	" . . .	1,200 00	1,200 00
Aldrich, Charles E., . . .	April, 1885,	Watchman, . . .	1,200 00	1,200 00
Anderson, Stephen R., . . .	Aug., 1892,	" . . .	1,200 00	1,200 00
Benjamin, Frank E., . . .	May, 1882,	" . . .	1,200 00	1,200 00
Buswell, Warren H., . . .	July, 1893,	" . . .	1,200 00	1,200 00
Cass, Michael J., . . .	May, 1892,	" . . .	1,200 00	1,193 34
Caswell, Levi L., . . .	July, 1885,	" . . .	1,200 00	1,200 00
Chellis, Herbert E., . . .	June, 1880,	" . . .	1,200 00	1,200 00
Crockett, Pembroke S., . . .	Feb., 1885,	" . . .	1,200 00	1,200 00
Darling, Robert L., . . .	Aug., 1890,	" . . .	1,200 00	1,200 00
Day, Arad E., . . .	Oct., 1889,	" . . .	1,200 00	1,200 00
Devens, Thomas W., . . .	May, 1894,	" . . .	1,200 00	1,200 00
Donovan, Thomas H., . . .	June, 1893,	" . . .	1,200 00	1,200 00
Douglas, James S., . . .	July, 1892,	" . . .	1,200 00	1,200 00
Drake, Frank H., . . .	Aug., 1890,	" . . .	1,200 00	1,200 00
Durgin, Asa L., . . .	Jan., 1889,	" . . .	1,200 00	1,200 00
Fraser, Peter G., . . .	Aug., 1883,	" . . .	1,200 00	1,200 00
Goodwin, Frank W., . . .	July, 1893,	" . . .	1,200 00	1,100 00
Gwinn, James W., . . .	Aug., 1890,	" . . .	1,200 00	1,200 00
Hemenway, Merrick, . . .	May, 1898,	" . . .	1,200 00	1,200 00
Howard, Willis J., . . .	Aug., 1885,	" . . .	1,200 00	1,200 00
Hunting, Herbert W., . . .	Nov., 1866,	" . . .	1,200 00	1,200 00
Hyde, Edwin O., . . .	May, 1884,	" . . .	1,200 00	1,200 00

* Resigned.

Names of Officers of the State Prison, etc. — Concluded.

NAMES.	Date of Appointment.	Rank.	Salary per Annum.	Amount Received.
Kleiy, Lawrence E.,	Aug., 1892,	Watchman, . . .	\$1,200 00	\$1,200 00
Lyman, Harry S.,	May, 1881,	" . . .	1,200 00	1,200 00
McFarland, Sylvester,	Jan., 1886,	" . . .	1,200 00	1,200 00
McGarigle, John B.,	April, 1892,	" . . .	1,200 00	1,200 00
Morley, Joseph A.,	Jan., 1893,	" . . .	1,200 00	1,200 00
Morrie, William W.,	July, 1893,	" . . .	1,200 00	1,200 00
Oates, John H.,	June, 1893,	" . . .	1,200 00	1,200 00
O'Connell, Michael C.,	June, 1878,	" . . .	1,200 00	1,200 00
Pillsbury, George B.,	May, 1890,	" . . .	1,200 00	1,200 00
Preston, Thomas,	April, 1885,	" . . .	1,200 00	1,200 00
Sleeper, Eugene B.,	May, 1894,	" . . .	1,200 00	1,200 00
Smith, William H. H.,	Aug., 1875,	" . . .	1,200 00	1,100 00
Stevens, Benjamin,	Jan., 1890,	" . . .	1,200 00	1,200 00
Taft, Frank W.,	Nov., 1890,	" . . .	1,200 00	1,200 00
Taylor, Dwight B.,	May, 1898,	" . . .	1,200 00	1,200 00
Temple, Philip H.,	Nov., 1897,	" . . .	1,200 00	1,200 00
Townsend, John H.,	Aug., 1885,	" . . .	1,200 00	1,200 00
Witham, Edmund H.,	April, 1895,	" . . .	1,200 00	1,200 00
Witham, Wood A.,	Aug., 1894,	" . . .	1,200 00	1,200 00
York, Virgil D.,	Jan., 1882,	" . . .	1,200 00	1,200 00
Harcourt, George C. J.,	Jan., 1898,	" . . .	{ 1,200 00 1,000 00 }	1,048 28
Clark, William F.,	Dec., 1900,	" . . .	1,000 00	1,000 00
Hewitt, Fred. E.,	Feb., 1900,	" . . .	1,000 00	1,000 00
Rogers, Charles E.,	Dec., 1898,	" . . .	1,000 00	1,000 00
Taft, Jesse G.,	Sept., 1899,	" . . .	1,000 00	1,000 00
Stevens, Eugene C.,	Nov., 1900,	" . . .	800 00	800 00
Ball, Reno W.,	Nov., 1900,	" . . .	800 00	800 00
Haynes, William F.,	April, 1901,	Ass't watchman, .	800 00	800 00
McLeod, Alexander J.,	April, 1901,	" "	800 00	800 00
Godendorf, Herman,	May, 1902,	" "	{ 800 00 700 00 }	787 77
Hill, Roscoe C.,	March, 1903,	" "	800 00	408 60
Temple, Charles S.,	March, 1903,	" "	700 00	389 62
				\$30,009 60

Maintenance Account of the State Prison for the Year ending Sept. 30, 1903.

	Dr.			Cr.			BALANCES.	
	Oct. 1, 1902.		Paid during Year.	Total Debits.	Receipts.	SEPT. 30, 1903.		Cr.
	Stock on Hand.	Out-standing Ac- counts.				Out-standing Ac- counts.	Stock on Hand.	
Clothing,	\$2,530 55	-	\$6,600 14	\$9,220 69	\$15 84	\$8 17	\$1,970 14	\$7,226 54
Discharged prisoners,	-	-	652 00	652 00	-	-	-	652 00
Education,	-	-	755 97	755 97	-	-	-	755 97
Expense,	6,054 50	\$107 80	15,621 93	21,784 62	203 53	351 60	5,850 13	15,379 31
Fuel and lights,	600 00	-	18,046 06	18,646 06	-	-	1,991 25	16,654 81
Provisions,	1,925 63	395 31	34,259 03	36,679 97	1,453 57	271 81	1,048 60	32,905 99
Repairs and improvements,	2,449 30	-	3,639 80	6,089 10	-	-	1,896 14	4,192 96
Salaries,	-	-	80,000 00	80,000 00	-	-	-	80,000 00
Rental,	-	-	-	-	3,421 50	-	-	-
Totals,	\$12,660 37	\$508 11	\$169,684 53	\$172,848 01	\$5,094 49	\$631 58	\$12,756 26	\$157,787 18

RECAPITULATION.

Dr.		Cr.	
Stock on hand Oct. 1, 1902,	\$12,660 37	Received during year,	
Outstanding accounts Oct. 1, 1902,	508 11	Outstanding accounts Sept. 30, 1903,	
Paid for departments as above,	169,684 53	Stock on hand Sept. 30, 1903,	
		Balance,	

Financial Statement of State Prison Industries for the Year ending Sept. 30, 1903.

INDUSTRIES.	DR.			CR.			BALANCES.			
	Oct. 1, 1902.		Paid during Year.	Total Debits.	Receipts.	Sept. 30, 1903.		Total Credits.	Gain.	Loss.
	Stock on Hand.	Outstand- ing Accounts.				Outstand- ing Accounts.	Stock on Hand.			
Box,	\$1,148 98	\$225 36	\$6,330 80	\$7,704 50	\$8,716 51	\$401 02	\$1,798 71	\$10,916 24	\$3,211 65	-
Brush,	4,938 40	1,300 08	12,427 22	18,665 66	18,180 01	680 84	4,902 24	23,663 09	4,997 44	-
Cloth and clothing,	20,100 04	3,197 73	27,084 64	50,383 41	34,261 84	3,476 40	18,042 25	55,800 49	5,468 08	-
Hand-made shoe,	7,587 01	2,287 75	14,592 68	24,407 44	20,638 05	1,382 75	5,382 20	27,406 00	2,986 56	-
Harness,	8,618 34	3,844 50	19,185 87	31,648 80	18,682 18	3,267 95	9,680 60	30,980 73	-	\$718 07
Hosiery,	887 17	-	5,591 68	6,478 85	4,398 06	762 30	2,542 60	8,102 96	1,924 11	-
Rattan,	-	5,505 39	-	5,505 39	-	5,505 39	-	5,505 39	-	-
Shoe,	29,515 48	31,082 02	195,393 05	255,960 55	212,532 52	34,060 31	30,001 01	276,573 84	20,683 29	-
Trunk,	6,189 72	1,161 47	5,225 13	12,576 32	6,568 45	871 21	4,466 28	11,925 94	-	650 38
Totals,	\$78,965 09	\$48,664 34	\$235,650 57	\$413,270 00	\$323,267 62	\$50,408 17	\$77,185 89	\$450,881 68	\$38,960 13	\$1,368 45

RECAPITULATION.

Dr.	Oa.	
	Received during the year,	
	Outstanding accounts Sept. 30, 1903,	
	Stock on hand Sept. 30, 1903,	
Stock on hand Oct. 1, 1902,	\$78,965 09	\$323,267 62
Outstanding accounts Oct. 1, 1902,	48,664 34	50,408 17
Paid during the year,	235,650 57	77,186 89
	\$413,270 00	
Balance,	37,611 68	
	\$450,881 68	\$450,881 68

*Details of Expenditure for State Prison Industries during the Year ending
Sept. 30, 1903.*

INDUSTRIES.	Materials.	Salaries.	Tools and Implements.	Totals.
Box,	\$4,810 52	\$1,471 88	\$47 90	\$6,330 30
Brush,	10,066 68	2,343 81	26 73	12,427 22
Cloth and clothing,	23,612 64	3,287 57	134 43	27,034 64
Hand-made shoe,	12,394 03	2,015 68	152 97	14,562 68
Harness,	16,217 05	2,907 87	60 95	19,185 87
Hosiery,	4,108 41	1,085 93	397 34	5,591 68
Shoe,	182,664 72	9,627 31	3,001 02	195,293 05
Trunk,	3,819 97	1,335 93	69 28	5,225 13
Totals,	\$257,684 02	\$24,075 98	\$3,890 57	\$285,650 57

*Details of Inventory of Stock on Hand for State Prison Industries Sept. 30,
1903.*

INDUSTRIES.	Materials.	Tools and Implements.	Totals.
Box,	\$1,510 85	\$287 86	\$1,798 71
Brush,	4,552 24	350 00	4,902 24
Cloth and clothing,	14,373 32	3,668 93	18,042 25
Hand-made shoe,	4,021 77	1,360 43	5,382 20
Harness,	8,656 29	974 31	9,630 60
Hosiery,	2,289 53	653 07	2,942 60
Shoe,	21,738 75	8,262 26	30,001 01
Trunk,	4,243 28	243 00	4,486 28
Totals,	\$61,386 03	\$15,799 86	\$77,185 89

Statistics of Prisoners.

Number of prisoners Oct. 1, 1902,	815
Received under warrants from the courts during the year ending Sept. 30, 1903,	170
Returned by order of Prison Commissioners during the year,	1
Returned from State Asylum for Insane Criminals,	4
Returned from escape,	1
	<hr/> 176

Whole number in the year,	991
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Discharged between Oct. 1, 1902, and Sept. 30, 1903: —

By expiration of shortened sentence (chapter 225, section 113, Revised Laws),	11
By expiration of minimum sentence,	127
Died,	6
Pardoned,	7
Released by permit (habitual criminals, chapter 225, section 116, Revised Laws),	4
Released by parole (chapter 225, section 114, Revised Laws),	11
Removed to State Asylum for Insane Criminals,	12
Removed to Government Hospital for Insane Criminals, Washington, D. C.,	1
	<hr/> 179

Number remaining Sept. 30, 1903,	812
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Largest number at any time during the year,	819
Smallest number at any time during the year,	796
Average daily number during the year,	811

Daily Average for Each Month.

October, 1902, 815	April, 1903, 804
November, 1902, 814	May, 1903, 799
December, 1902, 816	June, 1903, 811
January, 1903, 815	July, 1903, 815
February, 1903, 815	August, 1903, 813
March, 1903, 812	September, 1903, 807

Sentences of Prisoners received Last Year.

For 2½ to 3 years, 10	For 7 to 8 years, 3
2½ to 3½ years, 3	7 to 9 years, 1
2½ to 4 years, 4	7 to 10 years, 2
2½ to 5 years, 2	7 to 11 years, 1
3 to 3½ years, 2	8 to 10 years, 3
3 to 4 years, 13	8 to 12 years, 1
3 to 5 years, 21	9 to 12 years, 1
3 to 6 years, 2	10 to 13 years, 1
3½ to 4½ years, 1	10 to 15 years, 8
4 to 5 years, 20	11 to 15 years, 1
4 to 5½ years, 1	12 to 15 years, 2
4 to 6 years, 9	12 to 16 years, 1
4 to 8 years, 1	12 to 20 years, 1
4½ to 5 years, 2	13 to 15 years, 2
4½ to 6 years, 1	15 to 20 years, 1
4½ to 8 years, 1	17 to 20 years, 1
5 to 6 years, 3	18 to 22 years, 1
5 to 7 years, 18	20 to 25 years, 1
5 to 8 years, 6	
5½ to 7 years, 1	Total under maximum and
6 to 7 years, 1	minimum sentences, . . 161
6 to 8 years, 4	
6 to 10 years, 2	For life, 9
6 to 12 years, 1	

Sentences of prisoners now in the prison expire as follows:—

In 1903, 5	In 1916, 1
1904, 2	1918, 4
1905, 5	1919, 1
1906, 8	1920, 2
1907, 7	1922, 1
1908, 2	
1909, 1	54
1910, 3	
1911, 4	Maximum and minimum, . . 683
1912, 3	Life, 75
1913, 1	
1914, 2	Total, 812
1915, 2	

Crimes and Former Commitments of Prisoners received in the Year.

CRIMES.	WHOLE NUMBER OF COMMIT- MENTS.	NUMBER OF PRIS- ONERS HAVING FORMER COM- MITMENTS.	FORMER COMMITMENTS.			
			State Prison.	Massachu- setts Re- formatory.	Jail or House of Correc- tion.	State Prison in Other States.
Abortion,	1	1	1	-	-	-
Adultery,	2	1	-	-	1	-
Arson,	2	-	-	-	-	-
Assault to carnally abuse,	1	-	-	-	-	-
Assault to murder,	12	1	1	-	-	-
Assault to rape,	6	-	-	-	-	-
Assault to rob,	1	-	-	-	-	-
Breaking and entering,	37	26	11	15	34	10
Breaking and entering and larceny,	15	10	1	2	21	3
Burning insured property,	1	-	-	-	-	-
Carnal abuse,	1	-	-	-	-	-
Common and notorious thief,	5	4	2	1	10	-
False pretences,	1	1	-	-	-	2
Forgery and uttering,	5	4	-	-	3	3
Incest,	1	1	-	-	1	-
Larceny,	15	8	6	2	31	1
Larceny from the person,	3	3	1	1	7	2
Larceny in a building,	2	2	2	1	-	2
Lewd cohabitation,	1	-	-	-	-	-
Manslaughter,	10	1	1	-	2	-
Murder,	9	3	-	-	4	1
Polygamy,	1	-	-	-	-	-
Rape,	9	2	-	-	2	-
Receiving stolen goods,	2	2	-	2	2	-
Robbery,	24	18	1	7	37	3
Sodomy,	2	2	2	-	-	-
Unnatural act,	1	1	-	-	1	-
Totals,	170	91	29	31	156	27

Of 812 prisoners now in prison, 131 are recommitments, viz :—

For the second time,	90
For the third time,	30
For the fourth time,	7
For the fifth time,	4
Total,	131

Details concerning Prisoners committed during the Year to the State Prison for the Third Time.

Prison Number.	When Sentenced.	From what County.	Term of Sentence.	Crimes.	Age.	Where Born.	When Discharged.
12095	Nov. 16, 1896,	Bristol,	Yr.	Larceny,	-	Mass.,	Nov. 16, 1899.
12702	Feb. 27, 1900,	Middlesex,	3-5	Larceny,	-	-	Aug. 27, 1902.
13174	Feb. 24, 1903,	Plymouth,	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -2 $\frac{1}{2}$ 4-5	Larceny,	25	-	
11415	Feb. 21, 1893,	Middlesex,	3	Breaking and entering,	-	Mass.,	Oct. 2, 1895.
12443	Oct. 27, 1898,	Middlesex,	3-4	Receiving stolen goods,	-	-	Oct. 26, 1901.
13180	April 14, 1903,	Suffolk,	3-4	Larceny,	44	-	
11329	Sept. 12, 1892,	Suffolk,	3	Common and notorious thief,	-	Mass.,	April 25, 1895.
11772	June 19, 1895,	Suffolk,	5	Breaking and entering and larceny,	-	-	June 19, 1900.
13210	June 8, 1903,	Suffolk,	5-8	Common and notorious thief,	44	-	
10945	May 16, 1890,	Worcester,	3	Larceny in a building,	-	Ire.,	Dec. 23, 1892.
12277	Nov. 5, 1897,	Plymouth,	3-5	Robbery,	-	-	Aug. 21, 1901.
13214	June 10, 1903,	Plymouth,	6-8	Breaking and entering,	40	-	
11333	Sept. 21, 1892,	Suffolk,	3	Robbery,	-	N. S.,	April 30, 1895.
11788	July 8, 1895,	Suffolk,	6	Robbery,	-	-	June 27, 1901.
13240	Aug. 10, 1903,	Suffolk,	3-5	Breaking and entering,	37	-	
11666	Nov. 8, 1894,	Middlesex,	4	Breaking and entering and larceny,	-	Mass.,	May 4, 1898.
12444	Oct. 28, 1898,	Middlesex,	3-4	Breaking and entering,	-	-	Oct. 25, 1902.
13241	Aug. 10, 1903,	Suffolk,	3-5	Larceny in a building,	26	-	

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

To the Board of Prison Commissioners:

I respectfully present the following report of the medical department of the Massachusetts State Prison for the year ending Sept. 30, 1903.

Patients admitted to hospital during the year,	72
Days' residence in hospital,	3,798
Out-patients (total daily applicants),	2,691
Men excused from labor for a day,	656
Patients in hospital Sept. 30, 1903,	8

HOSPITAL CASES.

<i>Medical.</i>		<i>Surgical.</i>	
Anæmia,	1	Abscess,	1
Cancer, liver,	1	Abscess, ischio-rectal,	2
Catarrh, gastric,	4	Amputation, fingers,	1
Catarrh, intestinal,	3	Cystitis,	1
Grip,	3	Eczema,	1
Hemiplegia,	1	Erysipelas,	1
Hemorrhage, gastric,	1	Fissura, ani,	1
Hemorrhage, pulmonary,	3	Fistula in ano,	1
Icterus, catarrhal,	1	Fracture, compound,	1
Insanity, delusional,	10	Hemorrhoids,	2
Mania, acute,	1	Hernia,	1
Melancholia,	2	Necrosis, tibia,	1
Nephritis, acute,	1	Pannus,	1
Nephritis, chronic,	2	Sprain,	1
Observation,	1	Stricture, urethra,	1
Pleurisy,	1	Syphilis,	2
Pneumonia, acute,	1	Tonsillitis,	1
Rheumatism,	4	Tumor,	1
Rheumatism, acute,	1	Ulcer,	1
Sciatica,	1	Ulcer, leg,	1
Tuberculosis, pulmonary,	3	Wounds, contused,	1
Typhoid fever,	1		
Ulcer, gastric,	1	Total,	24
Total,	48		

Six of the inmates died during the year, and 12 were removed to the State Asylum for Insane Criminals at Bridgewater, in accordance with chapter 225, section 101, of the Revised Laws. Four of the prisoners who had recovered from their insanity were returned to the prison. One United States prisoner was removed to the Government Insane Hospital at Washington, D. C.

Respectfully yours,

JOSEPH I. McLAUGHLIN,
Physician and Surgeon, Massachusetts State Prison.

Ocr. 1, 1903.

CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

To the Board of Prison Commissioners :

The termination of service in the Catholic chaplaincy of this prison by Rev. J. G. Anderson, who for ten years past has constantly studied and wrought with prisoners for their souls' good, suggests the propriety of words of farewell and reflection on entering his new field of duty, and these are now offered from a paper he has consented to give for this purpose, and from which the following is taken : —

A few years since a prominent literary writer stated that the average chaplain was a minus quantity in the reformatory work of a prison. The theories now advanced by criminologists, declaring crime a disease, finding criminals in types, and capacities for repentance by tape line and calipers, may have weight with many in this direction, especially as it is offered in the name of science. But what is the experience of those who study criminals in prisons, not in laboratories and classrooms? The experience of such observers is that the prisoner is a man with no special or peculiar features, except that through lack of proper education, living in evil surroundings or bad home influences, he has developed evil or criminal inclinations of greater or less strength.

The physical peculiarities or anomalies of the measurement system cannot constitute a type in criminals, for the reason that the same peculiarities or anomalies appear in good men also. Prisoners are men with hearts and souls like other men, and, like them, are capable of inspirations and influences for good, differing perhaps in the handicap of early and unfortunate conditions.

Three classes are usually found in prison : —

1. Those who are mentally and morally weak, perhaps as a result of natural causes, or the destructive agencies of dissipation or immoral living.
2. Those who, through poor surroundings and evil companions, have drifted into crime.
3. Those who have become transgressors of law through a misstep. With the latter class religion has generally had some influence, but it has been neglected, and indifference has followed as a habit. The other two

classes have had little or no religious influence in their lives. With these three classes is found the principal field of labor assigned to chaplains. The soil is not fertile, but fallow, and without preparation for sowing. A looker-on might say, "What is the use? Such soil will yield no fruit." As compared with his opportunity and the task assigned him, may the chaplain be styled a minus quantity? In fact, does not every chaplain find some response to his sowing? Does he not find those who come to lead better lives, who respond to nobler impulses, and rise above their misery and degradation to higher and holier resolution? Is not this the blessed outcome of his work and of the preaching he does among them? Does he not lead them to hope that true manhood can be regained by generous endeavor and persevering effort, as he directs? Is it not the general opinion of the community that the teaching of religion should be afforded them, and that every high and holy impulse should be offered to inspire and lift them out of their lethargy and indifference? Do not the best classes of the people believe that religion is the one inspiration and power that can effect this, and that it is essential and necessary to the permanent good of the men and the safety of society?

When I was entering the prison work, an older clergyman instructed me as follows: "Do not regard these men, simply because of their prison garb and confinement, as different from other men; look upon them as men who have souls to be saved. Preach to them as if you were preaching to the faithful without. They are God's children. They have hearts and feelings and kindly sentiments, like other men. The only difference is that they have been publicly branded as sinners, while in reality they are, in many cases, no different from men without the prison walls."

I have always kept these instructions in view. In many a moment of discouragement they have buoyed me up and cheered me on in the work. The monotony and gloom of prison life, the lack of cheery surroundings, as well as the indifference existing, make the effort for improvement and reformation for many trying and difficult. It has always been gratifying, however, to meet responsive and noble effort, even under such circumstances, and to reach a stage of feeling thereby, that helps one to see that prisoners are not wholly indifferent, but that there is some good in every man who wears the prison garb.

Looking back through the ten years of labor among them, I recall many who have left the prison morally improved by the religious teachings received, and who are leading better lives; and others still, to whom this religious influence first came, and for the only time in their lives, while in prison.

Strange as it may seem, there have been some who have confessed that, owing to the good moral lives they were able to live in prison, and the real peace and happiness which they possessed in the service of God there, they feared to leave the prison because of their weakness in the past, and the

dangers and temptations awaiting them outside. Rather than lose the good already gained, they would prefer to remain, and end their days in the prison. Such was the value they placed upon the better life in their experience. Can it be doubted that prisoners have thoughts like other men, and, like them, are capable of inspirations, and subject to weaknesses, temptations and failings, but nevertheless may be hopeful candidates for recovery?

Services have been held in the chapel in the usual order: at 8.30 A.M., mass; 9.30, Sunday-school; 10.30, general service with sermon, as a rule, varied at times with addresses, scripture readings, songs, music, and hymns by the congregation with orchestral accompaniment. Signal assistance has been given by many distinguished speakers, singers and instrumentalists and readers, to each and all of whom we are much indebted. Miss J. R. Upham has presided at the piano throughout the year, at both services in the chapel, and in the hospital when singing could be had there. Her service has been of great value to the orchestra, and encouragement to the congregation and those in the hospital.

It is due the prison orchestra that acknowledgment be made for inspiring help, far beyond reasonable expectation, if conditions of organization, lack of instruction and opportunities for improvement are considered. Badly handicapped, they have overcome obstacles and scattered difficulties, and developed harmonies, to the great satisfaction of all who have heard them. They have done well.

The prayer meeting, held Saturday afternoons, during the hours for liberty in the yard, holds on its way. It has varied somewhat in the matter of attendance, but it is still a centre of permanent good in the personal history of men who sustain it. There are about thirty who gladly come to take part in testimony, song and prayer, and these bear witness to the value of the meetings for refreshing the heart and quickening the purposes of a better life.

The one object of the chaplain's work is the reformation of men. This has been the constant inspiration of the year's efforts. The problem which the prison chaplain faces equals in difficulties the work of any pastor who ministers to congregations outside. These difficulties are as varied as the number, circumstances, experiences and habits of the men committed to his care. No man can place himself in right relations with God and man until he has some adequate conception of slighted truth and duty. It is therefore neces-

sary to learn the mental traits and moral habits of those whom he seeks to benefit, and to discover, if possible, the dominant error which has perverted their ideas and corrupted their lives. To this end the chaplain must avail himself of all possible means of enlightenment, and moral and spiritual encouragement to stimulate the mind to recognize, and then to choose, the right. Neither masses nor classes of men can be moved by any general directions or by any change of circumstances, but the spiritual recovery of the individual is the true end of the work. Each individual recovery is just so much addition to the "little heaven" that will do its beneficent work upon the mass. Antecedents of birth, education, training (or the disastrous lack of both education and training), must be met and overcome. The moral disorder, the mental death and spiritual atrophy must be quickened into life and order by the voice of Him who "maketh all things new," who bids the victim "come forth," and wakes him to new desires, fresh hopes and a genuine thirst for righteousness. To accomplish this, every facility of preaching, conversation, prayer, ceremonies, songs and music must be pressed into service, that "by all means" a better life and character may be developed within the man for whom the prison was built. Among the prisoners are some who may be "not far from the kingdom of God," and some who are at its antipodes; but the large majority are between these extremes.

We recognize the fact that a boy well born is entitled to an education and training commensurate with the circumstances of his birth, and to accomplish this all necessary appliances and means must be provided, whatever the cost. This rule of sacrifice and effort must be carried out in the case of the prisoner. The young pupil is constantly cheered with the refrain, "If at first you don't succeed, try, try again;" the erring man has even more need to be encouraged after the same manner.

The reformation of men in prison depends in a degree on the provisions and arrangements for supplying what is lacking in mental equipment and moral discrimination on their part. This is recognized as one of the objects for which the prison is built, and all arrangements and regulations consistent with its proper care and discipline should be made helpful to the moral, spiritual and physical awakening, as well as the mental furnishing, of every one coming into it. Everything should move in the direction of the complete

recovery of the prisoner to an honorable, manly and upright life. What the unfortunate lives of men committed to the prison have lacked, the chaplains, Rev. J. G. Anderson and the writer, have endeavored to supply, according to the best of their abilities, with unflinching heart and confidence, as occasions have given opportunity.

"The Mentor" has begun to accomplish several of the purposes which were contemplated at the time of its inception. It is impossible that such an organ should exist in the prison without making itself felt. Chiefly through the forces which created it, it has become a leader in the interest of education. It is now the receiver and the purveyor of the best mental products of the prison population, to all of whom its pages are open. It has been helpful in the recovery of lost manhood, in the strengthening of moral courage, and in the inspiration to study. It is guide and spur and leader to some four or five hundred men who are enrolled in its "School of Correspondence." In this school we now have seven different departments, each presided over by an assistant, who gladly charges himself with answers to hundreds of questions, the direction and counsel of many inquirers seeking an educational path, and the encouragement of any who may be disheartened when they contemplate how much is yet lacking in their mental equipment.

The prison school is the centre of interest to a large number. It is not only the illiterate, and the persons of foreign birth desirous of learning to speak English who apply for admission, but many apply who have the intelligent conviction that they can qualify themselves for a better chance of employment in the future, and at the same time lessen the power of temptation to idleness and wrongdoing. The influence of the school upon the prison population is of the highest value; it is not easy to overestimate it. Some of it would be appreciated by many who are now unable to avail themselves of it. Over fifty prisoners are now enrolled with a distinct and definite purpose to make the best of the opportunities which it affords. Those who plead most urgently for admission are those who have caught glimpses of real manhood. These glimpses have given emphasis to their condition and begotten a desire for improvement, and this desire is the promise of the dawn of reformation. A large proportion of the foreign-born prisoners seem only to need an elementary education in order to become acceptable citizens when their term of imprisonment expires.

As in previous years, the teachers of the school are comprised in an association, organized among themselves, of all who are connected with the school as teachers or substitutes. The distinctness of organization, the parliamentary character of their meetings every Wednesday afternoon, and the mental stimulus afforded by the papers read and discussions had, make it a centre of educational influence of singular worth. This influence radiates, in greater or less degree, throughout the prison community. A number of the best magazines and scientific papers are supplied to the members of the association, which they in turn pass on to other readers interested in educational matters.

Throughout the year the library has made and kept its friends, helping the new and comforting the old. Dilapidated, imperfect, and worn out with age and constant use, it has still offered aid to all, and afforded it to those who have sought it. Stimulated by the Teachers' Association and by "The Mentor," reading and study have been so persistent that the demands of nearly seven hundred takers of books have been met only by the most careful effort. Its work for the year is represented in part by the following figures :—

Total number of volumes issued,	30,959
Number of days of issue,	305
Average per day,	102

The number of issues may be divided as below :—

Fiction,	7,129
Travel and adventure,	6,275
Bound periodicals,	5,147
Biography,	3,294
History,	3,073
General literature,	2,662
Classic and scientific,	2,102
Religious,	1,277

Worn out or missing,	71
Rebound,	756
Covered,	2,385
Added,	426
Total in library,	7,562

Number of men who do not take out books,	171
Average population of prison,	811

Books have been issued every day, except on Sundays and holidays. To provide for these days there have been issued 382 volumes not bearing the library stamp, to 408 readers. The number of issues have been 5,723, an average of 14 to each reader, and large numbers of magazines and papers, the gifts of friends.

The circulation of school and text books is up to demand, and better systematized, under methods as now conducted. The numerous calls for aids to the study of the Holy Scriptures have been met to the best of our ability. No call for Bibles, school books or school supplies, or specialties for assistance to students or teachers, is allowed to pass unsatisfied.

Nearly 200 volumes in Yiddish have been added to the resources of the library during the year. If the library could be allowed regular subscriptions to some standard newspaper in each of the following languages, it would be much better equipped for its work: Polish, Russian, Finnish, Turkish, Arabic and Armenian.

The following publications have been of immense help during the year: "Youth's Companion," 150 copies; "Sabbath Reading," 50 copies; "Sunday-school Times," 7 copies. The foregoing were provided by the prison and are weekly publications. In addition to these, we have had the following, for which we are indebted to the publishers or to the friends of prisoners: "Volunteer's Gazette," weekly, 100; "Life Boat," monthly, 12; "Parish Visitor," monthly, 100; "Zion's Herald," weekly, 10; "Christian Advocate," weekly, 10; "Christian Herald," weekly, 5; "Independent," weekly, 2; "Outlook," weekly, 1; "The World's Work" and "Country Life," both monthly, and "Harper's Weekly," 1 each. Much reading of miscellaneous and valuable character has also been supplied by other publishers and friends, and through the Rev. Mr. Anderson. The publications representing the work of Mrs. Booth are much sought for, and always helpful. We can ill afford to lose the help of these various periodicals, and we hope they may be continued.

Trouble in families with absent husband or father, or from which the one dependence and helper has been taken, has at times been acute and hard to dispose of. Sleepless or worried prisoners, whose interests are thus involved, become at times a painful care. But for the aid afforded by the Volunteers of America in caring for children

and their mothers, the State Board of Charities in the care of children, and the thoughtful help of the Associated Charities of Boston and vicinity, hope might have failed at times.

The hospital has been the centre of useful activities, most desirable in a community like this. It is a pleasure to see its work, feel its influence and its power for good. Sickness has been closed by death in six instances during the year. With but a single exception, these deaths gave saddest emphasis to the character and pain incident to lives lost in error.

Sickness among the officers or in their families has resulted in the death of one child.

The gentleman who has made possible the floral life of the prison yard for several years past, now languishes, with little or no hope of recovery, in a hospital. His beneficent work follows him, being provided for now in the prison, much to the pleasure of all lovers of the beautiful and believers in the good.

The prison yard is a constant suggestion of good through its cleanliness, games and flowers. Grateful feeling finds new sources of inspiration here from week to week. The continuance of flowers and green turf is of more value than can well be expressed, and games bring new life.

Cleanliness everywhere possible is still a continuous gospel to the prison community.

The new shop brings also expressions of satisfaction from workers.

The elasticity of rules for employment are in many instances a real godsend to the life of the prison, as are also the chances for instruction and practice in music and the arts. More of opportunity is still hoped for in this direction, and the same hope is cherished regarding helpful adjustments of labor in the prison, as soon as such adjustments are possible.

Freedom of conscience is as well respected here as anywhere. This is a forceful fact in the content and good-will of the prison. All sincerity finds encouragement to godly living.

The hope of bringing the despondent, the unfortunate, the bitter in spirit, the broken-hearted, the painfully burdened, to see brighter life of sweet hope, true courage and higher resolve, has moved the chaplain and his associate, already referred to, to the constant use of all instrumentalities possible to us in the recovery of blessed

manhood to the prisoner; and under all circumstances they have felt it was no part of mockery to declare, even here, "Whosoever will, *may* take of the water of life freely."

The chaplain feels personally indebted to certain friends, for the good heart, spirit of content and struggle for better things which seem inspired by their visits to men in the prison.

He is also charged with this feeling for all consideration tendered him in his work by the government of the prison, and for all assistance afforded by officers and instructors in the prison, and the helpful friends without who give inspiration to duty. He could not work in the call that is upon him but for the help of the "Father of Mercies and the God of all Comfort," to whom, with all these, sincere thanks are hereby offered in the submission of this report.

Respectfully,

J. W. F. BARNES.

STATE PRISON, October, 1903.

MASSACHUSETTS REFORMATORY.

CONCORD (post-office address, CONCORD JUNCTION, MASS.).

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

CONCORD, Oct. 1, 1903.

To the Board of Prison Commissioners:

The nineteenth annual report of the Massachusetts Reformatory for the year ending Sept. 30, 1903, is herewith respectfully submitted.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

The appropriation for the calendar year of 1903 was \$216,600, of which \$167,780.74 have been expended. There remained unexpended from the appropriation of 1902 when the last report was made \$60,162.67, of which there was expended \$59,669.47, making the total expenditure for the institution year from Oct. 1, 1902, to Sept. 30, 1903, \$227,450.21. The profits of the industries, \$15,130.98, and the amount received from rents and sales, \$8,607.97, deducted, leave the net cost of the reformatory for the institution year just closed \$203,711.26.

The average number of prisoners for the year was 858, making the gross per capita per diem cost \$0.726 and the net per capita per diem cost \$0.65.

There remain unexpended from the appropriation for 1903 at the date of this report \$48,819.26. It is doubtful if this will be sufficient for the remaining three months of the year. The extra increase in expenses during the past year is entirely attributable to the high prices paid for coal during the months of last winter. There was expended for coal during the year \$12,008.09 more than was paid for coal during the preceding year, while the appropriation for the year was not increased.

There were unexpended from the accounts of the special appropriations, Sept. 30, 1902 :—

For hospital, laundry and bath house building, . . .	\$1,055 62
For repairing and improving the system of heating, . .	1,753 85
For providing additional shop room,	2,739 75
For purchasing new books for the library,	1,000 00

Chapter 48 of the Resolves of 1903 made special appropriation as follows :—

For the purchase of domestic animals,	\$5,000 00
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Of the above amounts there have been expended, in the year ending Sept. 30, 1903, the following :—

For hospital, laundry and bath house building, . . .	\$1,047 78
For repairing and improving the system of heating, . .	1,752 38
For providing additional shop room,	2,560 55
For purchasing new books for the library,	960 70
For the purchase of domestic animals,	2,185 00

Leaving unexpended at this date :—

For providing additional shop room,	\$179 20
For purchasing new books for the library,	99 30
For the purchase of domestic animals,	2,815 00

The heating system, the new hospital, laundry and bath house have been completed during the past year; all of these were described in last year's report. They are exceedingly satisfactory, and fulfil our requirements. The new shop room has been practically completed during the past year. It consists of an extension to the main shop building, and is 50 feet in length by 50 feet in width, and three stories high. It is constructed of brick with hard pine timbering, gravel roof, the work being entirely performed by prisoners in the class in masonry.

There will be required for the maintenance of the reformatory, for the year 1904, \$216,600. This is the same amount as was recommended for last year. The appropriation of the above amount should be asked of the Legislature, divided as follows :—

Salaries and wages : —	
Officers,	\$82,000 00
Instructors, teachers and other employees,	24,900 00
	<hr/>
	\$106,900 00
Current expenses : —	
Food,	\$38,700 00
Clothing and clothing material,	16,000 00
Heat, light and power,	19,000 00
Repairs and improvements,	11,000 00
Furnishings,	3,500 00
Farm, stable and grounds,	4,000 00
Miscellaneous : —	
Stationery and office supplies,	500 00
Water,	3,500 00
Medical supplies,	500 00
Trade and evening schools,	4,000 00
Incidental, contingent and travelling expenses,	9,000 00
	<hr/>
	109,700 00
Total,	<hr/>
	\$216,600 00

The sub-divisions of the current expenses have been rearranged to correspond to the analysis required by the Auditor's department, which has been changed during the past year. If the same sub-divisions were followed as those of the previous year, there would have been no special change.

During the past few months further investigation has been made into obtaining a water supply for the reformatory. Borings have been made near the institution, and the State Board of Health has been asked to pass upon the quantity and quality of the water. If their report is favorable, I recommend that an appropriation be asked of the Legislature for a new water supply.

Many alterations and repairs are required in the power and heating plants, and a new roof should be placed upon the power building to replace the old one, which is in a dangerous condition; and three new boilers need to be substituted for those which are worn out, and other minor repairs will be found necessary. I recommend that an appropriation of \$15,000 be asked of the Legislature for these repairs and alterations.

GENERAL STATEMENT.

The affairs of the reformatory for the past year have moved forward with the usual degree of smoothness. No innovations have been made in the industries, schools, trade schools or other departments of the reformatory, but all in previous years have been well systematized, enabling good work to be done in all the departments throughout the year.

The woolen and cotton industries on the State use system have employed throughout the year about 200 men, keeping them busy, affording much instructive work, and producing a good product which has been taken by the other departments of the State.

The shoe and chair industries have continued as in the past years, with fully better results. The product has been fair, and the kind of work afforded has been very satisfactory.

Trade schools have been maintained as in the past, much interest has been manifested by the different pupils, and the models produced have been of a high order which can only be attained when the instructors are efficient.

The work on the farm has been somewhat interrupted by the killing of the large herd of cattle and swine, necessitated by the contagion of the foot and mouth disease; but the usual number of men have been employed upon the farm, crops have been fairly good, and the loss shown in the farm account is entirely attributable to the loss due to the killing of the domestic animals.

The usual progress has been maintained throughout the year in the evening schools, which have gone on with very little interruption.

The same religious services have been conducted as in the past. Father Moriarty, who for many years was the attending Catholic clergyman, was transferred from the Concord parish during the year, necessitating the severing of his connection with the reformatory. His long, continuous services in the State Prison and at the reformatory not only endeared him to all of the officers and inmates of the institution, but fitted him for doing excellent work in this place, and his departure was exceedingly regretted by all. Rev. Mortimer E. Twomey has taken his place in the parish at Concord, and consequently continues his work at the reformatory.

Protestant services have been under the direction of the chaplain,

Rev. William J. Batt, assisted by students from the Andover Theological Seminary.

The Hebrew population has also been given some special services upon the feast days observed by the people of that faith. .

For the continued good work and good-will of the officers and the different employees of the reformatory, I wish to express my appreciation, and again express my gratitude to the Prison Commissioners for their constant support and consideration.

Your humble servant,

JOSEPH F. SCOTT,

Superintendent.

Names of Officers, with their Positions and Salaries.

NAME.	Date of Appointment.	Position.	Annual Salary.	Total Payments.
Joseph F. Scott,	Jan. 20, 1892,	Superintendent,	\$3,500 00	\$3,500 00
Charles S. Hart,	Feb. 1, 1892,	Deputy supt.,	2,000 00	2,000 00
Percy W. Allen,	Mar. 1, 1892,	Clerk,	2,000 00	2,000 00
William J. Batt,	May 13, 1885,	Chaplain,	2,000 00	2,000 00
Theodore Chamberlin,	Feb. 1, 1899,	Physician,	1,000 00	1,000 00
Peter H. Bullock,	Dec. 20, 1884,	Engineer,	1,500 00	1,500 00
Robert W. Browning,	Dec. 20, 1884,	Turnkey, .	1,200 00	1,200 00
Walter S. Leland,	Dec. 20, 1884,	"	1,200 00	1,200 00
George V. Ball,	Dec. 20, 1884,	"	1,200 00	1,200 00
Willard A. Parsons,	Nov. 8, 1891,	"	1,200 00	1,200 00
Frank H. Burrill,	Dec. 20, 1884,	Watchman,	1,200 00	1,200 00
Amos M. Elmes,	Dec. 20, 1884,	"	1,200 00	1,200 00
B. Frank Howe,	Dec. 20, 1884,	"	1,200 00	1,200 00
Benjamin F. Russell,	Dec. 20, 1884,	"	1,200 00	1,200 00
John Bordman,	Dec. 20, 1884,	"	1,200 00	1,200 00
John H. Loring,	Dec. 20, 1884,	"	1,200 00	1,200 00
Calvin S. Robinson,	Dec. 20, 1884,	"	1,200 00	1,200 00
William H. Wood,	Dec. 20, 1884,	"	1,200 00	1,200 00
Kenneth T. McKenzie,	Dec. 20, 1884,	"	1,200 00	1,200 00
Daniel N. Barrett,	Dec. 26, 1884,	"	1,200 00	1,200 00
William Chaplin,	Feb. 1, 1885,	"	1,200 00	1,200 00
John L. Bruce,	Feb. 1, 1885,	"	1,200 00	1,200 00
Wayne W. Blossom,	Mar. 6, 1885,	"	1,200 00	1,200 00
Henry H. Que,	Mar. 30, 1885,	"	1,200 00	1,200 00
George W. Young,	Mar. 31, 1885,	"	1,200 00	1,200 00
Fred W. Gale,	May 1, 1885,	"	1,200 00	1,200 00
Daniel A. Lakin,	Oct. 31, 1885,	"	1,200 00	1,200 00
Josiah H. Chase,	Jan. 1, 1886,	"	1,200 00	1,200 00
Herbert L. Greene,	Mar. 7, 1886,	"	1,200 00	1,200 00
Elmer E. Shattuck,	May 9, 1887,	"	1,200 00	1,200 00
Frank H. Watson,	May 18, 1887,	"	1,200 00	1,200 00
George W. Bourne,	June 1, 1887,	"	1,200 00	1,200 00
John D. Wilson,	Sept. 22, 1887,	"	1,200 00	1,200 00
George F. Knowles,	Jan. 26, 1888,	"	1,200 00	1,200 00
Alberto E. Pavson,	Oct. 1, 1888,	"	1,200 00	1,200 00
S. Thompson Blood,	Jan. 1, 1889,	"	1,200 00	1,200 00
Milo B. Stearns,	Jan. 1, 1889,	"	1,200 00	1,200 00
Edgar H. Hatch,	May 1, 1889,	"	1,200 00	1,200 00
Alonzo Joy,	Aug. 1, 1889,	"	1,200 00	1,200 00
George M. Bowker,	May 1, 1890,	"	1,200 00	1,200 00
Charles T. Judge,	Oct. 27, 1890,	"	1,200 00	1,200 00
John V. Chapman,	Sept. 1, 1891,	"	1,200 00	1,200 00
Franklin E. Emery,	Aug. 10, 1892,	"	1,200 00	1,200 00
Walter A. Wright,	July 1, 1893,	"	1,200 00	1,200 00
David L. Ball,	July 4, 1893,	"	1,200 00	1,200 00
James R. Lawrence,	July 7, 1893,	"	1,200 00	1,200 00
Ellis J. S. Miller,	July 11, 1893,	"	1,200 00	1,200 00
William A. Curley,	Jan. 24, 1894,	"	1,200 00	1,200 00
Patrick Prendergast,	April 24, 1895,	"	1,200 00	1,200 00
Robert Neff,	April 30, 1895,	"	1,200 00	1,200 00
John P. Allen,	May 6, 1895,	"	1,200 00	1,200 00
Frederick W. Reed,	May 6, 1895,	"	1,200 00	1,200 00
Winsor Park,	April 13, 1896,	"	1,200 00	1,100 00
Patrick Rowen,	April 22, 1896,	"	1,200 00	1,200 00
John Bowers,	April 20, 1896,	"	1,200 00	1,200 00
Lawrence P. Fallon,	May 4, 1896,	"	1,200 00	1,200 00
George W. Blake,	Feb. 16, 1898,	"	1,200 00	1,200 00
Charles H. Sweeney,	Feb. 21, 1899,	"	1,200 00	1,200 00
J. Frank Fuller,	Feb. 19, 1900,	"	1,200 00	1,200 00
James N. Chase,	July 12, 1900,	"	1,200 00	1,200 00
William Jenness,	Mar. 5, 1898,	"	1,000 00	1,000 00
John J. Connorton,	July 1, 1899,	"	1,000 00	1,000 00
Marshall E. Wright,	Jan. 1, 1900,	"	1,000 00	950 00
Leon M. Harris,	Jan. 1, 1902,	"	1,000 00	844 45
Charles A. Kendall,	April 27, 1902,	"	800 00	800 00

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Expenditure for Maintenance.

DEPARTMENT.	Amounts.
Salaries and wages,	\$106,080 54
Food,	86,541 57
Clothing and clothing material,	14,328 26
Furnishings,	4,106 26
Heat, light and power,	31,456 99
Repairs and improvements,	12,117 30
Farm, stable and grounds,	3,632 33
Miscellaneous: —	
Stationery and office supplies,	\$549 16
Water,	3,886 43
Medical supplies,	412 72
Trade and evening schools,	4,616 11
Incidental, contingent and travelling expenses,	9,722 54
	19,186 96
Total,	*\$227,450 21

* The receipts on account of maintenance for rent of houses, sale of cattle, small sales, etc., amounted to \$8,607.97.

Farm Account.

To inventory, Oct. 1, 1902, \$36,706 75	By inventory, Sept. 30, 1903, \$31,056 81
hay and grain, 2,393 04	milk raised, 3,264 32
swill, 114 17	pork raised, 1,236 48
tools, 126 19	produce raised, 2,299 24
veterinary services, 102 08	sale of cattle and swine, 3,143 29
blacksmithing, 269 55	balance, 1,485 37
paid for cattle, 2,189 00	
seeds and fertilizer, 556 56	
harness repairs, 2 50	
carriages, wagons and repairs, 19 50	
sundries, 6 17	
Total, \$42,485 51	Total, \$42,485 51

Financial Statement of Massachusetts Reformatory Industries for the Year ending Sept. 30, 1903.

INDUSTRIES.	Dr.			Cr.			Gain.	Loss.		
	Oct. 1, 1902.		Paid during Year.	Total Debits.	SEPT. 30, 1903.				Total Credits.	
	Stock on Hand.	Outstanding Accounts.			Receipts.	Outstanding Accounts.				Stock on Hand.
Chair caning,	-	\$136 05	-	\$136 05	\$1,205 92	\$210 33	-	\$1,416 25	\$1,280 20	-
Cloth,	\$80,002 20	4,138 99	\$55,151 38	139,292 87	62,994 58	6,628 84	\$71,967 77	141,591 19	2,598 62	-
Pearl button,	1,805 10	25 40	-	1,830 50	-	-	-	-	-	\$1,830 50
Printing,	162 10	66 38	302 88	531 36	337 83	97 60	200 50	685 93	154 87	-
Rattan chair,	1,175 85	5,761 43	-	6,936 78	-	5,761 43	1,175 35	6,936 78	-	-
Rush chair,	-	543 90	-	543 90	-	543 90	-	543 90	-	-
Shoes,	30,439 64	5,905 33	142,454 00	178,798 97	150,532 13	20 94	35,974 93	186,528 00	7,729 03	-
Sundries,	7,943 45	1,036 95	4,564 67	13,545 07	4,062 67	868 79	11,184 05	16,105 51	2,560 44	-
Wood chair,	214 50	2,549 36	38,634 37	41,448 23	37,989 15	6,266 19	131 51	41,386 85	2,938 62	-
Totals,	\$121,742 34	\$20,163 79	\$241,157 30	\$383,063 43	\$257,162 28	\$20,396 02	\$120,634 11	\$398,194 41	\$16,961 48	\$1,830 50

RECAPITULATION.

Dr.		Cr.	
Stock on hand Oct. 1, 1902,		Received during year,	
Outstanding accounts, Oct. 1, 1902,		Outstanding accounts, Sept. 30, 1903,	
Paid during the year,		Stock on hand Sept. 30, 1903,	
Balance,			

Details of Expenditure for Massachusetts Reformatory Industries during the Year ending Sept. 30, 1903.

INDUSTRIES.	Materials.	Salaries.	Tools and Implements.	Totals.
Cloth,	\$43,933 01	\$8,350 82	\$2,867 55	\$55,151 38
Printing,	62 81	—	240 07	302 88
Shoe,	127,123 31	13,836 64	1,494 05	142,454 00
Sundries,	3,309 69	1,200 00	54 98	4,564 67
Wood chair,	34,633 59	4,037 36	13 42	38,684 37
Totals,	\$209,062 41	\$27,424 82	\$4,670 07	\$241,157 30

Details of Inventory of Stock on Hand for Industries of Massachusetts Reformatory Sept. 30, 1903.

INDUSTRIES.	Materials.	Tools and Implements.	Totals.
Cloth,	\$54,295 72	\$17,672 05	\$71,967 77
Printing,	—	200 50	200 50
Rattan chair,	—	1,175 35	1,175 35
Shoe,	29,285 41	6,689 52	35,974 93
Sundries,	7,676 05	3,508 00	11,184 05
Wood chair,	131 51	—	131 51
Totals,	\$91,388 69	\$29,245 42	\$120,634 11

Prisoners committed and discharged.

Number of prisoners in custody, Oct. 1, 1902,	840
Committed by the courts during the year ending Sept. 30, 1903,	557
Returned by order of the Prison Commissioners,	21
Removed from State Farm,	15
Removed from jails and houses of correction,	41
Removed from Lyman School for Boys,	15
Removed from House of Reformation,	1
Returned from escape,	1
	<hr/> 651
Whole number during the year,	1,491
Discharged by expiration of sentence,	66
Discharged by permit,	503
Removed to houses of correction,	3
Removed to State Asylum for Insane Criminals,	10
Died,	1
Pardoned,	4
Escaped,	1
	<hr/> 588
Number remaining Sept. 30, 1903,	903
Average daily number during the year,	858

Daily Average for Each Month.

October, 1902,	826	April, 1903,	865
November, 1902,	827	May, 1903,	875
December, 1902,	831	June, 1903,	891
January, 1903,	835	July, 1903,	890
February, 1903,	834	August, 1903,	886
March, 1903,	852	September, 1903,	888

Sentences of Prisoners committed in the Year ending Sept. 30, 1903.

Remainder of sentence (returned by Prison Commissioners),	21
Indeterminate sentence, limited to two years,	140
Indeterminate sentence, limited to five years,	409
Definite sentence (transfers and definite sentences by courts),	65
Minority (transferred from Lyman School for Boys and House of Reformation, Rainsford Island),	16
Total,	<hr/> 651

Crimes and Ages of Prisoners sentenced to the Massachusetts Reformatory in the Year ending Sept. 30, 1903.

CRIMES.	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26 to 30.	31 to 40.	Totals.
<i>1. — Against the Person.</i>															
Assault,	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2
Assault on officer,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Assault to rob,	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Assault with dangerous weapon,	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Assault and battery,	-	-	2	2	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	6
Rape,	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Robbery,	-	-	1	-	1	4	1	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	10
Throwing missiles,	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Totals,	-	-	4	2	4	6	5	1	-	4	-	2	1	-	29
<i>2. — Against Property.</i>															
Arson,	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Breaking and entering,	1	5	8	7	15	13	8	8	9	7	4	3	5	4	92
Breaking and entering and larceny,	-	2	12	9	5	9	5	3	3	1	1	-	1	1	52
Burning buildings,	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Burning trees,	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Larceny,	-	10	18	34	26	26	17	15	10	5	11	4	13	1	199
Larceny from a conveyance,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	2
Larceny from the person,	-	1	1	1	1	-	1	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	9
Larceny from the realty,	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	6
Larceny in a building,	-	-	1	3	2	3	4	1	2	1	-	-	-	1	18
Malignant mischief,	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Receiving stolen goods,	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	3	-	-	-	1	1	9
Totals,	1	27	38	56	50	55	37	32	28	16	17	7	21	8	393
<i>3. — Against Public Order, etc.</i>															
Counterfeit money, forging and having,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	3
Disturbing the peace,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2
Drunkenness,	-	1	2	-	2	3	-	5	5	3	1	6	11	*5	44
Forgery and uttering,	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	1	1	-	1	2	8
Idle and disorderly,	-	-	1	2	1	-	3	2	1	-	-	1	2	-	13
Indecent exposure,	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Lewdness,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Polygamy,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	2
Stubbornness,	-	2	16	9	6	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35
Vagrancy,	-	4	4	3	5	4	1	3	-	-	-	1	1	-	26
Totals,	-	7	23	15	14	9	7	13	6	6	3	8	16	8	135

RECAPITULATION.

1. — Against the person,	-	-	4	2	4	6	5	1	-	4	-	2	1	-	29
2. — Against property,	1	27	38	56	50	55	37	32	28	16	17	7	21	8	393
3. — Against public order, etc.,	-	7	23	15	14	9	7	13	6	6	3	8	16	8	135
Totals,	1	34	65	73	68	70	49	46	34	26	20	17	38	16	557

* Includes one prisoner 45 years old who was later transferred to the Greenfield House of Correction.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

CONCORD, Sept. 30, 1903.

To the Board of Prison Commissioners :

I herewith respectfully present the nineteenth annual report of the medical department of the Massachusetts Reformatory : —

Number of patients admitted to hospital during year,	620
Whole number days' residence in hospital,	4,915
Average residence of each patient,	8 days.
Number of patients transferred to State Asylum for Insane Criminals, . .	10
Applications for treatment outside hospital,	11,346
Daily average applications for treatment outside hospital,	38

DEATHS.

12583, W — F — C —, Aug. 17, 1903, Nephritis.

DISEASES TREATED IN HOSPITAL.

<i>Medical.</i>	
Alcoholism,	3
Bronchitis,	5
Cephalalgia,	7
Colds,	14
Colic,	7
Debility,	5
Diarrhœa,	4
Diphtheria,	1
Emesis,	11
Endocarditis,	3
Epilepsy,	1
Gastritis,	21
Influenza,	50
Malaria,	7
Nephritis,	6
Poisoning, corrosive sublimate,	1
Poisoning, methyl alcohol,	2
Rheumatism,	19
Syphilis,	6
Tonsillitis,	123
Tuberculosis, pulmonary,	4
Varicella,	2
Miscellaneous,	39
<i>Surgical.</i>	
Abscess of various regions,	9
Amputation of fingers,	2
Amputation of toes,	2
Appendicitis,	1
Burns,	2
Cellulitis of various regions,	17

DISEASES TREATED IN HOSPITAL — *Concluded.**Surgical — Concluded.*

Cervical adenitis,	8	Retention of urine,	1
Circumcision,	6	Rupture of colon,	1
Contusions of various regions,	4	Skin diseases,	35
Cystitis,	5	Sprains of various regions,	15
Dislocation of elbow,	1	Synovitis of knee,	8
Erysipelas,	2	Tonsillotomy,	1
Extraction of teeth,	7	Tubercular disease of foot,	1
Eye, diseases of,	16	Tubercular disease of hip,	1
Fractures of various regions,	13	Tubercular disease of knee,	1
Frost-bite,	5	Tubercular disease of testicle,	1
Furunculosis,	4	Ulcer of leg,	1
Hemorrhoids,	13	Vaccinia,	7
Hernia,	2	Varicocele,	19
Hydrocele,	1	Varicose veins,	1
Osteo-myelitis of tibia,	1	Wounds of various regions,	13
Otitis media,	11	Miscellaneous,	47
Quinsy,	2		

The health of the institution has been unusually good, there having been few cases of serious disease, and only one death in eighteen months.

Respectfully,

THEODORE CHAMBERLIN, M.D.,

Physician.

REFORMATORY PRISON FOR WOMEN.

SHERBORN (post-office address, SOUTH FRAMINGHAM, MASS.).

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

SHERBORN, Oct. 1, 1903.

To the Board of Prison Commissioners:

I have the honor to submit the twenty-sixth annual report of the Reformatory Prison for Women.

According to chapter 209 of the Acts of 1903, the indeterminate sentence became operative for this prison on the first day of July. Although the system has been established but a short time, the indications of good results are already apparent.

During the year we have established the Bertillon system of measurements. The discipline of the institution has been maintained at a high standard. To the industries has been added that of handloom weaving. In the sewing room a large amount of work has been performed for the different State institutions, as well as our own necessary work, besides dressmaking, of which there is always more or less being done. A large amount of mending and repairing for the institution, as well as for the State arsenal and other outside parties has been done, and also a considerable amount of cane-chair seating.

From the letters received from women who have been sent to their homes, as well as from those who have been indentured to families, I learn that many things taught in the housekeeping class have been faithfully carried into effect, which is very gratifying.

More out-of-door work has been performed by the women, both in the garden and on the farm, than in any previous year. This work in the open air tells in the physical condition of the women.

The produce and stock raised on the farm have very materially aided in our maintenance. At the present time we have 85 head of

young stock and milch cows; swine, 300; and poultry, 1,000. Our barns are filled with hay, and we have just completed and filled a silo of 200 tons' capacity.

The sanitary condition of the institution is good, but of the tenements the existing conditions are bad. I recommend putting sanitary closets and baths into each of the ten tenements, and connecting with the town sewer, or with the cesspool where it is not possible to reach the sewer. A careful estimate places the entire cost at \$2,500.

Again I must call attention to the pressing need of a small hospital building. The present hospital wing could be rearranged so that we would be the better able to care for the increasing class of irresponsible, weak-minded, vicious, old and enfeebled women, whom we cannot grade.

Our illiterate women gladly avail themselves of the school privileges, many of them using all their spare moments to study their lessons. They appreciate the opportunity they have of learning to read and write. Kind friends continue to send reading matter, so that I am able to give to each woman extra reading—paper or magazine—at least once every week. All such contributions are thankfully received, and a continuance of the same will be appreciated.

I am sorry to report that the Rev. Charles P. Glennon, who has for the past eight years ministered to our Catholic women, has been assigned to another field of labor. Our good wishes follow him to his new place. The work here will be continued by one of our young townsmen, Rev. Thomas C. Garrahan, who has already been designated as successor to Father Glennon.

We are under renewed obligations to many friends who have from time to time aided us in our chapel services, also to those who have given pleasure by entertainment.

Gratitude is extended to all engaged in the work, as well as to those from whom we seek counsel and advice.

Respectfully,

FRANCES A. MORTON,
Superintendent.

Names of Officers of the Reformatory Prison for Women, Date of Appointment, Rank, Annual Salary, and Amount received during the Year.

NAME.	Date of Appointment.	Rank.	Annual Salary.	Amount Received.
Frances A. Morton,	Dec., 1899,	Superintendent,	\$2,000 00	\$2,000 00
Frances W. Potter,	Nov., 1898,	Physician,	1,000 00	1,000 00
Emily L. Herndon,	Dec., 1900,	Chaplain,	1,000 00	1,000 00
Emma A. Pond,	Mar., 1900,	Deputy supt.,	1,000 00	1,000 00
Susan F. Brooks,	May, 1884,	Clerk,	800 00	800 00
Gertrude Brannen,	Oct., 1879,	Matron,	400 00	400 00
Ada L. Batchelor,	Feb., 1899,	"	400 00	400 00
Lena R. Ballou,	Aug., 1891,	"	400 00	283 34
Sarah P. Kibbe,	July, 1901,	"	400 00	218 89
Jennie Mackie,	Aug., 1902,	"	400 00	300 00
Mary R. Fitch,	Mar., 1893,	Deputy matron,	350 00	350 00
Augusta T. Martin,	May, 1896,	"	350 00	350 00
C. Louise Starratt,	Sept., 1899,	"	350 00	350 00
Jennie Mackie,	-	Assistant matron,	300 00	75 00
Helen B. Masters,	Oct., 1894,	"	300 00	300 00
Mary L. Partridge,	May, 1897,	"	300 00	300 00
Julia R. Thompson,	Feb., 1899,	"	300 00	300 00
Albina F. Ayres,	Aug., 1899,	"	300 00	300 00
Lizzie E. Grant,	Dec., 1899,	"	300 00	300 00
Helen G. Brannen,	Jan., 1894,	"	300 00	300 00
Mary Barrie,	Oct., 1900,	"	300 00	300 00
Edith E. Wood,	April, 1901,	"	300 00	300 00
Lilla M. Hutchinson,	Aug., 1901,	"	300 00	300 00
Mary J. Sewall,	Oct., 1901,	"	300 00	300 00
Susie C. Stanley,	Nov., 1901,	"	300 00	300 00
Allice J. Hayes,	April, 1902,	"	300 00	300 00
Gertrude A. Clark,*	June, 1901,	"	300 00	175 00
Lucy S. Barnes,*	Oct., 1901,	"	300 00	74 16
Julia A. Daniels,*	June, 1902,	"	300 00	75 00
Hattie B. Morton,	June, 1903,	"	300 00	100 00
Estelle Redington,	Mar., 1903,	"	300 00	25 00
Estelle Redington,	-	Employee,	240 00	120 00
Cora Adams,*	Jan., 1903,	"	240 00	162 67
Mary C. Fuller,*	Oct., 1902,	"	240 00	40 00
Fannie K. Dudley,*	Jan., 1903,	"	240 00	83 33
Mary A. Phillips,*	May, 1903,	"	240 00	24 00
G. Henry Putnam,	May, 1890,	Engineer,	1,200 00	1,200 00
Harlan J. Davis,	Oct., 1898,	Fireman,	700 00	700 00
Charles G. Parker,	April, 1898,	"	50 per mo.,	600 00
Charles H. Leland,	July, 1901,	"	50 "	600 00
George A. Damon,	Dec., 1901,	"	50 "	600 00
Willard J. Turner,	Nov., 1900,	Stableman,	60 "	540 00
Irvine Mank,	May, 1901,	Carpenter,	75 "	875 00
Irvine Mank,	-	"	60 "	300 00
Frank G. Proctor,	Jan., 1896,	Employee,	70 "	700 00
George L. Works,	May, 1899,	Watchman,	2 per day,	730 00
Charles E. Hall,	June, 1899,	"	2 "	608 00
Gardner H. Haynes,*	Nov., 1895,	"	2 "	122 00
J. Hendry Flett,	Feb., 1900,	Foreman,	1,000 00	1,000 00
John Grimbleson,	July, 1898,	Farmer,	55 per mo.,	220 00
John Grimbleson,	-	"	50 "	250 00
George Phimister,	Feb., 1901,	"	55 "	220 00
George Phimister,	-	"	50 "	250 00
William Lamberton,	July, 1897,	"	50 "	600 00
Joseph H. Wheeler,	May, 1882,	"	50 "	450 00
Joseph H. Saunders,	April, 1901,	"	50 "	450 00
William L. Sheridan,	Nov., 1899,	"	45 "	90 00
William L. Sheridan,	-	"	40 "	240 00
Orrin F. Stone,	Nov., 1901,	"	40 "	40 00
				\$23,931 39

* Resigned.

Expenditures for Maintenance.

Salaries,	\$23,931 39
Subsistence,	\$5,797 62
Clothing and bedding,	1,064 59
Furniture and furnishings,	1,355 54
Hospital,	446 74
Books, printing, etc.,	143 87
Fuel,	7,531 12
Lights,	157 60
Engineer's department,	1,245 44
Laundry,	256 16
General repairs,	2,966 76
Agriculture,	5,804 41
Stable and barns,	4,708 54
Miscellaneous,	1,974 07
	<hr/>
	33,452 46
	<hr/>
	\$57,383 85

Income from Small Sales.

Sale of milk and cream,	\$204 79
of fruit and vegetables,	292 22
of pigs and calves,	286 65
of beef,	90 45
of wood,	778 20
of eggs,	111 38
of rags and junk,	72 14
of farm tools, etc.,	66 90
of sundries,	61 00
Rent of electric lights,	17 50
	<hr/>
	\$1,976 23

Financial Statement of Industries of the Reformatory Prison for Women for the Year ending Sept. 30, 1903.

INDUSTRIES.	PAID DURING THE YEAR.					CR.			
	OCT. 1, 1902.		TOTAL DEBITA.			RECEIPTS.	SEPT. 30, 1903.		GAIN.
	Stock on Hand.	Outstand- ing Accounts.	Materials.	Salaries.	Tools and Imple- ments.		Outstand- ing Accounts.	Stock on Hand.	
	Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.
Dairy,	-	-	\$16 09	-	\$7 50	\$23 59	-	-	\$1,093 87
Laundry,	-	-	475 12	\$400 00	-	875 12	-	-	3,256 10
Sewing,	\$1,303 14	\$503 00	1,768 88	240 00	-	1,998 88	\$402 75	\$1,505 63	309 43
Shirt,	25,384 04	5,916 43	25,740 18	4,446 96	21 67	61,509 23	7,002 04	20,099 54	6,591 92
Totals,	\$26,777 18	\$6,479 43	\$27,990 27	\$5,086 96	\$29 17	\$33,106 40	\$8,004 79	\$31,603 23	\$10,851 13

RECAPITULATION.

Dr.	CR.		
	Received during the year,		Total.
	Stock on hand Oct. 1, 1902,	Outstanding accounts Oct. 1, 1902,	
	Total.	Total.	Total.
Stock on hand Oct. 1, 1902,	\$26,777 18	-	\$26,777 18
Outstanding accounts Oct. 1, 1902,	6,479 43	-	6,479 43
Paid during the year,	23,106 40	-	23,106 40
Balance,	\$64,863 01	-	\$64,863 01
	10,851 13	-	10,851 13
	\$77,214 13	-	\$77,214 13

Table showing the Number of Prisoners committed and discharged in All Ways during the Year ending Sept. 30, 1903.

Number of prisoners in custody Oct. 1, 1902,	247
Committed by the courts during the year ending Sept. 30, 1903,	214
Committed from Industrial School for Girls,	1
Committed from houses of correction,	3
Returned by revocation of permit,	4
	<hr/> 222

Whole number during the year,	469
Discharged by expiration of sentence,	71
Discharged by shortened sentence,	77
Discharged by permit,	87
Removed to house of correction,	1
Removed to State Farm,	1
Removed to insane hospital,	1
Removed to State Hospital,*	2
Pardoned,	6
Died,	4
	<hr/> 250

Number in custody Sept. 30, 1903,	†219
Average daily number in custody,	228
Number in the prison Sept. 30, 1903,	211
Average daily number in prison,	210

Infants.

Number of infants admitted with mothers,	11
Number of infants born in the prison,	10
Number of infants died,	1
Number of infants remaining Sept. 30, 1903,	14

* Taken to State Hospital for treatment.

† Including 8 bound out to domestic service.

*Crimes and Sentences of Prisoners committed by the Courts during the Year
ending Sept. 30, 1903.*

CRIMES.	SENTENCES.							
	6 Months.	12 Months.	15 Months.	18 Months.	24 Months.	36 Months.	Indeterminate.	Totals.
<i>1.—Against the Person.</i>								
Assault and battery,	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Blackmail,	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Murder,	-	-	-	-	-	*1	-	1
Robbery,	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Totals,	-	1	-	1	1	1	-	4
<i>2.—Against Property.</i>								
Arson,	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2
Breaking and entering and larceny,	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Larceny,	-	19	1	-	1	-	5	26
Unlawful taking,	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Totals,	-	20	1	-	3	1	5	30
<i>3.—Against Public Order, etc.</i>								
Adultery,	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	4
Common night-walker,	-	19	-	-	-	-	12	31
Disturbing the peace,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Drunkenness,	-	44	1	2	-	-	40	87
Escape,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Forgery,	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Fornication,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Idle and disorderly,	-	9	-	-	3	-	5	17
Lewd and lascivious cohabitation,	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	4
Lewdness,	-	5	-	1	1	-	5	12
Stubbornness,	-	10	-	-	-	-	5	15
Vagrants,	-	3	-	-	-	-	3	6
Totals,	1	96	1	3	6	1	72	180
<i>Recapitulation.</i>								
1.—Against the person,	-	1	-	1	1	1	-	4
2.—Against property,	-	20	1	-	3	1	5	30
3.—Against public order, etc.,	1	96	1	3	6	1	72	180
Totals,	1	117	2	4	10	3	77	214

* Sentenced for life.

† Under chapter 209, Acts of 1903, which went into effect July 1, 1903, indeterminate sentences to the Reformatory Prison for Women became operative.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

SHERBORN, Oct. 1, 1903.

To the Board of Prison Commissioners :

The twenty-sixth annual medical report of the Reformatory Prison for Women is hereby submitted.

Daily average of prisoners,	210
Daily average having medicine, not in hospital,	30
Daily average sick in rooms,	1
Daily average at sick call,	12

CASES TREATED IN HOSPITAL.

Medical.

Anæmia,	2	Migraine,	2
Aneurism (abdominal aorta),	1	Morphinism,	1
Bronchitis,	2	Peritonitis,	2
Chronic constipation,	1	Pharyngitis,	1
Cocainism,	1	Pleurisy,	2
Delirium tremens,	2	Pneumonia,	1
Diabetes mellitus,	1	Rheumatism,	6
Exophthalmic goitre,	1	Scurvy, infantile,	1
Furunculosis,	1	Syphilis,	3
Gastro-enteritis,	4	Tonsillitis (acute),	1
Hysteria,	3	Tuberculosis (kidney),	1
Insanity,	1	Tuberculosis (pulmonary),	2
Iritis (specific),	3	Tuberculosis (skin),	1
Malingering,	4		

Surgical.

Abscess (aural),	1	Fracture (finger),	1
Abscess (hepatic),	1	Fracture (rib),	1
Abscess (pulmonary),	1	Hemorrhoids,	2
Appendicitis,	1	Kyphosis (dorsal),	1
Bubo (specific),	1	Rhinitis (atrophic),	2
Conjunctivitis,	2	Scabies,	3
Cyst (sebaceous),	1	Syphilis (naso-pharyngeal),	1
Eczema,	3	Tonsillitis (chronic),	2
Epulis,	1	Verruca acuminata,	3

CASES TREATED IN HOSPITAL — *Concluded.*

<i>Gynæcological.</i>			
Carcinoma (uterine),	1	Metrorrhagia,	1
Dysmenorrhœa,	2	Ovaralgia,	1
Fibroid (uterine),	1	Procidentia,	1
Menorrhagia,	2		
<i>Obstetrical.</i>			
Abortion,	1	Miscarriages,	2
Labor,	12	Septicæmia,	1

Four women have died during the year, their diseases being appendicitis, pleurisy, pulmonary abscess and pneumonia. One seven months' baby died after living one day.

Respectfully,

FRANCES W. POTTER, M.D.

CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

SHERBORN, Oct. 1, 1903.

To the Board of Prison Commissioners:

I herewith present my report for the year ending Sept. 30, 1903.

THE SCHOOL.

The statistical record of the day school for the past year is as follows:—

Number admitted during the year,	65
Number totally ignorant,	31
Number who could read and write in their own language,	8
Number who could read but not write,	13
Number who could read and write poorly,	13

Before the expiration of a year's sentence most of these women took books from the library, and were able to write their own letters.

The evening school is well attended, and a marked interest is shown, the women making what preparation they can, and taking an active part in the lessons.

Last year physical culture was introduced in what is now Grade I., but owing to the promotion to that grade of those who had had no previous drill, the class could not make a very good appearance. Now that it has been introduced in Grade II. also, I hope to be able to accomplish more in that line the coming year. Grade I. has a half-hour lesson every Wednesday noon, from 12.30 to 1 o'clock; Grade II., every Friday noon, the east and west wings alternating.

THE LIBRARY.

The library continues to be well patronized, and is a valuable source of recreation. Many of our books are very much worn, having been in use for several years, and need replacing. Fifteen new books were added to our library during the past year, making

in the general library 1,343 volumes. The hospital library contains 374 volumes. The keeping of the chapel, library and school books in repair requires much of my time.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

No essential changes have been made in the order of our chapel services. Rev. Father Glennon has been regular and earnest in his ministrations here to those of his faith.

Special services have been held on all days set apart for that purpose. The deep interest shown in all the services and the earnest study of the Sabbath-school lesson are very gratifying to me. I have had many serious and heartfelt talks with women whose past has filled them with remorse, and they have expressed an earnest desire to lead a Christian life.

It is very discouraging when women of whom we had expected much come back to us; but we are rejoiced to receive letters from many of the women who have given up their evil habits and associates, and are leading sober, industrious and we trust God-fearing lives. I make it a point to interview each woman just before the expiration of her sentence, and talk over with her her prospects for the future. I speak with her of the two paths which lie before her, and the importance of making a wise choice. The result of these conversations in many cases may never be known; but we trust that some seed dropped during their stay with us may, in due season, spring up and bring forth fruit.

We are very grateful to the clergymen of South Framingham, and Dr. Peloubet of Auburndale, who have addressed the women so acceptably at our Sabbath morning services; also to Miss Cole, the Bible reader, and the friends who have so kindly furnished entertainment for the women.

With hearty thanks to all who have aided and cheered us in our work, this report is

Respectfully submitted,

EMILY L. HERNDON,

Chaplain.

THE JAILS AND HOUSES OF CORRECTION.

There are 5 separate jails, 2 separate houses of correction, and 14 other county prisons, each having a jail and house of correction combined. In the paragraphs below these prisons are briefly described. The facts concerning the details of expenditures for maintenance and the receipts from various sources, including the earnings, are set out in tabulated statements immediately following the text.

BARNSTABLE COUNTY.

Jail and House of Correction at Barnstable.

This is a small prison, and has a very restricted lot of land. There is no work for the prisoners except such as can be found in keeping the place in order. At the close of the year there were 10 prisoners in custody, as against 16 on Sept. 30, 1902.

BERKSHIRE COUNTY.

Jail and House of Correction at Pittsfield.

In the last report reference was made to some repairs that added to the convenience and appearance of this prison. It could be still further improved in appearance by removing the painted glass in the women's department and substituting ground glass. The bath room in this part of the prison should be changed to a situation where it can be properly ventilated and lighted, which is impossible in its present location. The number of prisoners in custody Sept. 30, 1903, was 69, an increase of 19 over the preceding year.

BRISTOL COUNTY.

Jail and House of Correction at New Bedford.

At this place the buildings are always kept in good condition, and whenever repairs are needed they are promptly made. The master reports that during the year a granolithic deck of 1,295 square feet

has been laid in the women's yard, and a clothes-drying frame set up in the same; a 16-ton Howe scale, with foundation, at a cost of \$500, has been installed; and a cellar has been excavated and finished under the west end of the shops. On Sept. 30, 1903, there remained in custody 291 prisoners, a decrease of 23 as compared with last year.

Jail at Taunton.

A few years ago some new buildings were added here which greatly improved the facilities for administration, and since the last report the only extraordinary expenditures were made on the boilers and steam pipes; the appearance of the office and guard room has been vastly improved by a metal ceiling. At the close of the year there remained in custody 57 prisoners, 2 more than at the close of the preceding year.

DUKES COUNTY.

Jail at Edgartown.

It is very seldom that any prisoners are to be found in this jail, and when the chairman visited it, in August, no prisoners were in custody; there were also none on Sept. 30.

ESSEX COUNTY.

House of Correction at Ipswich.

During the year this prison has been thoroughly cleansed and renovated, and its appearance is greatly improved at a very small expense. The only work here, aside from taking care of the buildings, is such as is provided by the cultivation of the small lot of land, which is done to such advantage that nearly one thousand dollars was received from farm products during the year. At the close of the year there were 49 prisoners; this is an increase of 2 over the preceding year.

Jail and House of Correction at Lawrence.

In this prison there are generally more prisoners than cells. About half the cells are double size, 2 men being kept in each. The only extraordinary expenditure during the year was for repairing the cupola. On Sept. 30, 1903, there remained in custody 147 prisoners, as against 133 at the close of last year.

Jail at Newburyport.

This jail is maintained merely as a place of detention for prisoners awaiting trial. The lot of land is very small, but is sufficiently large for purposes of exercise; it is also cultivated so far as possible. Seventeen prisoners were in custody at the close of the year, an increase of 7 over the preceding year.

Jail and House of Correction at Salem.

It has been in contemplation for some years to make changes in these buildings so that the boilers could be removed from their present situation under the main building. When this is done it will be possible to rearrange the other parts of the prison so that an entirely separate department can be provided for the women, unless it should before that time be decided to adopt the suggestion that has heretofore been made, of keeping all the women prisoners in this county in one place; either Lawrence or Ipswich, under present conditions, would be better adapted for this purpose than Salem. No unusual expenditures are reported for the year. The number of prisoners remaining in custody at the close of the year was 137, as against 103 at the date of the last report.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

Jail and House of Correction at Greenfield.

At this place the small lot of land is cultivated to the best advantage. During the year enough vegetables were raised for use in the institution, besides some that were sold. The other work is that of cane-seating chairs. The electric light plant, to which reference was made in the last report, has been installed, and greatly improves the appearance and convenience of this prison. The number of prisoners in custody at the close of the year was 31, which is 7 less than on Sept. 30, 1902.

HAMPDEN COUNTY.

Jail and House of Correction at Springfield.

At the time of this report a new ventilating apparatus is being placed in the buildings here. It is not often that extraordinary expenditures are required, as the place is well equipped and suitably

arranged for its purpose. It may be described as clean, orderly and convenient. The number of prisoners remaining Sept. 30, 1903, was 231; compared with the year previous, this is an increase of 12.

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY.

Jail and House of Correction at Northampton.

A considerable expenditure has been made at this place for repairs since the last report, and the changes are not yet completed. A new heating plant has been installed, and extensive repairs made on the plumbing. The house of correction has been thoroughly cleaned and painted, and the same work is now being done in the other wing. The number of prisoners in custody at the close of the year was 42, an increase of 5 over last year.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

Jail and House of Correction at Cambridge.

Although this is a large prison, it has a very small yard. There is no possibility of enlargement here, as the prison buildings are surrounded by public streets. The master reports the expenditure of more than \$10,000 for general repairs on the buildings, some of which require constant attention to keep them in good order. Only a small proportion of the prisoners can be kept employed in the shops; these work at making brushes, mats and brooms. There is quite a marked decrease in the number of prisoners remaining as compared with last year, the number being 295, as against 360 on Sept. 30, 1902.

Jail at Lowell.

This is one of the best jails in the State so far as buildings are concerned, and it is always kept in good condition. There were no extraordinary expenditures for repairs during the year. The number of prisoners remaining Sept. 30 was 84, a decrease of 50 as compared with last year.

NANTUCKET COUNTY.

Jail and House of Correction at Nantucket.

The master reports an expenditure of \$79.72 for repairs. During the year there has been an average of 1 prisoner. When the chairman visited this place, in August, 1 prisoner was held to await trial.

NORFOLK COUNTY.

Jail and House of Correction at Dedham.

During the year some repairs have been made in the way of improving the facilities for cleanliness and administration, and the sheriff makes constant effort to keep the buildings in good condition. The number of prisoners at the close of the year was 83, an increase of 12 over last year.

PLYMOUTH COUNTY.

Jail and House of Correction at Plymouth.

In the last report a recommendation was made for some changes in this place that could not be paid for out of the general appropriation for maintenance. A bill for this purpose was introduced into the Legislature, but it failed of passage. The prison has recently been much improved in many ways, and the sheriff gives careful attention to it. The number of prisoners in custody at the close of the year was 47, which is 5 less than at the date of the last report.

SUFFOLK COUNTY.

Jail in Boston.

Concerning the changes which were in process when the last report was made, the sheriff, who is in immediate charge of this jail, reports as follows: "On Dec. 22, 1902, the women's prison was occupied for the first time, and the women prisoners are now wholly cared for by matrons, thus giving more room for men prisoners in the old jail, and allowing us to put 1 prisoner in a cell, where before, owing to the crowded conditions, we frequently were obliged to have 2 prisoners in 1 cell. The new gate-house was finished on May 27, 1903, and has 5 ordinary cells for prisoners and 4 padded cells for insane and delirium tremens patients, bath and convalescent rooms, and sleeping rooms for officers. It is heated by steam, and is a great improvement over the old house, which was dark, damp and unwholesome. The old wooden fence on Cambridge Street Avenue has been replaced by a substantial brick wall 19 feet high, with a stone cap, to match the other walls of the yard. The other repairs have been of the ordinary kind, and of small account." In respect to jail purposes, this is one of the best prisons to be found anywhere. There are no facilities for the general employment of prisoners, and they are not needed, because only enough sen-

tenced prisoners are kept here to care for the buildings. The number of prisoners Sept. 30, 1903, was 235; this is an increase of 6 over last year.

House of Correction at Deer Island.

Since the last report all the prisoners have been removed from the South Boston House of Correction to Deer Island, and the house of correction at South Boston has been closed and the property sold. At the close of the year there were 1,673 prisoners on the Island, being 461 more than last year. The increase is doubtless due entirely to the larger commitments for drunkenness. The extraordinary expenditure of nearly \$7,000 was made for repairing the wharf and the restoration of a coal shed that was destroyed by fire. The premises are in good order and condition at the present time, and when the new prison for women is completed, it will be a well-equipped county institution.

WORCESTER COUNTY.

Jail and House of Correction at Fitchburg.

During the year some repairs on the floors and other parts of the prison have been made here. This is a good prison, and is well kept. In this county all the women are committed to the Worcester House of Correction, and it seems to be the opinion of the authorities that this is a better arrangement than to send them to different places, as in some other counties. A few of the prisoners work on the land, but the larger part are employed in cane-seating chairs. The number of prisoners remaining at the close of the year was 118; this is 28 less than on Sept. 30, 1902.

Jail and House of Correction at Worcester.

At this place, which is one of the best county prisons in the State, there are more prisoners employed in cane-seating chairs than anywhere else. During the year only a small amount has been expended for extraordinary repairs, mainly for painting, repairing the roofs, plumbing, etc. This prison is always kept in good order. On Sept. 30 there were 248 prisoners in custody, 30 less than at the close of last year.

On the pages immediately following will be found tables of expenses and receipts, and a statement of prisoners received and discharged in all the jails and houses of correction.

Expenditures for Maintenance of Jails and Houses of Correction in Detail for the Year ending Sept. 30, 1903.

PRISONS.	Average Number of Prisoners.	Salaries of Officers, including Chaplains.	Provisions.	Clothing.	Beds and Bedding.	Medicines and Medical Supplies.	Fuel and Lights.	Instruction of Prisoners, not including Chaplains.	Expenses for Reading Matter.	Allowed to Discharged Prisoners.	All Other Purposes.	Total Amount expended.
Barnstable Jail and House of Correction,	14	\$922 50	\$1,931 40	\$44 30	-	\$53 56	\$81 50	-	-	\$20 20	\$259 87	\$5,313 62
Boston Jail,	208	28,424 98	14,588 23	1,672 11	\$61 50	614 66	7,000 04	-	\$52 09	11 76	2,450 33	55,476 19
Cambridge Jail and House of Correction,	317	33,338 04	20,180 34	4,635 16	437 57	398 32	7,000 04	\$67 10	72 30	343 82	5,413 18	89,971 19
Dedham Jail and House of Correction,	78	8,543 28	2,922 68	698 67	-	113 03	25,166 86	-	-	33 85	3,070 00	14,981 61
Deer Island House of Correction,	1,274	57,276 92	60,332 92	12,421 64	1,363 67	2,668 09	31,668 89	15 50	345 29	406 22	30,236 10	186,603 27
Edgartown Jail,	1	200 00	40 50	40 70	-	-	28 40	-	-	-	-	267 60
Fitchburg Jail and House of Correction,	114	8,307 88	3,240 96	604 37	10 48	84 55	1,647 22	-	100 00	240 63	3,805 06	17,491 15
Greenfield Jail and House of Correction,	31	4,296 25	941 64	339 47	35 50	61 67	2,172 52	-	8 60	16 21	2,462 61	10,489 37
Ipswich House of Correction,	41	6,544 10	2,444 24	655 05	514 00	109 23	2,164 37	-	-	112 77	2,466 55	13,396 36
Lawrence Jail and House of Correction,	134	7,519 77	8,609 32	823 87	514 00	295 55	2,667 15	-	6 00	298 86	3,183 94	23,772 28
Lowell Jail,	106	8,961 84	4,628 99	753 75	181 09	266 41	2,570 42	-	-	114 50	1,698 07	19,080 77
Nantucket Jail and House of Correction,	1	50 00	168 76	1 95	-	-	10 38	-	-	-	79 72	310 61
New Bedford Jail and House of Correction,	301	20,860 97	11,649 85	2,177 87	455 14	445 47	3,909 71	-	26 00	190 18	4,371 58	44,928 77
Newburyport Jail,	14	2,808 78	978 36	201 70	-	18 98	795 44	-	-	1 26	596 25	5,400 86
Northampton Jail and House of Correction,	32	5,680 51	2,702 69	219 70	43 68	16 15	1,655 61	-	-	-	1,099 42	9,387 76
Pittsfield Jail and House of Correction,	68	7,844 77	6,794 09	191 28	228 58	636 57	4,720 61	25 00	10 00	83 97	1,588 03	21,119 78
Plymouth Jail and House of Correction,	51	7,800 00	3,264 78	159 80	-	47 00	1,808 73	-	-	16 70	1,056 63	14,023 64
Salem Jail and House of Correction,	135	7,769 94	4,471 58	805 52	269 95	263 89	3,456 16	-	-	480 99	2,418 57	19,800 60
Springfield Jail and House of Correction,	193	10,341 44	7,283 37	610 20	284 49	96 10	6,698 19	-	-	178 62	4,012 24	20,404 66
Taunton Jail,	43	5,885 00	2,609 78	72 80	171 65	78 71	1,573 35	-	2 40	579 63	660 86	10,583 95
Worcester Jail and House of Correction,	271	13,764 91	7,982 73	902 24	150 01	284 30	7,923 54	-	55 11	439 40	2,241 53	38,982 90
Totals,	3,432	\$243,481 06	\$166,157 24	\$27,481 83	\$4,238 31	\$6,426 13	\$108,204 49	\$107 60	\$670 19	\$3,073 55	\$64,410 54	\$624,233 01

NOTE.—The House of Correction at South Boston was closed in October, 1902.

* Fuel and lights are furnished for the county buildings. † County commissioners furnish fuel and lights in connection with the court house.

Expenditures, Receipts and Cost of Support in Jails and Houses of Correction for the Year ending Sept. 30, 1903.

PRISONS.	EXPENDITURES.			RECEIPTS, EXCLUSIVE OF PAYMENTS OF FINES AND COSTS.				Balance, Not Cost of Support.	Average Num. bet of Prisoners.	Cost for Each Prisoner.	
	Salaries and Wages.	Other Expenses.	Totals	Earnings from Industries.	From Other Sources.	Totals.				Gross.	Net.
Barnstable Jail and House of Correction,	\$922 50	\$2,391 12	\$3,313 62	-	\$171 97	\$171 97	\$3,141 65	14		\$236 69	\$224 40
Boston Jail,	28,424 98	26,051 21	54,476 19	-	565 09	565 09	55,911 10	208		271 52	268 80
Cambridge Jail and House of Correction,	33,338 04	56,633 15	89,971 19	\$47 85	19,033 04	19,080 89	69,990 30	317		283 82	229 79
Dedham Jail and House of Correction,	8,543 28	6,338 23	14,881 51	2,112 16	213 36	2,325 52	12,565 99	73		203 86	172 00
Deer Island House of Correction,	67,276 92	129,325 35	196,602 27	-	3,837 93	3,837 93	184,764 84	1,274		146 47	143 46
Edgartown Jail,	200 00	67 60	267 60	-	-	-	267 60	1		267 60	267 60
Fitchburg Jail and House of Correction,	8,357 38	9,133 77	17,491 15	4,808 47	869 36	5,677 83	11,813 32	114		163 43	103 68
Greenfield Jail and House of Correction,	4,296 25	6,163 12	10,459 37	1,116 20	909 75	2,024 95	8,464 42	31		338 37	273 05
Ipswich House of Correction,	5,344 10	7,862 26	13,206 36	-	1,011 97	1,011 97	12,364 39	41		326 74	302 06
Lawrence Jail and House of Correction,	7,519 77	16,252 49	23,772 26	1,357 43	292 00	1,649 43	22,122 83	134		177 40	165 10
Lowell Jail,	8,961 54	10,069 23	19,030 77	1,428 00	209 06	1,637 06	17,393 71	106		179 54	164 09
Nantucket Jail and House of Correction,	50 00	260 81	310 81	-	-	-	310 81	1		310 81	310 81
New Bedford Jail and House of Correction,	20,860 97	23,664 80	44,525 77	5,342 56	513 11	5,855 67	38,670 10	301		147 93	128 47
Newburyport Jail,	2,808 78	2,562 08	5,370 86	-	3 00	3 00	5,397 86	14		385 78	385 56
Northampton Jail and House of Correction,	3,680 51	6,707 25	9,387 76	1,317 88	569 71	1,907 59	7,480 17	33		293 37	253 76
Pittsfield Jail and House of Correction,	7,844 77	13,275 01	21,119 78	-	62 67	62 67	21,057 11	68		310 59	309 66
Plymouth Jail and House of Correction,	7,600 00	6,423 64	14,023 64	435 94	53 62	489 56	13,631 08	51		274 97	265 37
Salem Jail and House of Correction,	7,759 94	12,046 66	19,806 60	1,195 35	963 90	2,149 25	17,657 35	135		146 72	130 80
Springfield Jail and House of Correction,	10,341 44	19,063 21	29,404 65	4,729 94	401 24	5,131 18	24,273 47	193		152 36	125 77
Taunton Jail,	5,385 00	5,197 95	10,582 95	-	189 63	189 63	10,393 32	53		199 68	196 10
Worcester Jail and House of Correction,	13,764 91	20,217 99	33,982 90	4,466 51	263 09	4,719 60	29,263 30	271		125 40	107 98
Totals,	\$245,431 08	\$380,756 93	\$626,188 01	\$25,347 29	\$31,043 50	\$56,390 79	\$564,847 22	3,432		\$131 89	\$164 58

NOTE. — The House of Correction at South Boston was closed in October, 1902.

AVERAGE COST OF PRISONERS.

The preceding table gives the average cost of support in each jail and house of correction, but it does not form a fair basis of comparison, because the conditions in the different prisons are so widely varied. No just estimate can be made without taking into account all the circumstances, such as the stock on hand, products from the land, etc. Moreover, in dividing the expenses, the larger prisons will always make the better showing. Considerations of a like nature apply to the State institutions, in which the average net cost of support for the year was as follows: State Prison, \$144.24; Massachusetts Reformatory, \$237.43; Reformatory Prison for Women, \$212.17.

FINES AND COSTS.

Number committed for Non-payment of Fines and Costs, and Amount received.

PRISONS.	Number committed for Non-payment of Fines and Costs.	Number who paid Fines and Costs.	Amount received for Fines and Costs.
Barnstable Jail and House of Correction, . . .	11	6	\$116 95
Boston Jail,	357	157	2,274 01
Cambridge Jail and House of Correction, . . .	1,351	364	2,695 00
Dedham Jail and House of Correction, . . .	302	105	1,686 00
Deer Island House of Correction,	4,180	784	5,817 00
Edgartown Jail,	-	-	-
Fitchburg Jail and House of Correction, . . .	360	54	580 00
Greenfield Jail and House of Correction, . . .	64	19	184 00
Ipswich House of Correction,	93	4	25 00
Lawrence Jail and House of Correction, . . .	871	189	1,117 00
Lowell Jail,	880	254	1,746 20
Nantucket Jail and House of Correction, . . .	-	-	-
New Bedford Jail and House of Correction, . .	1,398	312	3,176 63
Newburyport Jail,	112	12	77 58
Northampton Jail and House of Correction, . .	125	61	513 00
Pittsfield Jail and House of Correction, . . .	318	63	1,013 25
Plymouth Jail and House of Correction, . . .	230	34	253 00
Salem Jail and House of Correction,	880	143	1,688 00
Springfield Jail and House of Correction, . . .	1,804	270	2,330 00
Taunton Jail,	601	132	845 00
Worcester Jail and House of Correction, . . .	1,169	259	2,829 97
Totals,	14,601	3,172	*\$28,967 59

NOTE. — The House of Correction at South Boston was closed in October, 1902.

* This applies only to fines paid to the masters and keepers.

Showing Number of Prisoners committed and discharged in Each Jail and House of Correction, for the Year ending Sept. 30, 1903.

PRISONS.	Number of Prison-ers Oct. 1, 1902.	Committed during the Year.	Returned by Prison Commissioners.	Removed from Other Prisons.	Returned from Escape.	Returned from Insane Asylum.	Total Number in Prison during the Year.	Released on Parole or Otherwise Discharged.	Died.	Escaped.	Pardoned.	Removed to In- sane Asylum.	Removed to Other Prisons.	Total Number Dis- charged during the Year.	Number in Cas- tle, Sept. 30, 1903.	Average number in Jails and Houses of Correction.
Barnstable Jail and House of Correction,	16	5,872	74	-	-	-	6,101	5,866	-	-	-	-	-	5,866	285	10
Boston Jail,	220	2,982	1	-	-	-	2,481	14	-	-	-	-	-	2,481	296	317
Boston House of Correction,*	79	2,982	8	131	-	-	3,144	14	-	-	-	-	-	3,158	296	317
Cambridge Jail and House of Correction,	360	2,982	8	131	-	-	3,144	14	-	-	-	-	-	3,158	296	317
Dorchester Jail and House of Correction,	71	2,982	8	131	-	-	3,144	14	-	-	-	-	-	3,158	296	317
Deer Island House of Correction, . .	1,212	8,968	20	68	1	-	9,864	8,179	23	4	1	4	10	8,251	1,673	1,274
Kearney Jail,	-	2	2	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Richburg Jail and House of Correction,	146	899	1	103	-	-	1,069	916	-	-	-	-	-	941	118	114
Greenfield Jail and House of Correction,	33	177	1	1	-	-	218	183	-	-	-	-	-	185	31	31
Spawick House of Correction,	47	174	1	167	-	-	238	237	-	-	-	-	-	239	49	41
Lawrence Jail and House of Correction,	183	1,485	1	16	-	-	1,585	1,541	-	-	-	-	-	1,488	167	134
Lowell Jail,	134	1,416	1	19	-	-	1,571	1,567	-	-	-	-	-	1,467	54	106
Nantucket Jail and House of Correction,	1	3	3	-	-	-	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	1
New Bedford Jail and House of Correction,	314	2,216	2	16	-	-	2,548	2,303	4	-	-	-	-	2,287	291	301
Newburyport Jail,	10	184	2	26	-	-	219	192	-	-	-	-	-	202	17	14
Northampton Jail and House of Correction,	37	318	-	-	-	-	313	313	-	-	-	-	-	315	42	32
Fitchfield Jail and House of Correction,	60	679	-	-	-	-	789	664	-	-	-	-	-	670	69	68
Plymouth Jail and House of Correction,	52	467	-	-	-	-	519	467	-	-	-	-	-	472	47	51
Salem Jail and House of Correction, . .	108	1,886	-	70	-	-	1,768	1,439	-	-	-	-	-	1,621	187	135
Springfield Jail and House of Correction,	219	2,403	2	-	-	-	2,624	2,380	-	-	-	-	-	2,368	281	193
Taunton Jail,	55	1,146	-	41	-	-	1,146	1,060	-	-	-	-	-	1,088	87	83
Worcester Jail and House of Correction,	277	2,544	-	53	-	-	2,844	2,438	-	-	-	-	-	2,506	248	271
Totals,	3,503	33,423	36	680	3	2	37,785	33,037	39	13	6	27	729	33,870	3,866	3,432

* This House of Correction was closed in October, 1902.

STATISTICS OF PRISONERS.

*Statement showing the Number of Prisoners received and discharged in
All Prisons, with the Removals to and from the Prisons included in
this Report, for the Year ending Sept. 30, 1903.*

Number of prisoners Oct. 1, 1902,	6,336
Committed from the courts,	35,948
Returned for violation of permit,	425
Received from other institutions,*	17

Removed from : —

Massachusetts Reformatory,	3
Reformatory Prison for Women,	2
State Farm,	17
Jails and houses of correction,	729
Reform schools,	17

Returned from : —

State Asylum for Insane Criminals,	6
Escape,	9
	<hr/> 37,168

43,504

Released on permit or otherwise discharged,	35,867
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Removed to : —

Massachusetts Reformatory,	72
Reformatory Prison for Women,	4
State Farm,	12
Jails and houses of correction,	680
State Asylum for Insane Criminals,	90
State Hospital,	2
Died,	63
Escaped,	22
Pardoned by Governor,	23
	<hr/> 36,835

Number in custody Sept. 30, 1903,	6,669
Average number in prison,	6,144

* Includes 15 from the Lyman School for Boys; 1 from the House of Reformation; and 1 from the State Industrial School for Girls.

The number of commitments to and discharges from all the prisons in the State, together with the State Farm, during the year ending Sept. 30, 1903, are set forth in the foregoing statement. It includes all prisoners sentenced or received by transfer, and all persons held for trial or as witnesses. As compared with last year, the number committed shows an increase of 1,936; nearly all of this increase appears in the number received for drunkenness. The following statistics refer to sentenced prisoners. The total number in custody at the date of this report was 6,669, which is 333 more than were in all the prisons in the State a year ago.

Commitments to Jails, by Sentences and Sex of Prisoners, for the Year ending Sept. 30, 1903.

CRIMES	SENTENCES.															Aggregates.		
	Fine and Costs.		Less than 6 Months.		6 and Less than 12 Months.		1 Year and Less than 2 Years.		2 Years and Less than 3.		3 Years and Less than 5.		5 Years and More.					
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Tot.	
1. — Against the person,	183	2	82	-	9	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	224	3	227
2. — Against property,	187	17	91	8	20	2	6	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	266	27	293
3. — Against public order, etc.	1,609	140	579	126	27	19	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,218	285	2,503
Totals,	1,929	159	702	134	56	22	9	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	2,698	315	3,013

Commitments to Houses of Correction, by Sentences and Sex of Prisoners, for the Year ending Sept. 30, 1903.

CRIMES.	SENTENCES.																
	Fine and Costs.		Less than 6 Months.		6 and Less than 12 Months.		1 Year and Less than 2 Years.		2 Years and Less than 3.		3 Years and Less than 5.		5 Years and More.		Aggregates.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Tot.		
1. — Against the person, .	562	16	367	13	106	5	60	2	21	-	17	3	3	-	1,115	39	1,154
2. — Against property, .	701	27	723	56	271	14	187	3	97	1	36	2	1	-	2,016	103	2,119
3. — Against public order, etc.	10,568	822	5,238	1,061	541	188	68	35	16	1	5	-	-	-	16,436	2,107	18,543
Totals,	11,831	866	6,318	1,130	917	207	305	40	134	2	58	5	4	-	19,567	2,249	21,816

Commitments to Jails and Houses of Correction, by Sentences and Sex of Prisoners, for the Year ending Sept. 30, 1903.

CRIMES.	SENTENCES.														
	Fine and Costs.		Less than 6 Months.		6 and Less than 12 Months.		1 Year and Less than 2 Years.		2 Years and Less than 3.		3 Years and Less than 5.		5 Years and More.		Aggregates.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Tot.
1.—Against the person, .	745	18	389	13	114	6	50	2	21	—	17	3	3	—	1,339
2.—Against property, .	838	44	814	64	291	16	193	3	98	1	36	2	2	—	2,272
3.—Against public order, etc.	12,177	962	5,817	1,187	568	207	71	35	16	1	5	—	—	—	18,654
Totals,	13,760	1,024	7,020	1,264	973	229	314	40	135	2	58	5	5	—	22,265
															2,564
															24,829

Commitments to Jails and Houses of Correction, by Counties, for the Year ending Sept. 30, 1903.

COUNTIES.	1.—CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON.			2.—CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY.			3.—CRIMES AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER, ETC.			AGGREGATE CRIMES OF ALL CLASSES.		
	M.	F.	Tot.	M.	F.	Tot.	M.	F.	Tot.	M.	F.	Tot.
Barnstable,	4	1	5	2	—	2	12	1	13	18	2	20
Berkshire,	32	1	33	49	—	49	481	20	501	562	21	583
Bristol,	174	7	181	188	12	200	2,128	385	2,511	2,488	404	2,892
Dukes County,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Essex,	106	4	202	267	6	273	2,160	244	2,404	2,625	254	2,879
Franklin,	2	—	2	14	—	14	115	7	122	131	7	138
Hampden,	58	—	58	131	5	136	1,639	155	1,794	1,828	160	1,988
Hampshire,	10	—	10	14	2	16	185	7	192	209	9	218
Middlesex,	183	7	190	302	17	319	2,658	240	2,898	3,113	264	3,377
Nantucket,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Norfolk,	29	1	30	54	3	57	335	18	353	418	22	440
Plymouth,	22	—	22	52	1	53	254	11	265	328	12	340
Suffolk,	581	20	601	1,060	82	1,151	6,525	1,221	7,746	8,175	1,323	9,498
Worcester,	76	1	77	130	2	132	2,164	83	2,247	2,370	86	2,456
Totals,	1,339	42	1,381	2,272	130	2,402	18,654	2,392	21,046	22,265	2,564	24,829

Commitments to the State Farm, by Crimes and Sex of Prisoners, for the Year ending Sept. 30, 1903.

[Sentences are indeterminate.]

CRIMES.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	CRIMES.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Assault and battery, . .	1	—	1	Polygamy,	1	—	1
Common night-walker, .	—	2	2	Refusing to labor after food and lodging at almshouse, .	2	—	2
Common raider and brawler, .	1	—	1	Tramps,	55	1	56
Drunkenness,	1,142	95	1,237	Vagabonds,	8	—	8
Escape,	1	—	1	Vagrants,	228	5	233
Idle and disorderly, . .	25	4	29	Totals,	1,467	107	1,574
Lewdness,	2	—	2				
Neglect of family, . . .	1	—	1				

Sentences of Prisoners committed to the Jails and Houses of Correction during the Year ending Sept. 30, 1903.

PRISONS.	Fines and Costs.		Less than 6 Months.		6 and Less than 12 Months.		1 Year and Less than 2 Years.		2 Years and Less than 3.		3 Years and Less than 5.		5 Years and More.		Aggregates.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Barnstable Jail and House of Correction,	10	-	6	1	1	7	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	2
Boston Jail,	362	42	235	60	15	1	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	612	109
Boston House of Correction,*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Cambridge Jail and House of Correction,	1,211	40	629	46	79	15	15	85	8	3	10	2	3	-	2,090	112
Dedham Jail and House of Correction,	288	12	87	8	19	2	12	2	12	8	3	1	-	-	23	440
Deer Island House of Correction, .	3,977	303	2,991	747	472	147	125	14	135	68	28	3	1	-	7,662	1,214
Edgartown Jail,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fitchburg Jail and House of Correction,	366	-	223	-	12	-	8	-	-	2	3	-	-	-	614	614
Greenfield Jail and House of Correction,	87	-	42	5	19	2	3	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	181	138
Ipswich House of Correction,	28	-	38	6	3	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	71	79
Lawrence Jail and House of Correction,	842	101	242	71	20	14	19	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	1,126	186
Lowell Jail,	796	86	193	64	29	12	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,023	162
Nantucket Jail and House of Correction,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Bedford Jail and House of Correction,	1,202	248	370	94	101	19	28	6	6	6	-	-	-	-	1,711	306
Newburyport Jail,	115	1	38	5	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	157	158
Northampton Jail and House of Correction,	113	3	77	16	1	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	209	9
Pittsfield Jail and House of Correction,	294	3	239	17	14	1	12	-	2	2	1	-	-	-	692	21
Plymouth Jail and House of Correction,	213	5	95	7	7	7	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	328	12
Salem Jail and House of Correction,	823	17	375	33	34	1	23	3	10	1	1	-	-	-	1,271	59
Springfield Jail and House of Correction,	1,215	90	564	63	24	4	16	3	6	6	-	-	-	-	1,523	160
Taunton Jail,	575	24	196	14	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	777	88
Worcester Jail and House of Correction,	1,168	49	480	23	97	4	12	4	7	1	2	-	-	-	1,756	86
Totals,	13,760	1,024	7,020	1,264	973	229	314	40	135	2	66	5	5	-	22,265	2,664
																24,829

* This House of Correction was closed in October, 1902.

Showing Number of Prisoners committed for Non-payment of Fines and Costs and on Term Sentences for the Year ending Sept. 30, 1903.

CRIMES.	SENTENCES.															Aggregates.		
	Fine and Costs.		Less than 6 Months.		6 and Less than 12 Months.		1 Year and Less than 2 Years.		2 Years and Less than 3.		3 Years and Less than 5.		5 Years and More.					
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Tot.	
1.—AGAINST THE PERSON.																		
Abandoning child, . . .										1					1		1	
Assault, . . .	98	1	69		3	13	10		4		1				195	4	199	
Assault, felonious, . . .											1				1		1	
Assault, indecent, . . .	1		2		4		4		4		2		1		18		18	
Assault on high seas, . . .			2												2		2	
Assault on officer, . . .	10		18		5										33		33	
Assault to murder, . . .						1	1		1		2		1		5		5	
Assault to rape, . . .					1		2				2				5		5	
Assault to rob, . . .	1		1				2						1		5		5	
Assault with dangerous weapon, . . .	9	2	30	1	15	2	11		5		5		1		76	5	81	
Assault and battery, . . .	604	15	259		9	66	4	13	2	1	1	2			944	32	976	
Blackmail, . . .							1				1				1	1	2	
Carnal abuse, . . .					1		1		1						3		3	
Conspiracy, . . .			2												2		2	
Manslaughter, . . .					1		1	2							3	1	4	
Mingling poison with liquor, . . .					1										1		1	
Murder, . . .													*9	*1	9	1	10	
Rape, . . .			1				1						1		3		3	
Robbery, . . .					1		4	1	2		3	1	1		11	2	13	
Threats, . . .	19		4		6										29		29	
Throwing missiles, . . .	3		1												4		4	
Totals, . . .	745	18	389		18	114	6	50	4	21	1	17	3	15	1,351	46	1,397	
2.—AGAINST PROPERTY.																		
Arson, . . .						1				1		1				3	3	
Breaking and entering, . . .	1		12		27		58		49	1	21		2		170	1	171	
Breaking and entering and larceny, . . .	1		3		7		16		7	1	4				38	1	39	
Breaking glass, . . .	23	3	11		1	2									36	4	40	
Burning buildings, . . .			1				2								3		3	
Burning trees, . . .	1														1		1	
Cheating and defrauding, . . .	2		2				1								5		5	
Common and notorious thief, . . .												1				1	1	
Concealing or selling mortgaged or leased property, . . .	4		2												6		6	
Concealing or selling property held on conditional contract of sale, . . .	2														2		2	
Defacing property, . . .	9		5												14		14	
Defrauding boarding-house or hotel keeper, . . .	6														6		6	
Electricity, unlawful diversion of, . . .	1														1		1	
Embezzlement, . . .			1										1		2		2	
Evading fare, . . .	21		1												22		22	
False pretences, . . .	2		3		1		1								7		7	
Fraudulent conveyance of mortgaged property, . . .	4														4		4	
Fraudulent statement relative to application for life insurance, . . .	1														1		1	

* Sentenced for life.

Number of Prisoners committed, etc. — Continued.

CRIMES.	SENTENCES.																	
	Fine and Costs.		Less than 6 Months.		6 and Less than 12 Months.		1 Year and Less than 2 Years.		2 Years and Less than 3.		3 Years and Less than 5.		5 Years and More.		Aggregates.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Tot.	
2.—AGAINST PROPERTY																		
— Con.																		
Larceny,	621	33	690	58	210	10	72	23	22	1	8	1	1	1	1,024	136	1,760	9
Larceny from a conveyance.			4		1				3		1				9		9	
Larceny from common carrier.	1		2		3		1								7		7	
Larceny from the person.	2	2	34		19	5	17		8						70	7	77	
Larceny from the realty.	2		7						2						11		11	
Larceny from U. S. mail.			1		1		1								2		2	
Larceny from vessel.					1										2		2	
Larceny in a building.	3		8		11		17		5				1		45	1	46	
Malignous mischief.	44	3	9	2	2										55	5	60	
Opening letters deposited in U. S. mail					2				1						1		1	
Receiving stolen goods.	7		10	1	5		6		1	2					31	1	32	1
Refusing to labor after food and lodging at almshouse.			1												1			
Removing baggage, unlawful.	1														1		1	
Stealing.	1		4	1											5	1	6	
Stealing a ride.	2		3												5		5	
Stealing contents of letter.							1								1		1	
Trespass.	53	2	1												54	2	56	
Unlawfully detaining and delaying letters.					1										1		1	
Unlawful taking.	16		4		1		1								21	1	22	
Unlawful use of horse.	5	1	4												9	1	10	
Woods, cutting unlawful.	2														2		2	
Totals.	838	44	814	64	291	16	193	24	98	4	35	3	5		2,275	155	2,430	
3.—AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER, ETC.																		
Abduction,			1				1								2		2	
Adultery,			8	4	8	6	22	15	2	1					40	26	66	
Affray.	4		2												6		6	
Bathing rules, violating.	1														1		1	
Blasting, unlicensed.	1														1		1	
Bonfire, making.	2														2		2	
Cab, driving unlicensed.	1														1		1	
Caucus and election laws, violating.			6		1										7		7	
City ordinance or town by-laws, violating.	63														63		63	
Common night-walker.					100		23		19							142	142	
Common nuisance, keeping.	2	2			1										2	3	5	
Common railer and brawler.					1											1	1	
Concealing death of child.									1							1	1	
Contempt of court.	11	2	15	2											28	4	30	
Counterfeit money, forging and having.					1		1		8						5		5	
Cruelty to animals.	28		8												36		36	
Dance, maintaining unlicensed.	1														1		1	
Dangerous weapon, armed with when arrested.	9		6												15		15	
Disorderly house, keeping.	11	6	13	9	4	2	1	3							20	20	40	
Disorderly in public conveyance.	23		2												25		25	

Number of Prisoners committed, etc. — Concluded.

CRIMES.	SENTENCES.																
	Fine and Costs.		Less than 6 Months.		6 and Less than 12 Months.		1 Year and Less than 2 Years.		2 Years and Less than 3.		3 Years and Less than 5.		5 Years and More.		Aggregates.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Tot.
3.—AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER, ETC.—Con.																	
Smuggling,	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Street musician, uncensured.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Stubbornness,	-	-	3	-	1	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	10	14
Tramps,	-	-	12	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	-	28
Unnatural act,	-	-	-	-	3	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	7
Vaccinated, refusing to be,	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Vagabonds,	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3
Vagrants,	15	7	305	21	28	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	348	33	381
Walking on railroad,	215	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	216	-	216
Totals,	12,177	962	5,817	1,187	568	208	71	135	19	7	5	1	-	-	18,657	2,500	21,157

RECAPITULATION.

1.—Against the person,	745	18	389	13,114	6	50	4	21	1	17	3	15	1	1,351	46	1,397	
2.—Against property,	838	44	814	64,291	16	193	24	95	4	36	3	5	-	2,275	155	2,430	
3.—Against public order, etc.	12,177	962	5,817	1,187	568	208	71	135	19	7	5	1	-	18,657	2,500	21,157	
Totals,	13,760	1,024	7,020	1,264	973	230	314	163	135	12	58	7	20	1	22,283	2,701	24,984

In the foregoing table the whole number of persons committed either for the non-payment of a fine and costs or upon a definite sentence is presented. In addition to these there have been 2,360 committed to serve indefinite sentences who were received at the different institutions as follows: to the State Prison, 161; to the Massachusetts Reformatory, 548; to the Reformatory Prison for Women, 77; to the State Farm, 1,574, making a total of 27,344 persons who have been committed upon a sentence to all the prisons in the State during the year ending Sept. 30, 1903. As compared with last year, this is an increase of 1,817. The difference in the total number as compared with the statement upon page 57 is due to the fact that the above table includes only prisoners committed under sentence, while the figures in the statement on that page cover all the prisoners received. In the following table the crimes for which prisoners have been sentenced, together with information as to the number committed, are set forth.

Showing the *Number of Male and Female Prisoners* committed under Sentence to *All Prisons* for the Year ending Sept. 30, 1903.

CRIMES.	State Prison. Massachusetts Reformatory Prison for Women.			State Farm.			JAILS AND HOUSES OF CORRECTION.			AGGREGATES.		
	M.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Tot.	M.	F.	Tot.	M.	F.	Tot.
1.—AGAINST THE PERSON.												
Abandoning child, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1
Assault, . . .	-	2	-	-	-	-	195	4	199	197	4	201
Assault, felonious, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1
Assault, indecent, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	-	18	18	-	18
Assault on high seas, . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	2	-	2
Assault on officer, . . .	1	1	-	-	-	-	33	-	33	34	-	34
Assault to carnally abuse, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Assault to murder, . . .	12	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	5	17	-	17
Assault to rape, . . .	6	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	5	11	-	11
Assault to rob, . . .	1	1	-	-	-	-	4	-	4	6	-	6
Assault with dangerous weapon, . . .	-	3	-	-	-	-	76	5	81	79	5	84
Assault and battery, . . .	-	8	1	1	-	1	944	31	975	953	32	985
Blackmail, . . .	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	2
Carnal abuse, . . .	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	4	-	4
Conspiracy, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	2	-	2
Manlaughter, . . .	10	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	4	18	1	14
Mingling poison with liquor, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1
Murder, . . .	9	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	1	10
Rape, . . .	9	3	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	14	-	14
Robbery, . . .	24	10	1	-	-	-	10	1	11	44	2	46
Threats, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	29	-	29	29	-	29
Throwing missiles, . . .	-	1	-	-	-	-	4	-	4	5	-	5
Totals, . . .	73	29	4	1	-	1	1,339	42	1,381	1,442	46	1,488
2.—AGAINST PROPERTY.												
Arson, . . .	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	4	3	7
Breaking and entering, . .	37	92	-	-	-	-	109	1	170	298	1	299
Breaking and entering and larceny, . . .	15	52	1	-	-	-	38	-	38	105	1	106
Breaking glass, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	36	4	40	36	4	40
Burning buildings, . . .	-	2	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	5	-	5
Burning insured property, .	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Burning trees, . . .	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	-	2
Cheating and defrauding, . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	5	5	-	5
Common and notorious thief, . . .	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	5	1	6
Concealing or selling mort- gaged or leased property, . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	6	6	-	6
Concealing or selling prop- erty held on conditional contract of sale, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	2	-	2
Defacing property, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	14	14	-	14
Defrauding boarding-house or hotel keeper, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	6	6	-	6
Electricity, unlawful diver- sion of, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1
Embezzlement, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	2	-	2
Erasing fare, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	-	22	22	-	22
False pretences, . . .	1	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	7	8	-	8
Fraudulent conveyance of mortgaged property, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4	4	-	4
Fraudulent statement rela- tive to application for life insurance, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1
Larceny, . . .	15	199	26	-	-	-	1,623	105	1,728	1,837	131	1,968
Larceny from a conveyance, .	-	2	-	-	-	-	9	-	9	11	-	11
Larceny from common car- rier, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	7	7	-	7
Larceny from the person, . .	3	9	-	-	-	-	70	7	77	82	7	89

Number of Male and Female Prisoners, etc. — Continued.

CRIMES.	State Prison.			Massachusetts Reformatory.			Reformatory Prison for Women.			State Farm.			JAILS AND HOUSES OF CORRECTION.			AGGREGATES.		
	M.	M.	F.	M.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Tot.	M.	F.	Tot.	M.	F.	Tot.	M.	F.	Tot.
2.—AGAINST PROPERTY																		
— Con.																		
Larceny from the realty, . . .	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	11	16	-	16			
Larceny from U. S. mail, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	2	-	2			
Larceny from vessel, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	2	-	2			
Larceny in a building, . . .	2	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	44	1	45	64	1	65			
Malignant mischief, . . .	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	55	5	60	57	5	62			
Opening letters deposited in U. S. mail, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1			
Receiving stolen goods, . . .	2	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31	1	32	42	1	43			
Refusing to labor after food and lodging at almshouse, . . .	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	1	-	1	3	-	3			
Removing baggage, unlawfully, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1			
Stealing, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	1	6	5	1	6			
Stealing a ride, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	5	5	-	5			
Stealing contents of letter, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1			
Trespass, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	54	2	56	54	2	56			
Unlawfully detaining and delaying letters, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1			
Unlawful taking, . . .	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	-	21	21	1	22			
Unlawful use of horse, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	1	10	9	1	10			
Woods, cutting unlawfully, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	2	-	2			
Totals, . . .	83	393	30	2	-	2	2,272	130	2,402	2,760	100	2,910						
3.—AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER, ETC.																		
Abduction, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	2	-	2			
Abortion, . . .	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1			
Adultery, . . .	2	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	22	62	42	26	68			
Affray, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	6	6	-	6			
Bathing rules, violating, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1			
Blasting, unlicensed, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1			
Bonfire, making, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	2	-	2			
Cab, driving unlicensed, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1			
Caucus and election laws, violating, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	7	7	-	7			
City ordinance or town by-laws, violating, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	63	-	63	63	-	63			
Common night-walker, . . .	-	-	31	-	2	2	-	123	123	2	3	5	2	3	5			
Common nuisance, keeping, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	2	-	2			
Common rafter and brawler, . . .	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	1			
Concealing death of child, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1			
Contempt of court, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	4	30	26	4	30			
Counterfeit money, forging and having, . . .	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	2	-	2			
Cruelty to animals, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36	-	36	36	-	36			
Dance, maintaining unlicensed, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1			
Dangerous weapon, armed with when arrested, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	15	15	-	15			
Disorderly house, keeping, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29	20	49	29	20	49			
Disorderly in public conveyance, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	-	25	25	-	25			
Disturbing a meeting, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	5	5	-	5			
Disturbing the peace, . . .	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	446	61	507	448	62	510			
Dog, keeping unlicensed, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1			
Drunkness, . . .	-	44	87	1,142	95	1,237	16,533	1,909	18,442	17,719	2,091	19,810						
Escape, . . .	-	-	1	1	-	1	8	-	8	1	-	1	1	-	1			
False certificate, making, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1			
False fire-alarm, giving, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	2	-	2			
Fast driving, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	5	5	-	5			
Fire-works, using unlawfully, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1			

Number of Male and Female Prisoners, etc. — Continued.

CRIMES.	State Prison.	Massachusetts Reformatory Prison for Women.	State Farm.			JAILS AND HOUSES OF CORRECTION.			AGGREGATES.		
			M.	F.	Tot.	M.	F.	Tot.	M.	F.	Tot.
3 — AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER, ETC. — CON.											
Fish and game laws, violating.	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	5	5	-	5
Food laws, violating.	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	2	-	2
Forgery and uttering.	5	8	1	-	-	17	1	18	30	2	32
Fornication.	-	-	1	-	-	58	87	145	58	88	146
Gaming, and present at.	-	-	-	-	-	51	-	51	51	-	51
Giving liquor to prisoner.	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	1	2
Health laws, violating.	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	8	8	-	8
House of ill-fame, keeping.	-	-	-	-	-	8	8	16	8	8	16
Idle and disorderly.	-	13	17	25	4	89	41	130	127	62	189
Incest.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Indecent exposure.	-	1	-	-	-	42	-	42	43	-	43
Inducing women to immorality.	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1
Insurance laws, violating.	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1
Junk, collecting unlicensed.	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	6	6	-	6
Lewd cohabitation.	1	-	4	-	-	11	4	15	12	8	20
Lewdness.	-	1	12	2	2	39	44	83	42	56	98
Liquor, keeping and selling illegally.	-	-	-	-	-	69	22	91	69	22	91
Liquor laws, violating.	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	6	4	2	6
Liquor nuisance, keeping.	-	-	-	-	-	16	-	16	16	-	16
Liquor, transporting illegally.	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	2	-	2
Littering around railroad station.	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	12	12	-	12
Littering on street.	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	8	8	-	8
Lord's Day, violating.	-	-	-	-	-	10	2	12	10	2	12
Lottery and advertising.	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	10	10	-	10
Milk laws, violating.	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1
Naturalization laws, violating.	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1
Neglect of family.	-	-	-	1	1	220	-	220	221	-	221
Obscene letters, depositing in mail.	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1
Obscene literature and pictures, having.	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	2	-	2
Obstructing travel.	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	8	8	-	8
Officer, assuming to be.	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	2	-	2
Officer, obstructing.	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4	4	-	4
Park rules, violating.	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	8	8	-	8
Peddling, unlicensed.	-	-	-	-	-	13	-	13	13	-	13
Perjury.	-	-	-	-	-	7	1	8	7	1	8
Playing ball in street.	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1
Polygamy.	1	2	1	-	1	12	1	13	16	1	17
Profanity.	-	-	-	-	-	20	4	24	20	4	24
Railroad laws, violating.	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	3	-	3
Railroad, obstructing.	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1
Refusing to aid officer.	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1
Rescue.	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	12	12	-	12
Selling goods, unlicensed.	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1
Smuggling.	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1
Sodomy.	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Street musician, unlicensed.	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1
Stubbornness.	-	35	15	-	-	4	-	4	39	15	54
Tramps.	-	-	-	55	1	56	28	28	83	1	84
Unnatural act.	1	-	-	-	-	7	-	7	8	-	8
Vaccinated, refusing to be.	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	2	-	2
Vagrabonds.	-	-	-	8	8	3	-	3	11	-	11
Varrants.	-	26	6	228	6	233	348	30	378	602	643
Walking on railroad.	-	-	-	-	-	216	-	216	216	-	216
Totals.	14	135	180	1,464	107	1,571	18,654	2,392	21,046	20,267	22,946

Number of Male and Female Prisoners, etc. — Concluded.

RECAPITULATION.

CRIMES.	State Prison. Massachusetts Reformatory Prison for Women.			State Farm.			JAILS AND HOUSES OF CORRECTION.			AGGREGATES.		
	M.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Tot.	M.	F.	Tot.	M.	F.	Tot.
1. — Against the person, .	73	29	4	1	-	1	1,339	42	1,381	1,442	46	1,488
2. — Against property, .	83	393	30	2	-	2	2,272	130	2,402	2,750	180	2,910
3. — Against public order, etc.	14	135	180	1,464	107	1,571	18,654	2,392	21,046	20,287	2,679	22,966
Totals,	170	557	214	1,467	107	1,574	22,265	2,564	24,829	24,459	2,885	27,344

Comparison of Commitments to the Various Institutions for the Last Two Years, classified by Sex of Prisoners.

MALES.

INSTITUTIONS.	1. — CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON.		2. — CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY.		3. — CRIMES AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER, ETC.		AGGREGATE CRIMES OF ALL CLASSES.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1902.	1903.	1902.	1903.	1902.	1903.	1902.	1903.		
State Prison,	59	73	83	78	14	19	156	170	14	-
Massachusetts Reformatory, State Farm,	25	29	320	393	134	135	479	557	78	-
Jails and Houses of Correc- tion.	1,341	1,389	2,405	2,272	16,866	18,654	20,612	22,265	1,653	-
Totals,	1,425	1,442	2,808	2,745	18,369	20,272	22,592	24,459	1,867	-

FEMALES.

Reformatory Prison for Women.	5	4	27	30	199	180	231	214	-	17
State Farm,	-	-	-	-	88	107	88	107	19	-
Jails and Houses of Correc- tion.	55	42	142	180	2,419	2,392	2,616	2,564	-	52
Totals,	60	46	169	160	2,706	2,679	2,935	2,885	19	69

MALES AND FEMALES.

State Prison,	59	73	83	78	14	19	156	170	14	-
Massachusetts Reformatory, Reformatory Prison for Women.	25	29	320	393	134	135	479	557	78	-
State Farm,	-	1	-	2	1,433	1,571	1,433	1,574	141	-
Jails and Houses of Correc- tion.	1,396	1,381	2,547	2,402	19,285	21,046	23,228	24,829	1,601	-
Totals,	1,485	1,483	2,977	2,905	21,065	22,961	25,527	27,344	1,834	17

Ages of Prisoners committed during the Year.

PRISONS.	12 to 15 Years.	16 Years.	17 Years.	18 Years.	19 Years.	20 Years.	21 to 25 Years.	26 to 30 Years.	31 to 40 Years.	41 to 50 Years.	51 to 60 Years.	61 to 70 Years.	Above 70 Years.	Age unknown.	Totals.
State Prison, . . .	-	-	1	2	2	8	31	41	40	28	12	5	-	-	170
Massachusetts Reformatory.	35	65	73	68	70	49	143	38	16	-	-	-	-	-	557
Reformatory Prison for Women.	-	6	14	23	18	7	57	27	43	20	3	1	-	-	214
State Farm, . . .	-	1	-	9	9	14	120	208	478	409	214	97	18	2	1,574
Jails and Houses of Correction.	54	42	101	218	269	278	2,812	3,889	8,271	5,736	2,887	671	95	6	24,829
Totals, . . .	89	114	189	320	368	356	3,163	4,198	8,848	6,198	2,616	774	113	8	27,344

Birthplaces of Prisoners committed during the Year.

BIRTHPLACES.	State Prison.	Massachusetts Reformatory.	Reformatory Prison for Women.	State Farm.	Jails and Houses of Correction.	Totals.
Massachusetts, . . .	61	323	91	734	9,584	10,743
Other places in United States, .	45	99	38	209	3,873	4,364
Armenia, . . .	-	2	-	-	10	12
Australia, . . .	1	2	-	1	11	15
Austria, . . .	1	1	-	1	46	49
Belgium, . . .	-	-	-	-	14	14
British Provinces, . . .	21	59	29	119	2,423	2,651
Denmark, . . .	-	-	-	-	17	17
England, . . .	10	22	9	74	1,345	1,460
Finland, . . .	1	1	1	6	138	147
France, . . .	-	-	-	3	44	47
Germany, . . .	5	4	2	7	125	143
Greece, . . .	-	1	-	-	18	19
Ireland, . . .	5	6	31	375	5,849	6,266
Italy, . . .	8	12	2	1	229	252
Norway, . . .	-	1	-	-	51	52
Poland, . . .	1	2	2	5	118	128
Portugal, . . .	3	1	-	-	38	42
Russia, . . .	6	11	-	-	144	161
Scotland, . . .	-	3	3	17	407	430
Sweden, . . .	-	-	3	13	264	280
Turkey, . . .	2	1	-	-	10	13
Wales, . . .	-	-	-	2	37	39
West Indies, . . .	-	1	-	2	19	22
Miscellaneous, . . .	-	2	1	4	56	63
Unknown, . . .	-	3	2	1	9	15
Totals, . . .	170	557	214	1,574	24,829	27,344

Parentage of Prisoners committed during Year.

PARENTAGE.	State Prison.	Massachusetts Reformatory.	Reformatory Prison for Women.	Jails and Houses of Correction.	Totals.
American,	51	119	39	3,787	3,996
Foreign,	96	284	187	19,802	20,319
Mixed,	21	182	28	1,147	1,328
Unknown,	2	23	10	93	127
Totals,	170	557	214	24,829	*25,770

* There were 1,574 prisoners at the State Farm, which, added to this number, gives 27,344 as the total number of prisoners under sentence.

Conjugal Condition of Prisoners committed during Year.

CONJUGAL CONDITION.	State Prison.	Massachusetts Reformatory.	Reformatory Prison for Women.	State Farm.	Jails and Houses of Correction.	Totals.
Married,	78	29	114	641	9,086	9,948
Single,	92	528	100	929	15,739	17,388
Unknown,	-	-	-	4	4	8
Totals,	170	557	214	1,574	24,829	27,344

Education of Prisoners committed during Year.

EDUCATION.	State Prison.	Massachusetts Reformatory.	Reformatory Prison for Women.	State Farm.	Jails and Houses of Correction.	Totals.
Read or write,	155	507	182	1,407	21,775	24,026
Illiterate,	14	50	32	163	3,051	3,310
Unknown,	1	-	-	4	3	8
Totals,	170	557	214	1,574	24,829	27,344

Habits of Prisoners committed during Year.

HABITS.	State Prison.	Massachusetts Reformatory.	Reformatory Prison for Women.	State Farm.	Jails and Houses of Correction.	Totals.
Intemperate,	78	146	168	1,574	24,356	26,322
Temperate,	92	411	46	-	473	1,022
Totals,	170	557	214	1,574	24,829	27,344

Former Commitments of Prisoners committed during the Year.

PRISONS.	NUMBER OF FORMER COMMITMENTS.											Totals.
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6 to 15.	16 to 30.	31 to 50.	51 to 100.	100 and More.	None.	
State Prison,	17	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	147	170
Massachusetts Reformatory.	60	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	493	557
Reformatory Prison for Women.	34	10	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	166	214
State Farm,	286	157	78	50	30	48	1	-	-	-	924	1,574
Jails and Houses of Correction.	2,806	2,507	1,685	1,235	981	3,752	948	216	62	5	10,837	24,829
Totals,	3,003	2,683	1,768	1,285	1,011	3,800	944	216	62	5	12,567	27,344

Comparison of Commitments for Drunkenness in the Last Two Years.

COUNTIES.	OCT. 1, 1901, TO SEPT. 30, 1902.			OCT. 1, 1902, TO SEPT. 30, 1903.		
	M.	F.	Tot.	M.	F.	Tot.
Barnstable,	4	-	4	6	-	6
Berkshire,	450	6	456	408	11	419
Bristol,	1,614	321	1,935	1,794	295	2,089
Dukes County,	1	-	1	-	-	-
Essex,	1,569	215	1,784	1,961	182	2,143
Franklin,	61	-	61	80	3	83
Hampden,	1,446	189	1,635	1,441	123	1,564
Hampshire,	275	10	285	177	6	183
Middlesex,	2,588	267	2,855	2,283	218	2,501
Nantucket,	-	-	-	-	-	-
Norfolk,	202	10	212	240	8	248
Plymouth,	246	20	266	207	5	212
Suffolk,	4,413	814	5,227	5,994	996	6,990
Worcester,	1,808	52	1,860	1,942	62	2,004
Total to Jails and Houses of Correction.	14,677	1,854	16,531	16,533	1,909	18,442
Massachusetts Reformatory,	45	-	45	44	-	44
Reformatory Prison for Women, . . .	-	93	93	-	87	87
State Farm,	1,081	79	1,110	1,142	95	1,237
Totals,	15,753	2,026	17,779	17,719	2,091	19,810

Ages of Prisoners committed for Drunkenness to All the Penal Institutions for the Year ending Sept. 30, 1903.

AGES.	Massachusetts Reformatory Prison for Women.		STATE FARM.			JAILS AND HOUSES OF CORRECTION.			AGGREGATES.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	Tot.	M.	F.	Tot.	M.	F.	Tot.
12 to 15 years,	1	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	4	-	4
16 years,	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	3	-	3
17 years,	-	2	-	-	-	9	1	10	9	3	12
18 years,	2	2	5	-	5	56	2	58	63	4	67
19 years,	3	-	-	1	1	83	-	84	86	2	88
20 years,	-	2	7	1	8	107	4	111	114	7	121
21 to 25 years,	20	21	79	5	84	1,375	162	1,537	1,474	188	1,662
26 to 30 years,	11	18	164	11	175	2,367	821	2,688	2,542	350	2,892
31 to 40 years,	25	24	368	31	399	5,677	771	6,448	6,050	826	6,876
41 to 50 years,	-	16	309	30	339	4,300	467	4,767	4,609	512	5,121
51 to 60 years,	-	2	146	10	156	1,962	124	2,076	2,097	186	2,283
61 to 70 years,	-	1	53	6	59	527	49	576	585	56	641
Above 70 years,	-	-	6	-	6	72	7	79	78	7	85
Age unknown,	-	-	1	-	1	4	-	4	5	-	5
Totals,	44	87	1,142	95	1,237	16,533	1,909	18,442	17,719	2,091	19,810

* Includes one prisoner 45 years old who was later transferred to the Greenfield House of Correction.

Birthplaces of prisoners committed for Drunkenness to All the Penal Institutions for the Year ending Sept. 30, 1903.

BIRTHPLACES.	Massachusetts Reformatory Prison for Women.		STATE FARM.			JAILS AND HOUSES OF CORRECTION.			AGGREGATES.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	Tot.	M.	F.	Tot.	M.	F.	Tot.
Massachusetts,	30	35	570	30	600	6,508	533	7,041	7,108	598	7,706
Other places in United States,	5	11	114	9	123	2,329	218	2,547	2,448	238	2,686
Austria,	-	-	-	-	-	22	-	22	22	-	22
Belgium,	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	10	10	-	10
British Provinces,	3	9	89	9	98	1,524	196	1,720	1,616	214	1,830
Denmark,	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	11	11	-	11
England,	4	6	48	10	58	859	176	1,035	911	192	1,103
Finland,	1	1	5	-	5	112	1	113	118	2	120
France,	-	-	3	-	3	35	1	36	28	1	29
Germany,	-	-	1	-	1	77	4	81	78	4	82
Ireland,	1	23	283	34	317	4,295	698	4,993	4,579	755	5,334
Italy,	-	-	-	-	-	54	1	55	54	1	55
Norway,	-	-	-	-	-	32	4	36	32	4	36
Poland,	-	-	4	-	4	67	-	67	71	-	71
Portugal,	-	-	-	-	-	22	-	22	22	-	22
Russia,	-	-	-	-	-	43	3	46	43	3	46
Scotland,	-	1	11	1	12	267	62	329	278	64	342
Sweden,	-	1	9	-	9	205	6	211	214	7	221
Wales,	-	-	-	2	2	26	6	32	26	8	34
West Indies,	-	-	2	-	2	9	-	9	11	-	11
Miscellaneous,	-	-	2	-	2	29	-	29	31	-	31
Unknown,	-	-	1	-	1	7	-	7	8	-	8
Totals,	44	87	1,142	95	1,237	16,533	1,909	18,442	17,719	2,091	19,810

**Former Commitments of Prisoners committed for Drunkenness
to All the Penal Institutions for the Year ending Sept. 30, 1903.**

NUMBER OF TIMES PREVIOUSLY COMMITTED.	Massachusetts Reformatory. Reformatory Prison for Women.		STATE FARM.			JAILS AND HOUSES OF CORRECTION.			AGGREGATES.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	Tot.	M.	F.	Tot.	M.	F.	Tot.
1 time,	4	17	209	21	230	1,739	141	1,880	1,952	179	2,131
2 times,	-	8	119	9	128	1,702	214	1,916	1,821	231	2,052
3 times,	-	4	55	7	62	1,198	169	1,367	1,253	180	1,433
4 times,	-	-	39	5	44	900	135	1,035	989	140	1,079
5 times,	-	-	27	1	28	688	124	812	718	125	840
6 to 15 times,	-	-	48	2	50	2,743	448	3,191	2,786	450	3,236
16 to 30 times,	-	-	-	-	-	706	128	834	706	128	834
31 to 50 times,	-	-	-	-	-	176	19	195	176	19	195
More than 50 times,	-	-	-	-	-	52	14	66	52	14	66
Total recommitments,	4	29	492	45	537	9,904	1,392	11,296	10,400	1,466	11,866
Number of first commitments,	40	58	650	50	700	6,629	517	7,146	7,319	625	7,944
Whole number of commit- ments,	44	87	1,142	95	1,237	16,533	1,909	18,442	17,719	2,091	19,810

REMOVAL OF PRISONERS.

Showing Crimes of Prisoners removed by the Board of Prison Commissioners to the Reformatories, for the Year ending Sept. 30, 1903.

CRIMES.	Massachusetts Reforma- tory.	Reformatory Prison for Women.	Total.
Adultery,	-	2	2
Assault to rob,	3	-	3
Assault with dangerous weapon,	1	-	1
Breaking and entering and attempt,	12	-	12
Breaking and entering and larceny,	5	-	5
Carnal abuse,	1	-	1
Drunkenness,	-	1	1
Idle and disorderly,	1	-	1
Larceny and attempt,	19	1	20
Larceny from the person,	4	-	4
Larceny in a building,	4	-	4
Receiving stolen goods,	1	-	1
Stubbornness,	6	-	6
Trespass,	1	-	1
Vagrants,	14	-	14
Totals,	72	4	76

Showing Number of Male and Female Prisoners in All Prisons at Certain Dates.

JAILS AND HOUSES OF CORRECTION.

COUNTY.	PRISON.	SEPT. 30, 1902.					
		Jails.		Houses of Correction.		Totals.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.		
Barnstable, . . .	Barnstable Jail and House of Correction, .	4	-	12	-	16	
Berkshire, . . .	Pittsfield Jail and House of Correction, .	8	1	48	2	59	
Bristol, . . .	New Bedford Jail and House of Correction, .	28	8	224	54	314	
Dukes County, . .	Taunton Jail,	49	6	-	-	55	
	Edgartown Jail,	-	-	-	-	-	
	Ipswich House of Correction,	-	-	34	13	47	
	Lawrence Jail and House of Correction, .	6	1	101	25	133	
Essex,	Newburyport Jail,	10	-	-	-	10	
	Salem Jail and House of Correction, . .	10	1	82	10	103	
Franklin, . . .	Greenfield Jail and House of Correction, .	7	1	29	1	38	
Hampden, . . .	Springfield Jail and House of Correction, .	21	-	179	19	219	
Hampshire, . .	Northampton Jail and House of Correction, .	12	-	23	2	37	
Middlesex, . . .	Cambridge Jail and House of Correction, .	94	20	222	24	360	
	Lowell Jail,	104	30	-	-	134	
Nantucket, . . .	Nantucket Jail and House of Correction, .	1	-	-	-	1	
Norfolk, . . .	Dedham Jail and House of Correction, .	7	-	59	5	71	
Plymouth, . . .	Plymouth Jail and House of Correction, .	15	3	30	4	52	
	Boston Jail,	194	35	-	-	229	
Suffolk,	Boston House of Correction,*	-	-	43	36	79	
	Deer Island House of Correction,	-	-	989	223	1,212	
	Fitchburg Jail and House of Correction, .	9	-	137	-	146	
Worcester, . . .	Worcester Jail and House of Correction, .	24	2	232	20	278	
	Totals,	603	108	2,444	438	3,593	

* This House of Correction was closed in October, 1902.

STATE PRISONS.

LOCATION.	PRISON.	SEPT. 30, 1902.		
		Males.	Fe-males.	Totals.
Boston (Charlestown),	State Prison,	815	-	815
Concord,	Massachusetts Reformatory,	840	-	840
Sherborn,	Reformatory Prison for Women,	-	247	247
Bridgewater, . .	State Farm,	795	46	841
	Totals,	2,450	293	2,743
Recapitulation, .	Number in jails and houses of correction, .	3,047	546	3,593
	Number in State prisons,	2,450	293	2,743
	Totals,	5,497	839	6,336

Showing Number of Male and Female Prisoners in All Prisons at Certain Dates.

JAILS AND HOUSES OF CORRECTION.

DEC. 31, 1902.					MARCH 31, 1903.					JUNE 30, 1903.					SEPT. 30, 1903.				
Jails.		Houses of Correction.		Totals.	Jails.		Houses of Correction.		Totals.	Jails.		Houses of Correction.		Totals.	Jails.		Houses of Correction.		Totals.
M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	
-	1	6	-	7	5	2	8	-	15	1	-	6	1	8	3	2	4	1	10
13	1	52	3	60	6	1	50	6	63	18	3	64	3	88	14	2	51	2	69
16	3	220	56	295	13	3	227	56	299	5	3	225	54	287	16	2	222	51	291
48	8	-	-	56	32	6	-	-	37	52	5	-	-	57	52	5	-	-	57
-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	51	8	59	-	-	24	4	28	-	-	35	7	42	-	-	45	4	49
18	4	90	23	135	11	2	86	17	116	20	2	106	28	156	9	1	113	24	147
19	-	-	-	19	11	-	-	-	11	12	-	-	-	12	17	-	-	-	17
27	2	86	9	124	17	-	95	10	122	11	1	112	8	132	20	-	102	16	137
3	1	28	2	34	1	-	18	2	21	3	1	21	3	28	7	-	23	1	31
13	2	146	18	179	22	2	182	18	224	10	1	160	13	184	27	1	182	21	231
2	-	22	3	27	6	-	22	-	28	-	-	31	2	33	6	-	33	3	42
57	23	242	25	347	31	16	222	30	299	29	10	217	21	277	32	6	235	21	295
93	17	-	-	110	106	20	-	-	126	63	18	-	-	81	72	12	-	-	84
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
4	-	47	4	55	19	1	38	3	61	24	-	49	5	78	9	1	69	4	83
11	2	38	1	52	7	1	47	2	57	7	1	36	3	46	25	2	19	1	47
172	36	-	-	208	176	37	-	-	213	192	47	-	-	239	184	51	-	-	235
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	907	231	1,138	-	-	994	240	1,234	-	-	1,073	248	1,321	-	-	1,388	285	1,673
12	-	113	-	125	9	-	92	-	101	7	-	81	-	88	14	-	104	-	118
33	3	205	18	259	26	7	248	18	299	26	4	237	21	287	29	-	200	19	246
541	108	2,238	401	3,298	499	97	2,353	406	3,556	479	96	2,452	417	3,444	538	85	2,790	452	3,865

STATE PRISONS.

DEC. 31, 1902.			MARCH 31, 1903.			JUNE 30, 1903.			SEPT. 30, 1903.		
Males.	Fe-males.	Totals.	Males.	Fe-males.	Totals.	Males.	Fe-males.	Totals.	Males.	Fe-males.	Totals.
817	-	817	806	-	806	816	-	816	812	-	812
834	-	834	867	-	867	901	-	901	903	-	903
-	221	221	-	200	200	-	186	186	-	219	219
817	44	861	778	53	831	779	47	826	821	49	870
2,468	265	2,733	2,451	253	2,704	2,496	233	2,729	2,536	268	2,804
2,794	504	3,298	2,852	503	3,355	2,931	513	3,444	3,328	537	3,865
2,468	265	2,733	2,451	253	2,704	2,496	233	2,729	2,536	268	2,804
5,282	769	6,051	5,303	766	6,069	5,427	746	6,173	5,864	805	6,669

Prisoners committed to All Prisons upon Sentences from United States Courts, during the Year ending Sept. 30, 1903.

CRIMES.	Massachusetts Reformatory.	JAILS AND HOUSES OF CORRECTION.					Totals.
		Boston.	Cambridge.	Dedham.	Ipswich.	Lowell.	
Abstraction of money of National Banking Association.	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Assault on high seas,	-	-	2	-	-	-	2
Breaking and entering and larceny,	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Counterfeiting,	-	-	2	-	-	-	2
Counterfeit money, forging and having,	3	-	-	-	-	-	3
Larceny,	-	-	1	-	-	1	2
Larceny from U. S. mail,	-	-	1	-	1	-	2
Obscene letters, depositing in U. S. mail,	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Opening letters deposited in U. S. mail,	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Perjury,	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Smuggling,	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Stealing contents of a letter,	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Swearing falsely under a law to naturalization papers.	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Unlawfully detaining and delaying letters,	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Totals,	3	1	11	3	1	1	20

RELATING TO PRISONERS HELD IN CUSTODY SEPT. 30, 1903.

The total number of prisoners in custody in all the prisons in the State on Sept. 30, 1903, was 6,669. As compared with last year, the prison population has changed as follows: the Massachusetts Reformatory had 63 more; the State Farm, 29 more, and there were 379 more sentenced prisoners in the jails and houses of correction. There were 3 less prisoners in the State Prison, 28 less in the Reformatory Prison for Women, and 107 less awaiting trial, making a total increase in all the prisons during the year of 333. The tables immediately following this statement have reference to prisoners remaining in custody at the close of the year covering this report.

*Showing Whole Number of Prisoners remaining in All Prisons,
Sept. 30, 1903.*

INSTITUTIONS.	SENTENCES.			FINES AND COSTS.			TOTALS.		
	M.	F.	Tot.	M.	F.	Tot.	M.	F.	Tot.
State Prison,	812	-	812	-	-	-	812	-	812
Massachusetts Reformatory,	908	-	908	-	-	-	908	-	908
Reformatory Prison for Women,	-	219	219	-	-	-	-	219	219
State Farm,	821	49	870	-	-	-	821	49	870
Jails and Houses of Correction,	2,648	447	2,995	456	43	499	3,004	490	3,494
Awaiting trial in jails,	-	-	-	-	-	-	324	47	371
Totals,	5,084	715	5,799	456	43	499	5,864	806	6,669

*Showing Crimes of Sentenced Prisoners remaining in Jails and
Houses of Correction Sept. 30, 1903.*

PRISONS.	1. — CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON.			2 — CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY.			3. — CRIMES AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER, ETC.			AGGREGATE CRIMES OF ALL CLASSES.		
	M.	F.	Tot.	M.	F.	Tot.	M.	F.	Tot.	M.	F.	Tot.
Barnstable Jail and House of Cor- rection.	3	-	3	-	-	-	1	1	2	4	1	5
Boston Jail,	5	-	5	12	-	12	51	18	69	68	18	86
Cambridge Jail and House of Cor- rection.	36	4	40	72	3	75	184	19	153	242	26	268
Dedham Jail and House of Cor- rection.	8	-	8	29	-	29	34	4	38	71	4	75
Deer Island House of Correction,	110	8	118	340	19	359	938	258	1,196	1,388	285	1,673
Edgartown Jail,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fitchburg Jail and House of Cor- rection.	9	-	9	25	-	25	71	-	71	105	-	105
Greenfield Jail and House of Cor- rection.	-	-	-	5	-	5	19	1	20	24	1	25
Ipswich House of Correction,	6	-	6	11	-	11	28	4	32	45	4	49
Lawrence Jail and House of Cor- rection.	19	-	19	42	2	44	54	22	76	115	24	139
Lowell Jail,	14	-	14	14	-	14	38	10	48	66	10	76
Nantucket Jail and House of Cor- rection.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Bedford Jail and House of Correction.	40	4	44	53	2	55	132	45	177	225	51	276
Newburyport Jail,	2	-	2	4	-	4	11	-	11	17	-	17
Northampton Jail and House of Correction.	3	-	3	4	-	4	26	3	29	33	3	36
Pittsfield Jail and House of Cor- rection.	11	-	11	15	-	15	26	2	28	52	2	54
Plymouth Jail and House of Cor- rection.	1	-	1	7	-	7	13	1	14	21	1	22
Salem Jail and House of Correc- tion.	14	1	15	32	1	33	59	13	72	105	15	120
Springfield Jail and House of Cor- rection.	8	-	8	42	1	43	132	20	152	182	21	203
Taunton Jail,	5	-	5	4	-	4	32	5	37	41	5	46
Worcester Jail and House of Cor- rection.	9	-	9	14	-	14	177	19	196	200	19	219
Totals,	308	17	320	725	28	753	1,976	445	2,421	3,004	490	3,494

NOTE. — The House of Correction at South Boston was closed in October, 1902.

Showing Sentences of Prisoners remaining in Jails and Houses of Correction Sept. 30, 1903.

COUNTIES.	SENTENCES.														Aggregates.	
	Fine and Costs.		Less than 6 Months.		6 and Less than 12 Months.		1 Year and Less than 2 Years.		2 Years and Less than 3.		3 Years and Less than 5.		5 Years and More.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		Tot.
Barnstable,	-	-	29	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	2	-	-	4	1	5
Berkshire,	5	-	-	-	3	-	8	-	5	-	-	-	-	52	2	54
Bristol,	71	12	103	28	48	9	21	5	10	-	10	-	3	266	56	322
Dukes County,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Essex,	52	6	119	25	40	7	43	5	18	-	6	-	4	282	43	325
Franklin,	2	-	8	1	8	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	24	1	25
Hampden,	64	4	81	11	12	3	14	3	13	-	7	-	1	182	21	203
Hampshire,	3	1	14	1	12	1	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	33	3	36
Middlesex,	36	3	131	15	54	10	34	3	28	1	15	-	10	308	36	344
Nantucket,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Norfolk,	12	-	20	3	11	1	13	-	8	-	5	-	-	71	4	75
Plymouth,	11	-	1	1	3	-	3	-	2	-	1	-	-	21	1	22
Suffolk,	155	15	720	195	272	74	126	9	109	1	67	5	7	1,456	303	1,759
Worcester,	55	2	149	10	54	2	16	4	19	1	11	-	1	305	19	324
Totals,	456	43	1,375	291	518	108	284	30	214	3	127	7	30	3,004	490	3,494

* One prisoner had life sentence.

Showing Crimes of Prisoners remaining under Sentence in All Prisons Sept. 30, 1903.

CRIMES.	STATE PRISON.			MASS. REFORM-ATORY.	REFORMATORY PRISON FOR WOMEN.	STATE FARM.			JAILS AND HOUSES OF COR-RECTION.			AGGREGATES.		
	M.	M.	F.			M.	F.	Tot.	M.	F.	Tot.	M.	F.	Tot.
1. — AGAINST THE PERSON.														
Abandoning child,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	1
Abuse of female child,	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	15	-	-	15
Assault,	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	38	-	38	43	-	-	43
Assault, felonious,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	1
Assault, indecent,	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	6	8	-	-	8
Assault on high seas,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	1
Assault on officer,	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	9	10	-	-	10
Assault to abuse female child,	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	3
Assault to carnally know,	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	7	-	-	7
Assault to murder,	54	1	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	6	61	-	-	61
Assault to rape,	22	1	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	7	30	-	-	30
Assault to ravish,	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	3
Assault to rob,	12	5	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	18	-	-	18
Assault to rob, armed,	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	4
Assault with dangerous weapon,	2	4	-	1	-	1	43	-	-	43	50	-	-	50
Assault and battery,	-	10	1	-	-	-	103	9	112	113	10	123	-	4
Assault and robbery, armed,	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	4

Showing Crimes of Prisoners remaining, etc. — Continued.

CRIMES.	STATE PRISON.	MASS. REFORM- ATORY.	REFORMATORY PRISON FOR WOMEN.	STATE FARM.			JAILS AND HOUSES OF COR- RECTION.			AGGREGATES.		
	M.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Tot.	M.	F.	Tot.	M.	F.	Tot.
1.—AGAINST THE PERSON												
—Con.												
Blackmail,	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	2
Carnal abuse,	3	1	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	7	-	7
Manslaughter,	34	1	-	1	-	1	6	1	7	42	1	43
Manslaughter, accessory,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Mayhem,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	1	2
Mingling poison with drink,	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	2
Murder,	61	-	1	2	-	2	-	2	63	3	3	66
Murder, accessory,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Murder on high seas,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Rape,	49	3	-	-	-	-	8	-	8	60	-	60
Robbery,	101	16	2	-	-	-	15	3	18	132	5	137
Robbery, accessory,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1
Robbery, armed,	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4
Threats,	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	2	-	2
Throwing missiles,	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Totals,	379	50	5	4	-	4	257	16	273	690	21	711
2.—AGAINST PROPERTY.												
Arson,	5	2	2	1	-	1	-	1	1	8	3	11
Breaking and entering,	115	146	-	-	-	-	182	1	183	443	1	444
Breaking and entering, armed,	85	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4
Breaking and entering and larceny,	8	101	2	1	-	1	58	-	58	245	2	247
Burglars' tools, having in possession,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Burglary,	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4
Burning buildings,	9	9	1	2	-	2	4	-	4	24	1	25
Burning insured property,	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4
Burning woodland,	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Cheating to defraud,	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Common and notorious thief,	20	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	21	1	22
Embezzlement,	7	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	9	16	-	16
Entering building and putting in fear,	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4
Exploding gun-powder to destroy property,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1
Exposing poison to animals,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
False pretences,	2	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	8	5	-	5
Larceny,	40	336	27	-	1	1	320	20	340	696	48	744
Larceny from common carrier,	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4	4	-	4
Larceny from conveyance,	1	3	-	-	-	-	6	-	6	10	-	10
Larceny from person,	24	17	-	1	-	1	41	4	45	83	4	87
Larceny from realty,	-	6	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	9	-	9
Larceny from U. S. mail,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1
Larceny from vessel,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1
Larceny in a building,	15	35	-	-	-	-	29	-	29	79	-	79
Malicious mischief,	-	5	-	-	-	-	5	-	5	10	-	10
Money order, issuing fraudulently,	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Opening letters deposited in U. S. mail,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1
Receiving stolen goods,	5	10	1	-	-	-	12	-	12	27	1	28
Refusing to labor after food and lodging at almshouse,	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	2
Setting fires,	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	3	-	3
Stealing a ride,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1
Stealing contents of letter,	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	-	2
Trespass,	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	-	2
Unlawful taking,	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	1	3
U. S. mail, using to defraud,	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	-	2
Totals,	350	675	34	7	1	8	687	27	714	1,719	62	1,781

Showing Crimes of Prisoners remaining, etc. — Concluded.

CRIMES.	STATE PRISON.	MASS. REFORM- ATORY.	REFORMATORY PRISON FOR WOMEN.	STATE FARM.			JAILS AND HOUSES OF COR- RECTION.			AGGREGATES.		
	M.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Tot.	M.	F.	Tot.	M.	F.	Tot.
3. — AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER, ETC.												
Abduction,	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	2	-	2
Abortion,	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	4
Abortion, accessory,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Adultery,	3	-	6	-	-	-	32	15	47	35	21	56
Bigamy,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Cause and election laws, vio- lating,	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	2	-	2
Common night-walker,	-	-	30	-	2	2	-	37	37	-	69	69
Common railer and brawler,	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
Concealing death of child,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1
Contempt of court,	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	2	-	2
Counterfeit money, forging and having,	1	3	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	6	-	6
Cruelty to animals,	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	2	-	2
Dangerous weapon, armed with when arrested,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1
Disorderly house, keeping,	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	7	14	7	7	14
Disturbing the peace,	-	3	1	-	-	-	13	6	19	16	7	23
Drunkenness,	-	39	37	539	39	578	1,232	296	1,528	1,860	422	2,332
Escape,	-	-	1	-	-	1	6	-	6	6	-	6
Forgery and uttering,	25	13	2	1	-	1	23	-	23	62	2	64
Fornication,	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	2	3
Habitual criminal,	16	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	17	-	17
House of ill-fame, keeping,	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	6	9	3	5	8
Idle and disorderly,	-	13	17	23	2	25	28	13	41	64	32	96
Incest,	12	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	13	-	13
Indecent exposure,	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	-	13	13	-	13
Inducing women to immorality,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1
Lewd cohabitation,	1	-	3	-	-	-	12	3	15	13	6	19
Lewdness,	-	-	14	2	-	2	3	7	10	21	31	31
Liquor, keeping and selling illegally,	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	3	11	8	3	11
Liquor nuisance, keeping,	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	2	-	2
Lottery, advertising, etc.,	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	2	-	2
Neglect of family,	-	-	-	1	-	1	41	-	41	42	-	42
Obscene pictures, having for sale,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1
Perjury,	7	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	5	11	1	12
Polygamy,	3	3	-	-	-	-	17	1	18	23	1	24
Rescue,	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	5	5	-	5
Sodomy,	7	1	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	10	-	10
Stubbornness,	-	60	12	-	-	-	1	-	1	61	13	73
Tramps,	-	-	-	50	1	51	16	-	16	66	1	67
Unnatural act,	4	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	10	14	-	14
Vagabonds,	-	-	-	6	-	6	-	-	-	6	-	6
Vagrants,	-	43	6	132	4	136	57	8	65	232	18	300
Totals,	83	178	180	810	48	858	1,804	404	2,008	2,675	633	3,307

RECAPITULATION.

1. — Against the person,	379	50	5	4	-	4	257	16	273	690	21	711
2. — Against property,	350	675	34	7	1	8	657	27	714	1,719	82	1,781
3. — Against public order, etc.,	83	178	180	810	48	858	1,804	404	2,008	2,675	633	3,307
Totals,	812	903	219	821	49	870	2,548	447	*2,995	5,084	715	5,799

* There were also 499 held on fines and 371 awaiting trial.

Showing Crimes of Prisoners awaiting Trial, etc. — Continued.

MALES — Concluded.

CRIMES.	JAILS.																	
	Barnstable.	Pittsfield.	New Bedford.	Taunton.	Lawrence.	Salem.	Greenfield.	Springfield.	Northampton.	Cambridge.	Lowell.	Nantucket.	Dedham.	Plymouth.	Boston.	Fitchburg.	Worcester.	Totals.
Officer, assuming to be,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Polygamy,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Railroad, obstructing,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Rape,	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3
Receiving stolen goods,	-	-	1	-	-	-	5	2	2	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	17
Robbery,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2
Stealing,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2
Stubbornness,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Taxes, non-payment of,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Tramps,	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Trespass,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Unlawful taking,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	3
Vagrants,	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	3
Walking on railroad,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
Witnesses,	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	6
Totals,	8	13	18	11	7	17	5	28	6	26	6	1	7	23	116	18	29	324

FEMALES.

Adultery,	1	-	2	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Common night-walker,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	6
Disorderly house, keeping,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Drunkenness,	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	20	-	-	24
House of ill-fame, keeping,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Kidnapping,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Larceny,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Lewd cohabitation,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	4
Lewdness,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Manslaughter,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Stubbornness,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	2
Totals,	2	2	2	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	2	-	1	2	38	-	-	47

MALES AND FEMALES.

Abortion, accessory,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Abuse of female child,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Accessory to felony after the fact,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Adultery,	1	-	4	-	2	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	13
Assault,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	3
Assault, indecent,	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Assault on officer,	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Assault to murder,	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	8
Assault to rape,	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4
Assault to rob,	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	6
Assault with dangerous weapon,	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	3
Assault and battery,	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	5	-	1	11
Bastardy,	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	3	10
Breaking and entering,	-	1	1	1	-	1	-	11	-	9	-	-	1	10	20	1	-	55
Breaking and entering and larceny,	-	3	-	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	16
Burglars' tools, having in possession,	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Burglary,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Burning buildings, attempt,	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Common night-walker,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	6
Concealing leased property,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Conspiracy,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	3
Contempt of court,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Disorderly house, keeping,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Disturbing the peace,	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Drunkenness,	-	2	1	-	-	2	1	3	1	3	2	-	-	5	52	3	7	82
Exclusion act, violating,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
Forgery and uttering,	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	5

Showing Crimes of Prisoners awaiting Trial, etc. — Concluded.

MALES AND FEMALES — Concluded.

CRIMES.	JAILS.											
	Barnstable.	Pittsfield.	New Bedford.	Taunton.	Lawrence.	Salem.	Greenfield.	Springfield.	Northampton.	Cambridge.	Lowell.	Nantucket.
House of ill-fame, keeping,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Idle and disorderly,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Incest,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kidnapping,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Larceny,	-	-	1	1	1	5	-	3	-	1	1	-
Larceny from the person,	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Larceny from U. S. mail,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Larceny in a building,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Lewd cohabitation,	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Lewdness,	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liquor, keeping and selling illegally,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liquor nuisance, keeping,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malignant mischief,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manslaughter,	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Murder,	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Neglect of family,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Officer, assuming to be,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Polygamy,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Railroad, obstructing,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rape,	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Receiving stolen goods,	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Robbery,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	1	-	-
Stealing,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Stubbornness,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Taxes, non-payment of,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tramps,	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trespass,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unlawful taking,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vagrants,	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Walking on railroad,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Witnesses,	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals,	5	15	15	11	8	17	5	29	6	27	8	1

Showing Crimes of Prisoners under Sentence for Life in All Prisons.

CRIMES.	STATE PRISON.		REFORMATORY PRISON FOR WOMEN.	STATE FARM.		CAMBRIDGE JAIL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.	NEW BEDFORD JAIL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.	AGGREGATES.		
	M.	F.		M.	F.			M.	F.	Tot.
Accessory to murder,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Arson,	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
Assault to ravish,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Assault and robbery, armed,	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4
Attempt to kill by mingling poison with drink,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Murder, death penalty remitted,	6	-	-	-	1	-	-	6	1	7
Murder in second degree,	55	1	-	2	-	-	1	57	2	59
Murder on the high seas,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Rape,	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3
Robbery,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Robbery, armed,	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Totals,	75	1	-	3	-	1	1	78	3	81

INSANE CRIMINALS.

Showing Removals of Prisoners to Insane Asylums during the Last Two Years.

PRISONS.	1902.			1903.		
	Average Number of Prisoners	Number removed to Insane Asylum.	Number returned from Insane Asylum.	Average Number of Prisoners	Number removed to Insane Asylum.	Number returned from Insane Asylum.
Barnstable,	15	-	-	14	1	-
Boston Jail,	201	-	-	208	-	-
Boston House of Correction,	394	3	3	4	-	-
Cambridge,	323	3	-	317	3	-
Dedham,	66	1	-	73	1	-
Deer Island House of Correction,	872	-	-	1,274	4	-
Edgartown,	1	-	-	1	-	-
Fitchburg,	121	-	-	114	-	-
Greenfield,	28	3	-	31	-	-
Ipswich,	36	1	-	41	-	-
Lawrence,	144	1	1	134	-	-
Lowell,	119	-	-	106	1	1
Nantucket,	1	-	-	1	-	-
New Bedford,	314	1	-	301	3	-
Newburyport,	10	-	-	14	-	-
Northampton,	34	-	-	32	-	1
Pittsfield,	66	2	-	66	4	-
Plymouth,	63	-	-	61	1	-
Salem,	124	4	1	135	2	-
Springfield,	200	1	-	193	2	-
Thunton,	50	2	-	53	3	-
Worcester,	275	4	-	271	2	-
Total in jails and houses of correction,	3,447	26	6	3,432	27	2
State Prison,	817	18	2	811	†13	4
Massachusetts Reformatory,	854	11	3	858	10	-
Reformatory Prison for Women,	230	4	-	210	1	-
State Farm,	745	24	1	833	39	-
Total in all prisons,	6,093	83	11	6,144	90	6

* This House of Correction was closed in October, 1902.

† One removed to the Government Hospital for Insane Criminals, Washington, D. C.

ARRESTS.

From information contained in the reports made by the police commissioners of the city of Boston, the chiefs of police or city marshals of other cities, the chiefs of police in towns, and from officers making arrests in towns not having a chief of police, the 3 tables immediately following this statement have been prepared. As compared with the preceding year, it appears that there has been an increase of 10,615 in the total number of arrests during the year. Of this increase, 8,853 appear in the arrests for drunkenness, and 1,762 for other crimes. In the cities in the State the total number arrested has increased 8,902, and in the towns, 1,713 more are

reported than last year. The increase is more marked in the number arrested for crimes against public order, although an increase appears both in the number arrested for crimes against the person and crimes against property. The total number reported as having been arrested for the year is 106,428.

Showing Number of Arrests in Cities and Towns for Each of the Three Classes of Crimes for the Year ending Sept. 30, 1903.

WHERE ARRESTED.	1.—CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON.			2.—CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY.			3.—CRIMES AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER, ETC.			AGGREGATES.		
	M.	F.	Tot.	M.	F.	Tot.	M.	F.	Tot.	M.	F.	Tot.
In cities, . . .	6,043	489	6,532	3,689	742	4,431	67,079	7,736	74,815	31,311	3,967	35,278
In towns, . . .	1,648	80	1,728	1,953	81	2,034	11,362	526	11,888	14,968	687	15,655
Totals, . . .	7,691	569	8,260	10,642	823	11,465	78,441	8,262	86,703	46,279	4,654	50,933

Showing Number of Arrests for all Crimes in Each County for the Year ending Sept. 30, 1903.

COUNTIES.	1.—CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON.			2.—CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY.			3.—CRIMES AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER, ETC.			AGGREGATES.		
	M.	F.	Tot.	M.	F.	Tot.	M.	F.	Tot.	M.	F.	Tot.
Barnstable, . . .	10	1	11	19	1	20	138	7	145	167	9	176
Berkshire, . . .	296	11	306	362	15	367	2,645	111	2,756	3,292	137	3,429
Bristol, . . .	755	50	805	944	62	1,006	6,796	1,010	7,806	8,495	1,122	9,617
Dukes County, . . .	1	1	2	4	—	4	25	—	25	30	1	31
Essex, . . .	1,316	61	1,377	1,351	58	1,409	10,322	893	11,215	12,989	1,012	14,001
Franklin, . . .	46	3	49	56	1	57	270	21	291	372	25	397
Hampden, . . .	372	23	395	562	27	589	4,166	351	4,517	5,100	401	5,501
Hampshire, . . .	58	3	61	50	6	56	453	22	475	591	31	622
Middlesex, . . .	983	71	1,054	1,748	96	1,844	11,373	995	12,368	14,104	1,162	15,266
Nantucket, . . .	11	1	12	5	—	5	29	—	29	45	1	46
Norfolk, . . .	323	22	345	433	23	461	2,148	96	2,244	2,909	141	3,050
Plymouth, . . .	176	9	185	234	8	242	1,817	72	1,889	2,227	89	2,316
Suffolk, . . .	2,654	282	2,936	4,046	491	4,537	30,668	4,254	34,922	37,358	5,027	42,385
Worcester, . . .	691	31	722	833	35	868	7,571	430	8,001	9,095	496	9,591
Totals, . . .	7,691	569	8,260	10,642	823	11,465	78,441	8,262	86,703	46,279	4,654	50,933

Showing Arrests for Drunkenness and for Other Crimes in Each City and in Towns during the Year ending Sept. 30, 1903.

CITIES.	POPULATION BY CENSUS OF 1900.	NUMBER OF ARRESTS.								
		FOR DRUNKENNESS.			FOR OTHER CRIMES.			AGGREGATES.		
		M.	F.	Tot.	M.	F.	Tot.	M.	F.	Tot.
Beverly,	13,884	194	4	198	123	2	125	317	6	323
Boston,	560,892	22,911	3,000	26,001	12,083	1,736	13,819	34,994	4,826	39,820
Brockton,	40,063	743	21	764	662	43	705	1,406	64	1,469
Cambridge,	91,886	1,293	122	1,415	1,272	87	1,359	2,565	209	2,774
Chelsea,	34,072	1,162	117	1,279	792	61	853	1,954	178	2,132
Chicopee,	19,167	388	18	356	183	18	201	521	36	557
Everett,	24,336	291	12	303	188	6	194	479	18	497
Fall River,	104,863	2,032	445	2,477	1,901	274	2,175	3,938	719	4,652
Fitchburg,	31,531	667	14	701	385	23	408	1,072	37	1,109
Gloucester,	26,121	852	35	887	292	6	298	1,144	41	1,185
Haverhill,	37,175	992	86	1,078	499	46	545	1,491	132	1,623
Holyoke,	45,712	764	62	816	413	44	457	1,167	106	1,273
Lawrence,	62,550	1,434	242	1,676	888	88	976	2,322	330	2,652
Lowell,	94,969	2,544	486	3,030	924	111	1,035	3,468	597	4,065
Lynn,	68,513	2,528	208	2,736	1,114	116	1,230	3,642	324	3,966
Malden,	33,664	189	21	210	246	19	265	435	40	475
Marlborough,	13,909	198	7	205	107	2	109	305	9	314
Medford,	18,244	113	8	121	98	5	103	211	13	224
Melrose,	12,963	74	7	81	58	3	61	132	10	142
New Bedford,	62,442	1,382	215	1,597	629	78	707	2,011	293	2,304
Newburyport,	14,478	406	12	418	197	24	221	603	36	639
Newton,	33,687	443	19	462	294	28	322	737	47	784
North Adams,	24,200	600	15	615	420	31	451	1,020	46	1,066
Northampton,	18,643	349	8	357	71	5	76	420	13	433
Pittsfield,	21,766	911	28	939	342	20	362	1,253	48	1,301
Quincy,	23,899	419	6	425	319	21	340	738	27	765
Salem,	35,956	1,058	36	1,094	467	15	482	1,525	51	1,576
Somerville,	61,643	892	36	928	792	30	822	1,684	66	1,750
Springfield,	62,059	1,538	139	1,677	811	60	871	2,349	199	2,548
Taunton,	31,036	1,391	49	1,440	269	12	281	1,660	61	1,721
Waltham,	23,431	218	9	227	219	15	234	437	24	461
Woburn,	14,254	661	17	678	130	1	131	791	18	809
Worcester,	113,421	3,589	201	3,790	1,437	142	1,579	5,026	343	5,369
In cities,	1,880,087	53,186	5,795	58,981	28,625	3,172	31,797	81,811	8,967	90,778
In towns,	925,259	7,829	278	8,107	7,134	409	7,543	14,963	687	15,650
Totals,	2,805,346	61,015	6,073	67,088	35,759	3,581	39,340	96,774	9,654	106,428

PROBATION.

In accordance with section 85 of chapter 217 of the Revised Laws and chapter 196 of the Acts of 1902, reports have been received from all the probation officers in the State, with one exception, and the tables of statistics which follow have been prepared from these reports. In some instances the information as to the results of cases taken on probation in previous months has not been supplied, and a recent inquiry has disclosed the fact that a few probation officers do not keep such records as enable them to readily comply with this requirement. It appears, however, that the failure to send the report is not due to any disinclination on the part of the officer in any instance, but may be ascribed entirely to misapprehension.

During the year the chairman of the Board has conferred several times with the justices of the superior court in regard to the operation of the probation law, and has also had several conversations on that subject with justices of the municipal and district courts.

It would doubtless be difficult to obtain any great degree of uniformity in the details of administering the probation law, and perhaps the purpose of the law would not be promoted by a complete uniformity. It has been generally admitted, however, that in some respects it can with advantage be put upon a more systematic basis than exists at present. For the purpose of inquiring into the practicability of some proposed changes, a meeting of the probation officers of the superior courts was called in Boston last June, and among other subjects, the question of uniform records was fully discussed. That meeting seemed to be productive of some good results, and consequently all the probation officers were called into a meeting at the State House in October, where two subjects were fully considered, namely, the uniformity of records, and the exchange of information between the jurisdictions. At the suggestion of the chairman of this Board, who presided at the meeting, a committee of probation officers was appointed to consider the questions, and to report a form of record that will enable the probation officers to give full information to the courts and the commissioners, and to readily answer inquiries they may receive from other places. When the plan has been formulated, another meeting of the officers will be called to consider the adoption of uniform records and notices.

Showing Cases of Drunkenness investigated by the Probation Officers from Oct. 1, 1902, to Sept. 30, 1903.

COURTS.	STATEMENTS OF PERSONS ARRESTED.				Number of Cases of Drunkenness Investigated by Order of the Court. (R. L., c. 212, §40.)
	Number referred to Probation Officer.	Number found to be True.	Number found to be Untrue.	Number reported as Doubtful.	
MUNICIPAL AND POLICE.					
Boston,	17,086	15,123	1,913	-	9,297
Brighton,	337	111	226	-	332
Charlestown,	1,842	1,728	114	-	-
Dorchester,	720	649	71	-	-
East Boston,*	1,058	1,035	23	-	-
Roxbury,	2,016	1,061	955	-	2,383
South Boston,	2,097	1,829	268	-	2,097
West Roxbury,	468	418	50	-	3
Brockton,	771	746	25	-	642
Brookline,	239	239	-	-	239
Chelsea,	1,470	1,445	25	-	913
Chicopee,	353	353	-	-	-
Fitchburg,	799	737	42	20	799
Holyoke,	802	802	-	-	802
Lawrence,	1,618	1,560	58	-	211
Lee,	23	11	12	-	-
Lowell,	1,897	1,853	44	-	82
Lynn,	2,736	2,180	556	-	175
Marlborough,	180	138	31	11	-
Newburyport,	417	225	192	-	417
Newton,	439	432	7	-	439
Somerville,	188	145	13	-	925
Springfield,	926	899	57	-	848
Williamstown,	4	4	-	-	3
DISTRICT.					
Barnstable, First,	2	2	-	-	1
" Second,	2	2	-	-	5
Berkshire, Central,	403	368	35	-	393
" Northern,	5	4	1	-	118
" Southern,	-	-	-	-	-
" Fourth,	40	35	5	-	369
Bristol, First,	1,348	1,257	19	72	-
" Second,	2,496	1,638	858	-	2,496
" Third,	1,626	1,626	-	-	1,610
Essex, First,	550	515	35	-	1,339
" Second,	164	161	3	-	-
" Northern (Central),	1,119	1,104	15	-	-
" Eastern,	919	780	139	-	77
Franklin,	1	1	-	-	1
" Eastern,	-	-	-	-	-

* This is a district court, but for convenience it is put with the municipal courts of Boston.

Showing Cases of Drunkenness, etc. — Concluded.

COURTS.	STATEMENTS OF PERSONS ARRESTED.				Number of Cases of Drunkenness investigated by Order of the Court. (R. L., c. 212, § 40.)
	Number referred to Probation Officer.	Number found to be True.	Number found to be Untrue.	Number reported as Doubtful.	
DISTRICT—Con.					
Hampden, Eastern,	-	-	-	-	18
" Western,	268	226	42	-	223
Hampshire,	516	516	-	-	-
" Eastern,*	29	28	1	-	1
Middlesex, Central,	119	113	6	-	-
" First Northern,	-	-	-	-	57
" First Eastern,	767	763	4	-	-
" Second Eastern,	331	310	21	-	53
" Third Eastern,	1,334	1,200	134	-	121
" Fourth Eastern,	43	43	-	-	12
" First Southern,	258	258	-	-	-
Norfolk, Northern,	218	188	30	-	384
" East,	-	-	-	-	701
" Southern,	83	81	2	-	67
" Western,	99	96	3	-	86
Plymouth, Second,	-	-	-	-	-
" Third,	63	62	1	-	8
" Fourth,	-	-	-	-	-
Worcester, Central,	2,707	1,661	1,046	-	322
" First Northern,	277	257	20	-	277
" First Eastern,	57	56	1	-	-
" Second Eastern,	397	397	-	-	-
" First Southern,	316	295	17	4	289
" Second Southern,	110	103	7	-	-
" Third Southern,	1	1	-	-	-
" Western,	-	-	-	-	-
Totals,	55,074	47,810	7,157	107	30,004

* The district court of Eastern Hampshire, with jurisdiction in the towns of Ware, Enfield, Greenwich and Prescott, and with sittings at Ware, was established by chapter 412, Acts of 1903, that took effect on the first of July, 1903.

The foregoing statistics refer only to cases of drunkenness, and include all statements referred to the probation officers by the arresting officers under section 37 of chapter 212 of the Revised Laws, and all cases specially investigated by order of the court under section 40 of that chapter.

The table on the following page refers to the persons placed in the care of the probation officers as provided in section 84 of chapter 217 of the Revised Laws. These include only the convicted persons whose cases are disposed of without sentence.

Bristol, First,	1	44	2	90	72	32	2	8	187	95	5	4	1	24	5	-	48	646
" " Second,	4	4	-	-	71	67	1	1	5	1	-	1	1	2	-	10	81	989
" " Third,	1	-	-	1	-	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	389
Essex, First,	2	-	-	-	-	176	-	-	3	2	1	3	-	-	-	-	1	189
" " Second,	2	-	-	-	-	183	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	186
" " Northern (Central),	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
" " Eastern,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Franklin, Eastern,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Hampden, Eastern,	-	-	-	-	-	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18
" " Western,	-	-	-	-	-	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27
Hampshire, Eastern,	1	-	-	-	-	41	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	43
Middlesex, Central,	1	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
" " First Northern,	1	-	-	-	2	63	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	72
" " First Eastern,	1	-	-	1	-	8	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
" " Second Eastern,	1	-	-	-	2	40	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	41
" " Third Eastern,	5	7	-	-	3	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	165
" " Fourth Eastern,	3	-	-	-	3	111	-	-	12	-	11	1	7	1	1	-	8	37
" " First Southern,	3	-	-	1	2	52	-	-	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	43
Norfolk, Northern,	1	5	-	1	1	22	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	24
" " East,	10	1	-	-	1	31	-	-	3	1	3	1	1	1	1	-	2	24
" " Southern,	-	3	-	-	2	12	-	-	4	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
" " Western,	-	5	-	-	2	9	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plymouth, Second,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" " Third,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" " Fourth,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Worcester, Central,	2	-	-	-	-	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" " First Northern,	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" " First Eastern,	-	-	-	-	-	140	-	-	4	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	145
" " Second Eastern,	-	-	-	-	-	29	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33
" " First Southern,	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
" " Second Southern,	4	2	-	-	2	73	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	81
" " Third Southern,	2	4	-	-	1	42	-	-	1	-	6	2	-	2	-	4	67	67
" " Western,	5	-	-	-	2	37	-	-	7	-	2	1	-	-	-	4	53	53
Totals,	69	186	83	60	13	123	116	137	5,784	82	620	64	249	140	48	94	209	8,140

* This is a district court, but for convenience it is put with the municipal courts of Boston.

Results in Probation Cases reported during the Year ending Sept. 30, 1903.

COURTS.	Number surrendered to the Court for violating the Terms of Probation.	Number disappeared and defaulted.	Number arrested for New Offences during Probation.	Number who had their Probation extended.	Number of Cases on File or discharged at Expiration of Probation.
MUNICIPAL AND POLICE COURTS.					
Boston,	197	256	2	-	836
Brighton,	-	4	-	-	14
Charlestown,	2	2	14	1	41
Dorchester,	-	11	1	9	69
East Boston,*	94	-	24	-	235
Roxbury,	44	8	4	-	264
South Boston,	17	-	7	-	229
West Roxbury,	6	9	2	-	72
Brockton,	-	-	-	-	-
Brookline,	-	-	-	-	-
Chelsea,	13	-	15	-	401
Chicopee,	7	-	2	-	13
Fitchburg,	17	14	1	27	242
Holyoke,	15	-	1	2	141
Lawrence,	3	-	31	-	32
Lee,	2	3	-	95	18
Lowell,	83	-	-	2	-
Lynn,	8	3	-	-	91
Marlborough,	-	1	-	-	4
Newburyport,	-	-	-	-	63
Newton,	17	-	-	10	109
Somerville,	4	25	2	-	203
Springfield,	14	6	-	3	470
Williamstown,	-	-	-	-	-
DISTRICT COURTS.					
Barnstable, First,	2	-	-	-	-
" Second,	-	-	-	-	4
Berkshire, Central,	1	-	4	-	-
" Northern,	-	-	-	-	-
" Southern,	1	-	1	-	19
" Fourth,	9	1	-	-	32
Bristol, First,	10	-	8	1	46
" Second,	113	58	1	1	432
" Third,	5	10	-	9	73
Essex, First,	6	-	14	-	508
" Second,	-	10	1	1	10
" Northern (Central),	54	1	3	-	155
" Eastern,	5	3	12	98	306
Franklin,	-	-	-	-	3
" Eastern,	-	-	-	-	-
Hampden, Eastern,	-	-	-	-	14
" Western,	6	3	2	4	11

* This is a district court, but for convenience it is put with the municipal courts of Boston.

Results in Probation Cases, etc. — Concluded.

COURTS.	Number surrendered to the Court for violating the Terms of Probation.	Number disappeared and defaulted.	Number arrested for New Offences during Probation.	Number who had their Probation extended.	Number of Cases on File or discharged at Expiration of Probation.
DISTRICT COURTS — Con.					
Hampshire,	9	2	2	-	28
“ Eastern,	-	-	-	-	-
Middlesex, Central,	1	8	8	-	40
“ First Northern,	-	-	-	-	-
“ First Eastern,	8	-	-	30	37
“ Second Eastern,	7	-	-	-	41
“ Third Eastern,	22	7	8	3	148
“ Fourth Eastern,	1	1	-	58	71
“ First Southern,	8	2	8	-	62
Norfolk, Northern,	8	4	1	3	156
“ East,	10	6	-	-	76
“ Southern,	25	2	-	-	87
“ Western,	2	8	-	-	54
Plymouth, Second,	-	-	-	-	-
“ Third,	8	8	8	1	160
“ Fourth,	1	-	-	2	3
Worcester, Central,	-	-	-	146	-
“ First Northern,	-	-	-	-	31
“ First Eastern,	-	-	-	-	-
“ Second Eastern,	-	10	13	75	49
“ First Southern,	1	29	1	10	27
“ Second Southern,	-	-	-	42	42
“ Third Southern,	8	-	-	-	5
“ Western,	-	-	-	-	-
Totals,	869	495	181	627	6,261

SUSPENDED SENTENCE.

The law authorizes the disposal of cases of convicted persons under what is commonly known as the “French system,” that is to say, where the court imposes the sentence and suspends the execution of it upon prescribed terms and conditions, meanwhile placing the defendant in the custody of the probation officer; the authority for this procedure is contained in section 1 of chapter 220 of the Revised Laws. Special inquiries have been made of the courts as to these cases, and it appears from the replies that only 25 of the courts have used the method of suspending sentence, and these report an aggregate of 479 cases.

In replying to the circular of inquiry, one clerk of courts wrote as follows: "Of the defendants included in this return, 79 (mostly for drunkenness) were sentenced to pay fine or stand committed, and the execution of the sentence suspended and the defendant placed under the care of the probation officer during the time given him to pay. In the report these cases appear in the column of 'sentenced to fine.' It seems to us to be a good provision of law." And another clerk wrote: "I know of no cases of 'suspended sentence' in this county. It would seem to me to be a much more effective reformatory agent than the probation before sentence."

PROBATION IN THE SUPERIOR COURTS.

Concerning the results in the superior court cases, it may be interesting to note the statements contained in the reports of some of the officers. The officer in Worcester County writes: "About 8 per cent of the whole number have been irregular in conduct and in reporting to the probation officer. As a whole, probation has been a great benefit to those people, their friends and their families." From North Middlesex the report says, of 63 probationers who have been under close observation for over a year, that: "This report shows the lapses to have been 43 per cent, as against 36 per cent on my last report; but if the drunk cases are eliminated, from these tables, which I believe they ought to be, my statement of results covering a period of two and one-half years would show that, out of 85 probationers for other offences than drunkenness, 70 per cent of them gave good results, 21 per cent surrendered and rearrested, and 7 left the State to evade surrender." The other probation officer in Middlesex County reports that: "The total number of persons placed on probation since my last report is 119. Their offences covered 24 classifications. Sixty-two of the 119 probationers have been under my close surveillance for over a year, and have been dropped. There were 57 males and 5 females, their ages ranging from 9 to 59 years, 19 being under 21 years." The probation officer for Barnstable, Bristol, Dukes County and Nantucket says that during the year 6 probationers were surrendered and sentenced in the superior court, and 9 were arrested for new offences and sentenced in the district court. Seventy-two of his cases were placed on file on account of good behavior.

*Showing Cases taken on Probation in the Superior Courts for the Year ending
Sept. 30, 1903.*

CRIMES.	JURISDICTION IN COUNTIES.						
	Barnstable, Bristol, Dukes County and Nantucket.	Essex.	Middlesex.	Middlesex Northern.	Norfolk and Plymouth.	Suffolk.	Worcester.
Adultery,	46	5	4	21	5	5	10
Arson,	1	-	-	4	-	-	-
Assault,	2	-	-	-	11	-	1
Assault, indecent,	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
Assault to carnally abuse,	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Assault to kill,	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Assault with dangerous weapon,	-	-	2	3	-	-	-
Assault and battery,	12	9	9	6	28	-	55
Breaking and entering,	10	22	9	15	17	80	15
Breaking and entering and larceny,	-	-	5	23	2	-	-
Breaking glass,	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Burning buildings and attempt,	-	2	-	-	1	1	1
Carnal abuse,	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Cheating and defrauding,	-	-	3	-	-	-	-
City ordinance or town by-laws, violating,	1	-	-	-	-	2	-
Common night-walker,	1	-	1	-	-	28	-
Common railer and brawler,	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Cruelty to animals,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Defacing building,	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Disorderly house, keeping,	-	-	-	-	1	2	-
Disturbing a school,	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Disturbing the peace,	5	-	2	2	-	-	-
Drunkenness,	32	12	32	34	30	223	14
Embezzlement,	-	-	-	1	1	1	-
False fire-alarm, giving,	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
False pretences,	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
False statement, making,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fire-crackers, using unlawfully,	-	-	-	5	-	-	-
Forgery and uttering,	1	-	2	4	-	3	1
Fornication,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fraudulent conveyance of property,	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Gambling machine, having,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
House of ill-fame, keeping,	1	-	3	-	-	1	-
Idle and disorderly,	2	1	-	2	-	27	-
Indecent exposure,	2	-	-	2	-	-	-
Larceny and attempt,	2	10	29	21	7	34	12
Larceny from the person,	-	1	1	2	1	2	3
Larceny from the realty,	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
Larceny in a building,	-	4	6	-	1	1	-
Lewd cohabitation,	4	-	-	11	-	-	5
Lewdness,	-	-	-	1	2	3	-
Liquor laws, violating,	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lord's Day, violating,	1	-	-	-	-	2	-
Malignant mischief,	5	-	-	-	-	1	-
Neglect of family,	2	-	-	5	1	7	-
Polygamy,	1	1	-	-	-	-	2
Railroad, obstructing,	-	-	-	-	5	-	-
Rape and attempt,	-	-	1	-	1	-	-
Receiving stolen goods,	-	-	1	1	-	2	2
Robbery,	2	-	-	-	-	2	1
School laws, violating,	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Sodomy,	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Stubbornness,	-	1	-	-	-	2	-
Threats,	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Tramps,	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Trespass,	1	-	1	2	-	1	-
Truants,	-	-	-	2	-	3	-
Unlawful taking,	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Unnatural act,	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Vagabonds,	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Vagrants,	-	-	-	1	-	23	1
Walking on railroad,	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Totals,	140	62	119	223	84	557	70

DECISION OF THE SUPREME COURT AS TO PROBATION.

During the year the supreme court decided a case that involved the probation law ; and as the decision made the first judicial exposition of that law, it is printed in this document as a matter of general information.

Although R. L., c. 217, § 84, requires that a person released on probation shall be furnished by the probation officer with a written statement of the terms and conditions of his release, and although a probation officer who is surety on the recognizance of a defendant, when informed by a third person that the defendant has broken the terms of his probation, should make an investigation to determine whether the information is correct before surrendering the defendant to the court, yet if the probation officer without having done either of these things surrenders the defendant to the court where his case is pending, it is within the discretion of that court to determine whether the defendant has violated the terms of his recognizance or of the oral arrangement between him and the Commonwealth, and whether the probation officer, as his surety, was justified in surrendering him into court, as well as whether the defendant's conduct has been such that sentence should be imposed under R. L., c. 220, § 2.

BRALEY, J. The defendant pleaded guilty in the superior court to a complaint charging him with cruelty to a horse, and, having entered into the usual recognizance with the probation officer as surety, he was placed on probation, and the complaint against him was filed. The terms and conditions of his release are not stated, and he was not furnished with a written statement of them by the probation officer, who afterwards, acting upon information given him by an agent of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, surrendered him into court upon the ground that he had not complied with the terms of the agreement made with the Commonwealth, and he was then allowed by the judge to recognize anew with another surety. Though the terms of the last recognizance are not given, we presume that it was in the usual form for the personal appearance of the defendant, from day to day and sitting to sitting until final judgment in the case, and to abide the final order, judgment and sentence of the court therein. Later in the sitting the district attorney moved for sentence, and at the hearing thereon the judge found that the defendant had not kept the conditions of an oral agreement made between him and the Commonwealth, and under which he had been placed on probation, and that sentence ought to be imposed. Thereupon the defendant filed a plea in bar, that no written statement of the terms of his probation was furnished him by the probation officer or any one else ; and, as the probation officer stands in a fiduciary relation to the court, any evidence tending to show a breach of the terms of the probation must be within his personal knowledge, and therefore he could not be sentenced on the complaint. The judge over-

ruled this plea, and the defendant duly excepted. Sentence was then imposed, and the court stayed execution thereof until the question raised by the bill of exceptions could be passed upon and determined.

The placing of persons convicted of crime in the custody and care of a probation officer is a part of our penal system, and must to a large extent be directed and controlled by the sound discretion of the officers representing the Commonwealth, subject at all times to the supervision and direction of the court in which the case is pending for sentence.

The requirement of R. L., c. 217, § 84, that the defendant in a criminal case when allowed his liberty by being put on probation shall be furnished with a "written statement of the terms and conditions of his release," is to enable him to have in some permanent form the arrangement made between him and the Commonwealth, and to obviate as far as possible any uncertainty and dispute as to what he is to do in order to retain the privilege of his personal liberty and improve the opportunity for reformation granted to him. It is not in the nature of a binding agreement made between the defendant and the Commonwealth, and that when once made cannot be changed; and such "terms and conditions" may be subject to modification from time to time, as a proper regard for the welfare not only of the defendant but of the community may require; and when changes are made and new terms and conditions required, they should be put in writing and given to the probationer.

But, while the course of the probation officer in the case at bar in not furnishing a written statement to the defendant, and in surrendering him without apparently making an independent investigation to determine whether the information received was true, or furnished a sufficient foundation to justify such action on his part, cannot be commended, and was not in accordance with the requirement or purpose of the statute, it does not follow that the defendant's exceptions are well taken.

When the defendant was surrendered by the probation officer, it was a question of fact for the court where the case was pending for sentence, and which had jurisdiction of the subject-matter, to determine, so far as might be material, whether the defendant had violated the terms of the original recognizance or of the oral arrangement made between him and the Commonwealth, and whether the probation officer, as his surety, was justified in surrendering him into court, as well as whether, in the exercise of its discretion, his conduct had been such that he ought to be permitted to recognize anew, or subsequently that the sentence should be imposed. (R. L., c. 220, § 2.)

It follows that the bill of exceptions fails to disclose anything more than the exercise by the superior court of its discretionary power, and presents no error of law. *Exceptions overruled.* — *Commonwealth v. McGovern*, 183 Mass. 288 (1903).

CRIMINAL PROSECUTIONS.

As provided by section 6 of chapter 222 of the Revised Laws, reports of criminal cases have been received from all the courts for the year ending Sept. 30, 1903, and the statistics of criminal prosecutions immediately following have been compiled from these reports.

Since the last report two new district courts have been established. By chapter 214 of the Acts of 1903, the Fourth District Court of Bristol was created, to have jurisdiction in the towns of Attleborough, North Attleborough, Mansfield and Norton. The sessions of the court are to be held in Attleborough, but, as they are not to begin until the first of January, 1904, that court is not included in the list for this year. By chapter 412, the District Court of Eastern Hampshire was established, to have jurisdiction in the towns of Ware, Enfield, Greenwich and Prescott. The court sits in Ware. The first session was held on the first of July, 1903, and the returns of criminal cases for the three months ending September 30 are included in the tables for this year.

TRIALS FOR MURDER.

All the cases for murder that were before the courts in the year ending Sept. 30, 1903, are included in the tables of statistics, but in order to give more particular information as to the murder trials that were completed during the year, the details are briefly stated in the following paragraphs : —

LOUIS BITZER was indicted in Franklin County, March 12, 1902, for the murder of Ida May Columbe, in the town of Montague, Dec. 31, 1901. When brought to trial, Dec. 29, 1902, the defendant pleaded guilty of murder in the second degree. This plea was accepted by the government, and Bitzer was sentenced to the State Prison for life.

BERNARD WEITHAAS was indicted in Hampden County, May 9, 1902, for the murder of Elizabeth Weithaas, in Springfield, April 15, 1902. When the case came to trial, a plea of murder in the second degree was accepted by the government, and Dec. 24, 1902, Weithaas was sentenced to the State Prison for life.

NINA F. DANFORTH was indicted in Middlesex County, June 6, 1902, for the murder of Andrew J. Emery, in the town of Framingham, May 17, 1902. The defendant was brought to trial Nov. 12, 1902, and pleaded guilty of manslaughter. This plea was accepted by the government, and she was sentenced to the house of correction in Cambridge for a term of one year and nine months.

EDWARD CARTER, *alias* GEORGE CARTER, *alias* GEORGE W. HUGHES, and GEORGE H. BLAKE, were indicted in Middlesex County, June 6, 1902, for the murder of Thomas Keefe, in the city of Everett, Feb. 20, 1902. They were brought to trial Oct. 17, 1902; Carter was found guilty of murder in the second degree, and Blake was found not guilty; June 8, 1903, Carter was sentenced to the State Prison for life.

GEORGE L. O. PERRY was indicted in Middlesex County, Feb. 3, 1903, for the murder of Agnes McPhee, in Somerville, Oct. 3, 1902; he was also indicted in the same county, Feb. 13, 1903, for the murder of Clara A. Morton, in the town of Belmont, Nov. 1, 1902. Perry died in the Cambridge jail, March 8, 1903.

DEMETRIO BAGNI was indicted in Plymouth County, Feb. 13, 1902, for the murder in the second degree of Elisabetta Ferioli, at Plymouth, Oct. 22, 1901. This case was referred to in last year's report. On June 1, 1903, the defendant was released on his own recognizance.

CARL FREDERIC TORNO was indicted in Worcester County, Aug. 20, 1902, for the murder of Rudolph Torno, in the town of Dudley, June 13, 1902. Pending trial, the defendant retracted his plea of not guilty, and pleaded guilty of murder in the second degree, which plea was accepted by the government, and Nov. 12, 1902, Torno was sentenced to the State Prison for life.

KALLE MAKI was indicted in Worcester County, May 13, 1903, for the murder in the second degree of Philip Freeman, in the town of Gardner, March 12, 1903. When brought to trial, the defend-

ant pleaded guilty of manslaughter, which plea was accepted by the government, and May 27, 1903, he was sentenced to the State Prison for not less than five nor more than seven years.

ESAD IBRAHIM, HUSEIN IBRAHIM, TEYFIC BEKIR and JELALADDIN AHMID were each indicted, May 13, 1903, in Worcester County, for the murder in the second degree of Arif Fainey, in the town of Northbridge, April 28, 1903. These defendants were brought to trial May 27, 1903, when Esad Ibrahim and Husein Ibrahim were both found guilty of manslaughter. Esad was sentenced to the State Prison for not less than seven nor more than eight years; Husein was sentenced to the State Prison for not less than four nor more than five years; Bekir and Ahmid were acquitted.

JOHN DUNBLAS was indicted in Worcester County, May 13, 1903, for the murder in the second degree of Michael Riginis, in the city of Worcester, April 13, 1903. The defendant pleaded guilty of manslaughter, his plea was accepted by the government, and May 27, 1903, he was sentenced to the State Prison for a term of not less than thirteen nor more than fifteen years.

WALTER SMITH was indicted in Worcester County, May 13, 1903, for the murder of Thomas Smith, in the town of Clinton, April 20, 1903. When brought to trial, the government accepted the plea of the defendant of guilty of murder in the second degree, and May 27, 1903, he was sentenced to the State Prison for life.

MARY E. AMBLER was indicted in Worcester County, May 13, 1903, for the murder of a female child, name unknown, in the town of Rutland, Jan. 21, 1903. The government accepted the defendant's plea of guilty of murder in the second degree, and Aug. 27, 1903, she was sentenced to the Reformatory Prison for Women for life.

CHARLES W. HIMMERMAN was indicted in Suffolk County, Oct. 11, 1902, for the murder of Mary E. Himmerman, in Boston, Sept. 5, 1902. The defendant's plea of guilty of murder in the second degree was accepted by the government, and Nov. 14, 1902, Himmerman was sentenced to the State Prison for life.

MICHAEL J. KILROY was indicted in Suffolk County, Feb. 8, 1902, for the murder of Bridget Kilroy, in Boston, Jan. 26, 1902. The defendant was brought to trial Oct. 6, 1902, and found guilty of murder in the second degree, and Oct. 10, 1902, he was sentenced to the State Prison for life.

JAMES F. ELISHA was indicted in Suffolk County, May 10, 1902, for the murder of Jennie Elisha in Boston, April 15, 1902. The defendant pleaded guilty of murder in the second degree, and this plea being accepted by the government, he was, on Dec. 18, 1902, sentenced to the State Prison for life.

JOSEPH WILFRED BLONDIN, *alias* JOSEPH BARNARD, was indicted in Suffolk County, June 7, 1902, for the murder of Margaret Emma Blondin, in Boston, April 27, 1901. The defendant was brought to trial Dec. 1, 1902. He was found guilty of murder in the second degree, and on Dec. 31, 1902, was sentenced to the State Prison for life.*

CERIACO SORRENTINO was indicted in Suffolk County, Aug. 9, 1902, for the murder of Guiseppe Caruso, in Boston, July 10, 1902. When the case came to trial, the government accepted the defendant's plea of guilty of manslaughter, and on Dec. 31, 1902, he was sentenced to the State Prison for a term of not less than eight nor more than twelve years.

The following table gives a statement of criminal cases pending in the superior courts Oct. 1, 1902, and of such cases begun during the year ending Sept. 30, 1903. The total number shows an increase of 217 over last year. A table showing the crimes in cases coming before the superior courts is given, also one showing the disposition of criminal cases. Tables relating to the lower courts follow the superior court tables.

* An indictment for this crime was found against Blondin in Middlesex County, March 10, 1902; but after his conviction in Suffolk County it was placed on file, Feb. 27, 1903.

CRIMINAL PROSECUTIONS IN SUPERIOR COURTS.

*Statement of Criminal Cases Pending in the Superior Courts
Oct. 1, 1902, and of such Cases Begun during the Year ending
Sept. 30, 1903.*

COUNTIES.	1. — CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON.			2. — CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY.			3. — CRIMES AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER, ETC.			AGGREGATES.		
	Cases pending Oct. 1, 1902.	Cases begun.	Totals.	Cases pending Oct. 1, 1902.	Cases begun.	Totals.	Cases pending Oct. 1, 1902.	Cases begun.	Totals.	Cases pending Oct. 1, 1902.	Cases begun.	Totals.
Barnstable,	12	6	18	23	6	29	18	8	26	53	20	73
Berkshire,	10	85	45	24	35	59	49	34	83	83	104	187
Bristol,	140	95	235	186	99	285	442	255	697	768	449	1,217
Dukes County, . . .	4	-	4	4	5	9	4	1	5	12	6	18
Essex,	118	146	264	178	195	373	212	355	567	508	696	1,204
Franklin,	2	10	12	6	18	19	11	30	41	19	58	77
Hampden,	7	29	36	37	83	120	70	58	128	114	170	284
Hampshire,	6	11	16	9	9	18	24	45	69	38	65	103
Middlesex,	19	150	169	45	317	362	104	399	503	168	866	1,034
Nantucket,	-	2	2	-	1	1	-	8	8	-	11	11
Norfolk,	18	37	55	43	83	126	51	80	131	112	200	312
Plymouth,	18	38	56	12	50	62	99	156	255	129	244	373
Suffolk,	29	461	490	46	887	933	77	1,494	1,571	152	2,842	2,994
Worcester,	4	109	113	11	154	165	26	499	495	41	732	773
Totals,	386	1,129	1,515	624	1,937	2,561	1,187	3,892	4,579	2,197	6,458	8,655

*Statement of Criminal Cases commenced before the Grand Jury, and
of such Cases coming to the Superior Courts by Appeal during
the Year ending Sept. 30, 1903.*

COUNTIES.	1. — CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON.			2. — CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY.			3. — CRIMES AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER, ETC.			AGGREGATES.		
	Grand Jury Cases.	Appealed Cases.	Totals.	Grand Jury Cases.	Appealed Cases.	Totals.	Grand Jury Cases.	Appealed Cases.	Totals.	Grand Jury Cases.	Appealed Cases.	Totals.
Barnstable,	4	2	6	6	-	6	6	2	8	16	4	20
Berkshire,	27	8	35	23	12	35	13	21	34	63	41	104
Bristol,	87	58	95	63	36	99	72	188	255	172	277	449
Dukes County, . . .	-	-	-	4	1	5	-	1	1	4	2	6
Essex,	79	67	146	166	29	195	87	268	355	332	364	696
Franklin,	4	6	10	9	4	13	10	20	30	23	30	53
Hampden,	15	14	29	71	12	83	18	40	58	104	66	170
Hampshire,	7	4	11	7	2	9	11	34	45	25	40	65
Middlesex,	83	67	150	240	77	317	82	317	399	405	461	866
Nantucket,	1	1	2	1	1	1	6	3	8	7	4	11
Norfolk,	29	8	37	64	19	83	20	60	80	113	87	200
Plymouth,	18	25	38	41	9	50	24	132	156	78	166	244
Suffolk,	189	272	461	588	299	887	185	1,359	1,494	912	1,930	2,842
Worcester,	52	57	109	94	60	154	79	390	499	225	307	732
Totals,	540	589	1,129	1,377	500	1,937	562	2,630	3,392	2,479	3,979	6,458

CRIMINAL PROSECUTIONS IN SUPERIOR COURTS—Continued.

Table showing the Crimes in Cases Pending Oct. 1, 1902, and Cases Begun during the Year ending Sept. 30, 1903, in the Superior Courts.

CRIMES.	COUNTIES.															Totals.
	Barnstable.	Berkshire.	Bristol.	Dukes Co.	Essex.	Franklin.	Hampden.	Hampshire.	Middlesex.	Nantucket.	Norfolk.	Plymouth.	Suffolk.	Worcester.		
1.—AGAINST THE PERSON.																
Abuse of female child,	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	8	-	-	-	5	-	16	
Assault,	3	10	147	2	163	1	20	10	87	1	16	44	-	76	580	
Assault, indecent,	1	6	5	1	-	-	2	1	7	-	-	-	7	-	30	
Assault on officer,	4	2	22	-	2	-	-	2	2	-	-	1	17	-	52	
Assault to disfigure,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	
Assault to kill,	2	3	4	-	4	-	-	-	9	-	4	1	30	10	67	
Assault to rape,	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	4	
Assault to ravish,	-	4	3	-	3	-	4	2	9	-	-	-	14	2	41	
Assault to rob,	-	-	2	-	4	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	11	1	21	
Assault with dangerous weapon,	2	13	3	-	-	-	4	-	20	-	2	3	28	-	75	
Assault and battery,	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	253	-	257	
Boring matches, giving and aiding,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	-	17	
Conspiracy,	-	-	9	-	28	-	-	-	3	-	2	1	-	-	43	
Kidnapping,	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	-	2	-	8	
Libel,	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	4	-	6	
Manslaughter,	1	2	2	1	7	-	-	-	6	-	15	1	17	3	55	
Mayhem,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	
Murder and attempt,	-	1	1	-	-	2	2	-	1	-	4	-	10	9	30	
Poisoning,	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	5	
Prize-fighting,	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	
Racial discrimination,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Rape and attempt,	-	2	24	-	18	2	-	-	3	-	6	1	7	3	66	
Robbery,	1	-	8	-	9	2	1	-	7	-	-	2	59	6	95	
Threats and intimidation,	1	-	3	-	2	1	-	-	2	-	1	-	5	2	17	
Throwing missiles,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	
Wounding and putting in fear to steal,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	
Totals,	18	45	235	4	264	12	36	16	109	2	55	56	490	113	1,515	
2.—AGAINST PROPERTY.																
Arson,	-	-	5	-	-	-	1	-	11	-	9	-	2	-	28	
Breaking and entering,	24	14	110	2	145	4	60	6	140	1	52	20	300	55	933	
Breaking and entering railroad car,	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	
Breaking and entering and larceny,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	
Breaking glass,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	13	1	15	
Burglars' tools, having,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	
Burglary,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	41	-	41	
Burning buildings,	-	2	1	-	12	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	1	5	24	
Burning insured property to defraud,	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	1	2	8	
Burning woods,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	1	-	-	4	
Cutting shade trees unlawfully,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	
Defrauding innkeeper,	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	
Embezzlement,	-	-	9	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	1	4	5	-	24	
Evading fare,	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	5	
Fraud, cheating and false pretences,	1	-	2	1	3	-	1	-	1	-	2	3	6	-	20	
House, refusing to vacate,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	
Ice, wilfully and maliciously damaging,	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Larceny,	3	37	122	4	182	7	38	7	174	-	48	30	511	75	1,238	
Larceny from the person,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	
Malicious mischief,	1	-	12	-	14	-	2	2	11	-	2	-	12	5	61	
Poisoning cattle,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	
Receiving stolen goods,	-	4	11	1	6	2	4	-	10	-	-	-	21	5	64	
Registered bottles and cans, illegal use of,	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	2	12	
Selling, conveying or concealing mortgaged or leased property,	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	2	2	11	

CRIMINAL PROSECUTIONS IN SUPERIOR COURTS — *Continued.**Cases Pending and Begun in the Superior Courts — Continued.*

CRIMES.	COUNTIES.															Totals.
	Barnstable.	Berkshire.	Bristol.	Dukes Co.	Essex.	Franklin.	Hampden.	Hampshire.	Middlesex.	Nantucket.	Norfolk.	Plymouth.	Suffolk.	Worcester.		
2. — AGAINST PROPERTY																
— Con.																
Stealing a ride,	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	4	
Trade-marks, unlawful use of,	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Trespass,	-	12	3	-	4	2	7	-	4	-	4	1	6	8	41	
Unlawful taking,	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	-	1	1	7	
Totals,	20	50	235	9	373	19	120	18	362	1	126	62	933	165	2,561	
3. — AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER, ETC.																
Abduction,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	4	
Abortion,	-	-	8	-	3	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	2	3	19	
Accessory before the fact,	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	
Adultery,	7	11	66	-	73	6	16	5	33	1	15	10	33	45	320	
Affray,	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	6	
Attorney, practising illegally as,	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	
Bastardy,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	
Bestiality,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	
Bribery and attempt,	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	
Butter laws, violating,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29	-	29	
Cattle laws, violating,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	
Caucus and election laws, violating,	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	11	
Cigarettes, selling to minors,	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	
City ordinance or town by-laws, violating,	1	-	7	-	13	-	1	-	10	-	1	-	34	9	76	
Clothing, making in tenement,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	
Cock-fighting,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	
Common drunkard,	-	-	2	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	2	15	
Common night-walker,	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	57	-	66	
Common nuisance, keeping,	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	1	-	-	2	3	-	8	
Common railer and brawler,	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	4	-	6	
Concealing birth or death of child,	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	
Corporation laws, violating,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	
Cruelty to animals,	-	3	13	-	3	1	1	-	6	-	-	5	9	11	53	
Dangerous dog, keeping,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	2	
Dangerous weapon, armed with when arrested,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	
Dental laws, violating,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Disorderly house, keeping,	-	-	9	-	8	1	1	-	1	-	2	-	7	-	29	
Disturbance in public conveyance,	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	2	-	12	
Disturbing a meeting,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	5	
Disturbing a school,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4	
Disturbing the peace,	-	2	52	-	18	5	4	2	37	-	2	13	11	18	164	
Dog, keeping unlicensed,	-	-	4	1	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	8	
Drug laws, violating,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	
Drunkennes,	19	-	203	-	210	9	24	35	190	-	20	78	829	240	1,857	
Escape and aiding,	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	5	-	-	-	5	-	14	
False fire-alarm, giving,	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	3	
False measures, using,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	1	-	3	-	8	
False statements, giving,	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	8	
Fish and game laws, violating,	2	-	7	-	8	-	-	4	-	-	-	4	-	-	26	
Food laws, violating,	-	-	18	-	4	-	-	1	4	-	-	-	1	1	29	
Forgery and uttering,	1	7	28	2	22	-	9	3	15	-	-	3	52	5	147	
Fornication,	-	-	3	-	3	1	-	-	4	-	1	2	6	3	23	
Gaming and having gaming implements,	-	-	-	-	4	-	15	-	10	-	-	8	15	30	83	
Giving liquor to prisoner,	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	
Health laws, violating,	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	2	1	7	
Highway, obstructing,	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	
House of ill-fame, conspiring to send women to,	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
House of ill-fame, keeping,	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	24	
Idle and disorderly,	-	-	23	-	12	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	54	-	98	

CRIMINAL PROSECUTIONS IN SUPERIOR COURTS — *Continued.**Cases Pending and Begun in the Superior Courts — Concluded.*

CRIMES.	COUNTING.														Totals.
	Barnstable.	Berkshire.	Bristol.	Dukes Co.	Essex.	Franklin.	Hampden.	Hampshire.	Middlesex.	Nantucket.	Norfolk.	Plymouth.	Suffolk.	Worcester.	
1.—AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER, ETC.—CON.															
Incest,	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	1	1	1	7
Indecent exposure,	-	-	5	-	3	-	-	2	3	-	-	-	6	1	20
Inducing women to immorality, insurance laws, violating,	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	5
Junk laws, violating,	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	6
Labor laws, violating,	-	-	6	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	10
Lewd cohabitation,	2	2	13	-	16	-	6	2	12	-	1	2	20	10	96
Lewdness,	1	4	5	-	3	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	16
Liquor laws, violating,	8	4	99	1	52	5	38	6	83	3	61	95	95	54	605
Liquor nuisance, keeping, Lobster laws, violating,	-	-	-	-	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28
Lodging-house, keeping un- licensed,	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3
Lord's Day, violating,	-	-	11	1	1	-	-	-	6	-	-	4	32	2	57
Lottery and advertising,	-	-	5	-	1	2	-	2	8	-	-	-	13	1	27
Milk laws, violating,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	2	-	39	2	47
Motor vehicle laws, violating,	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Neglect of family,	-	8	25	-	12	-	-	1	17	-	2	8	38	8	114
Obscenity and obscene publi- cations,	-	-	5	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	12
Officer, assuming to be,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Officer, obstructing,	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Oleomargarine laws, violating,	-	24	25	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	17	4	71
Opium nuisance, keeping,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Peddling, unlicensed,	-	-	4	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	2	10
Perjury,	1	-	3	-	2	-	-	-	4	-	4	5	5	2	26
Physician, unregistered,	-	1	2	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	8
Place of amusement, keeping unlicensed,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	2
Plumbing laws, violating,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Polygamy,	1	-	7	-	6	-	2	2	4	-	-	-	11	8	41
Profanity,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	8	-	9
Railroad laws, violating,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	7
Railroad, obstructing,	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	6	-	5	-	18
Refusal of selectmen to act,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Rescue,	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2
Rescue of animals,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
School laws, violating,	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	6
Sodomy,	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Stubbornness,	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	5	-	9
Tobacco, selling to minors,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Tramps,	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Truants,	-	-	1	-	4	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	6	1	14
Unlawful contract by munic- ipal officer,	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Unnatural act,	-	-	4	-	1	-	1	-	3	-	2	1	2	3	17
Vaccinated, refusing to be,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	4
Vagabonds,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	3
Vagrants,	-	1	7	-	7	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	29	11	60
Victualler, unlicensed,	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	4
Walking on railroad,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Totals,	26	88	697	5	567	41	128	69	503	8	131	255	1,571	495	4,579

RECAPITULATION.

1.—Against the person,	18	45	225	4	264	12	36	16	160	2	55	56	490	113	1,515
2.—Against property,	29	59	285	9	373	19	120	18	362	1	126	62	933	165	2,661
3.—Against public order, etc.,	26	83	697	5	567	41	128	69	503	8	131	255	1,571	495	4,579
Totals,	73	187	1,217	18	1,204	72	284	103	1,024	11	312	373	2,994	773	8,655

CRIMINAL PROSECUTIONS IN SUPERIOR COURTS — *Concluded.*

Disposition of Criminal Cases Pending at the Beginning of the Year and of such Cases Begun during the Year ending Sept. 30, 1903, in the Superior Courts.

COUNTIES.	Cases pending at Beginning of Year.	Cases begun during Year.	Indictments found.	No Indictments.	On File before Trial.	Not pros'd or quashed for Informality.	Brought to Trial.	Pleas of Guilty.	Pleas of Nolo Contendere.	VERDICTS.			Sentences imposed.	On File after Trial.	Pending for Sentence.	Untried at Close of Year.	Defendants in Default.
										Guilty.	Not Guilty.	Disagreements.					
Barnstable, . . .	53	20	50	8	3	1	6	16	1	4	1	1	5	39	1	41	5
Berkshire, . . .	83	104	73	17	66	3	13	77	1	9	5	2	149	65	224	521	35
Bristol, . . .	798	449	160	12	119	135	77	104	11	60	27	1	1	1	1	13	1
Dukes County, . . .	12	6	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Essex, . . .	508	696	302	26	267	121	82	379	10	57	17	1	302	111	396	29	29
Franklin, . . .	19	53	25	6	6	1	9	25	1	7	1	1	22	8	8	25	4
Hampden, . . .	114	170	91	18	70	4	29	73	1	9	19	1	66	44	70	1	1
Hampshire, . . .	88	65	22	3	25	1	5	25	1	3	1	1	29	15	27	1	1
Middlesex, . . .	168	866	339	66	204	34	96	672	23	66	37	1	391	12	56	16	16
Nantucket, . . .	11	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Norfolk, . . .	112	200	106	6	86	17	57	100	1	48	12	1	90	7	42	52	14
Plymouth, . . .	129	244	70	8	58	16	70	127	3	53	21	3	112	41	8	83	5
Suffolk, . . .	152	2,842	574	282	163	352	1,767	21	255	172	16	1	1,200	233	108	133	85
Worcester, . . .	41	732	213	12	516	8	35	176	1	35	12	2	168	2	38	18	28
Totals, . . .	2,197	6,455	2,088	468	1,711	504	833	3,584	73	604	327	38	2,564	350	644	1,375	196

Disposition of Cases for Violation of Liquor Laws, commenced before the Grand Jury and coming to the Superior Courts by Appeal, during the Year ending Sept. 30, 1903.

COUNTIES.	Cases pending at Beginning of Year.	Cases begun during Year.	Indictments found.	No Indictments.	On File before Trial.	Not pros'd or quashed for Informality.	Brought to Trial.	Pleas of Guilty.	Pleas of Nolo Contendere.	VERDICTS.			Sentences imposed.	On File after Trial.	Pending for Sentence.	Untried at Close of Year.	Defendants in Default.
										Guilty.	Not Guilty.	Disagreements.					
Barnstable, . . .	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	1
Berkshire, . . .	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
Bristol, . . .	62	37	1	1	1	4	10	17	9	2	8	1	12	4	21	47	4
Dukes County, . . .	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Essex, . . .	36	44	1	1	8	2	9	21	1	6	2	1	27	1	27	16	1
Franklin, . . .	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	1
Hampden, . . .	38	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	37	1
Hampshire, . . .	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Middlesex, . . .	17	66	4	1	8	1	17	40	1	7	10	1	36	1	19	7	2
Nantucket, . . .	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Norfolk, . . .	16	45	9	1	12	2	12	24	1	11	6	1	24	1	7	10	6
Plymouth, . . .	34	62	2	1	10	3	32	37	1	19	11	2	41	16	5	24	3
Suffolk, . . .	8	87	2	1	2	36	41	2	1	26	1	1	35	12	15	7	8
Worcester, . . .	9	45	1	1	13	5	15	1	1	1	1	1	23	1	11	2	8
Totals, . . .	229	404	15	2	54	19	119	212	8	56	65	4	203	33	108	165	32

CRIMINAL PROSECUTIONS IN LOWER COURTS.

Number of Cases Begun in Municipal, Police and District Courts, and before Trial Justices, in Year ending Sept. 30, 1903.

CRIMES.	COUNTIES.														Totals.
	Barnstable.	Berkshire.	Bristol.	Dukes Co.	Essex.	Franklin.	Hampden.	Hampshire.	Middlesex.	Nantucket.	Norfolk.	Plymouth.	Suffolk.	Worcester.	
1.—AGAINST THE PERSON.															
Abandoning child.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	4	8
Abuse of female child.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	8
Assault.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	1	-	21
Assault, indecent.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Assault to kill.	1	8	5	-	6	-	-	1	16	-	4	5	27	26	99
Assault to ravish.	-	7	3	-	5	-	1	2	8	-	1	2	10	6	45
Assault to rob.	-	2	1	-	3	-	8	2	5	-	-	1	14	2	38
Assault and battery.	35	286	771	4	1,295	72	361	88	972	9	363	206	2,397	853	7,711
Blackmail.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Boxing matches, giving.	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	66	-	68
Carnal knowledge of female child.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Conspiracy.	-	2	4	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	10
Intimidation.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	4
Kidnapping.	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	1	3	-	10
Libel.	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	11	-	15
Manslaughter.	-	3	-	-	8	-	2	-	9	-	1	2	11	5	41
Mayhem.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	2
Mingling poison with drink.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Murder.	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	9	-	3	-	12	3	31
Murder, accessory.	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Poisoning well-water.	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Racial discrimination.	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Rape.	4	5	13	-	10	1	-	-	17	-	4	1	15	12	82
Robbery.	-	-	6	-	12	-	3	1	8	-	3	6	107	5	151
Threats.	1	9	17	-	44	1	4	-	47	-	34	6	49	22	224
Throwing missiles.	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	6	-	12
Totals.	41	323	826	4	1,306	74	385	94	1,098	10	417	252	2,741	938	8,698
2.—AGAINST PROPERTY.															
Arson.	1	6	2	-	19	-	-	-	13	-	4	1	7	10	63
Blowing up building, attempt.	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Breaking and entering.	11	47	163	1	199	5	60	5	278	-	73	84	822	63	1,820
Breaking glass.	-	8	-	-	-	2	7	-	11	-	-	-	23	29	86
Burglars' tools, having.	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	6
Burglary.	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
Burning buildings.	-	1	-	-	4	-	-	-	7	-	5	-	2	6	25
Burning insured property.	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	6
Burning woods.	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	2	11
Concealing and conveying property held on conditional contract of sale.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	1	20
Concealing or selling mortgaged or leased property.	-	6	4	-	10	1	6	1	15	-	7	8	13	16	87
Cutting public shade trees.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	9	11
Defacing buildings.	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	4	-	-	5	-	8	16
Defrauding boarding-house or inn keeper.	-	-	6	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
Embezzlement.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	7	-	-	1	4	2	15
Evading fare.	1	4	-	-	12	3	2	-	11	-	7	4	11	16	71
False pretences.	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3
Fraud.	2	11	12	-	31	3	2	4	48	-	9	3	14	19	158
Label laws, violating.	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	4
Larceny.	24	211	643	5	820	52	384	43	1,219	5	292	197	2,857	696	7,448
Malicious mischief.	7	62	123	1	179	8	31	8	151	-	57	20	352	89	1,073
Receiving stolen goods.	1	4	8	-	21	3	6	1	26	1	7	1	54	15	148

CRIMINAL PROSECUTIONS IN LOWER COURTS — *Continued.**Number of Cases Begun in Municipal, etc., Courts, etc. — Continued.*

CRIMES.	COUNTIES.															Totals.
	Barnstable.	Berkshire.	Bristol.	Dukes Co.	Essex.	Franklin.	Hampden.	Hampshire.	Middlesex.	Nantucket.	Norfolk.	Plymouth.	Suffolk.	Worcester.		
2. — AGAINST PROPERTY																
— Con.																
Refusing to labor after food and lodging at almshouse.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2
Registered bottles and cans, illegal use of.	-	-	-	-	27	-	1	8	33	-	4	6	45	9	-	133
Removing baggage unlawfully.	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
Stealing.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Stealing a ride.	-	3	5	-	3	-	1	-	7	-	-	-	21	3	43	43
Trespass.	-	21	40	2	51	6	32	2	109	1	55	8	238	34	711	711
Unlawful taking.	8	8	-	-	16	1	10	-	30	-	3	-	50	9	130	130
Unlawful use of team.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Totals.	52	393	1,013	9	1,402	83	552	73	2,063	7	526	338	4,599	1,037	12,127	12,127
3. — AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER, ETC.																
Abduction.	-	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	4	-	13
Abortion and accessory.	-	-	4	-	2	-	-	-	2	1	-	2	9	5	26	36
Admitting minor to pool-room.	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	1	-	37	-	-	43
Adulterating food.	-	15	13	1	2	1	3	-	45	-	-	2	165	6	-	233
Adultery.	5	8	37	-	60	2	13	4	34	-	7	9	46	62	292	292
Affray.	-	-	-	-	31	-	13	2	-	-	-	8	16	4	-	73
Attorney, practising illegally as.	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Banking laws, violating.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Bastardy.	3	11	27	-	51	-	12	-	108	1	20	16	93	50	392	392
Bathing, illegally.	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	5
Bestiality.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Bicycle laws, violating.	-	-	3	-	-	1	19	-	1	-	8	2	5	1	40	40
Bigamy.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Bonfire, making.	-	-	4	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	16
Bribery.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	3
Broker, unlicensed.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Building laws, violating.	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Burial laws, violating.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Butter laws, violating.	-	-	-	-	1	-	7	-	5	-	3	-	-	-	-	16
Cattle laws, violating.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	-	7	1	1	-	-	14
Caucus and election laws, violating.	-	-	1	-	4	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	24	-	-	30
Cigarettes, selling to minors.	-	-	-	-	8	-	5	2	4	-	2	1	4	-	-	26
City ordinance or town by-laws, violating.	3	52	141	1	201	-	131	-	361	-	116	45	1,231	147	2,429	2,429
Coal and coke, selling unlicensed.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Cock-fighting.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
Common drunkard.	-	4	45	-	76	9	-	-	36	1	6	14	30	21	242	242
Common night-walker.	-	6	20	-	12	-	6	-	-	-	1	3	156	3	207	207
Common nuisance, keeping.	-	-	29	-	9	3	-	1	2	-	-	17	74	2	137	137
Common rascal and brawler.	1	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	9	-	-	23
Contempt of court.	-	7	15	-	5	-	2	-	-	-	-	3	14	4	50	50
Counterfeiting.	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	6	6
Cruelty to animals.	3	17	38	1	37	8	27	1	54	1	19	23	91	39	359	359
Dangerous dog, keeping.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Dangerous weapons, armed with when arrested.	-	5	6	-	8	2	1	1	4	-	1	2	6	16	52	52
Disorderly house, keeping.	-	9	20	-	27	1	7	1	14	-	5	2	21	20	127	127
Disorderly in public conveyance.	-	-	-	-	3	-	5	-	1	-	7	-	14	-	-	30
Disturbing a meeting.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	1	6
Disturbing the peace.	17	182	710	-	243	31	121	18	568	1	215	133	182	458	2,588	2,588
Dog, keeping unlicensed.	-	23	18	-	13	4	24	2	69	-	9	-	28	13	-	198

CRIMINAL PROSECUTIONS IN LOWER COURTS — *Continued.**Number of Cases Begun in Municipal, etc., Courts, etc. — Continued.*

CRIMES.	COUNTIES.														Totals.
	Barnstable.	Berkshire.	Bristol.	Dukes Co.	Essex.	Franklin.	Hampden.	Hampshire.	Middlesex.	Nantucket.	Norfolk.	Plymouth.	Suffolk.	Worcester.	
3.—AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER, ETC.— Con.															
Drunkenness,	25	2,152	5,872	9	8,849	205	3,289	647	9,395	14	1,504	1,368	27,634	6,828	67,691
Barredropping,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Engineer, unlicensed,	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	6
Escape,	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	1	-	-	15
Explosives, keeping illegally,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2
Factory laws, violating, . . .	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
False fire-alarm, giving, . . .	-	3	-	-	2	-	2	-	9	1	-	1	3	2	23
False statements in obtaining marriage license,	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Fast driving,	-	1	-	-	1	-	7	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	12
Fire crackers, using illegally,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Fire department, obstructing,	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Fire department rules, violating,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Fish and game laws, violating,	6	11	26	9	30	2	16	16	16	-	4	2	2	42	180
Food laws, violating,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	-	-	2	2	59	66
Forgery and uttering,	1	6	2	1	5	1	2	1	14	-	1	1	63	14	112
Fornication,	-	4	48	-	16	3	49	6	19	-	10	6	87	49	297
Fugitives from justice,	-	-	5	-	3	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	6	-	16
Funeral proceeding, interrupting,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Gaming, and having gaming implements,	33	52	-	-	129	2	16	1	81	-	26	40	716	76	1,171
Giving liquor to prisoner,	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	5
Health laws, violating,	-	-	-	-	7	-	3	-	35	-	-	-	-	2	47
House of ill-fame, keeping,	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	11	-	14
Idle and disorderly,	18	68	-	-	96	1	-	-	37	-	4	4	129	5	337
Incest,	2	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	8
Indecent exposure,	2	15	-	-	18	1	5	1	7	-	3	-	25	14	91
Innholder, unlicensed,	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	4
Insurance laws, violating,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Intelligence office, unlicensed,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Junk dealer, unlicensed,	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	11
Labor laws, violating,	-	1	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Lewd cohabitation,	3	4	13	-	7	-	4	-	16	-	5	16	41	3	112
Lewdness,	-	3	41	-	105	8	2	1	9	-	11	9	9	19	212
Liquor laws, violating,	12	18	105	1	194	12	22	12	241	4	178	219	237	205	1,455
Liquor nuisance, keeping,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Lobster laws, violating,	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	8	-	16
Lord's Day, violating,	-	9	65	-	94	-	68	-	238	1	31	60	600	107	1,323
Lottery and advertising,	-	-	8	-	2	-	-	2	4	-	-	-	58	4	78
Milk laws, violating,	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	6	-	6	-	131	1	147
Motor vehicle laws, violating,	-	-	-	-	21	-	2	-	4	-	-	-	79	3	109
Neglect of family,	4	45	191	-	148	7	43	10	266	-	58	58	425	102	1,357
Obecenity,	-	1	4	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	5	10	25
Officer, assuming to be,	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	2	9
Officer, obstructing,	-	2	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Oleomargarine laws, violating,	2	4	23	-	60	-	9	2	29	-	8	-	29	2	168
Opium laws, violating,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	14
Park rules, violating,	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	7	-	15	3	8	5	44
Pawnbroker, unlicensed,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	2
Peddling, unlicensed,	1	10	17	1	47	7	24	-	39	-	8	10	27	41	232
Perjury,	-	3	3	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	4	2	17
Pharmacy laws, violating,	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3
Physician, unregistered,	-	-	5	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	8
Polygamy,	1	1	1	-	6	1	2	2	4	-	-	-	7	6	31
Pool-room, keeping unlicensed,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	2

CRIMINAL PROSECUTIONS IN LOWER COURTS — *Continued.**Number of Cases Begun in Municipal, etc., Courts, etc. — Concluded.*

CRIMES.	COUNTIES.												Totals.
	Barnstable.	Berkshire.	Bristol.	Dukes Co.	Essex.	Franklin.	Hampden.	Hampshire.	Middlesex.	Nantucket.	Norfolk.	Plymouth.	
3. — AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER, ETC. — Con.													
Profanity,	—	1	5	—	15	—	—	—	8	—	6	1	142
Railroad laws, violating, . .	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	81	97
Railroad, obstructing, . . .	—	—	7	—	7	—	—	—	8	—	—	1	34
Refusing information to assessor,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Refusing to aid officer, . .	—	2	—	—	12	—	2	—	2	—	1	—	25
Rescue,	—	2	—	—	8	1	—	—	2	—	4	—	48
Rescue of animals,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27	1
Road laws, violating,	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	6
School laws, violating, . . .	3	5	9	—	10	—	4	1	3	—	1	6	63
Sodomy,	—	1	—	—	7	—	1	—	4	—	—	—	20
Stubbornness,	1	23	76	—	63	2	27	—	99	1	22	34	586
Tobacco, selling to minors, .	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	9
Town clerk, neglect of duty as,	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Tramps,	1	1	38	—	16	19	2	8	48	—	18	11	163
Truants,	—	14	60	1	71	1	47	—	128	—	20	16	711
Unnatural act,	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	1	—	6
U. S. flag, mutilating, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Vaccinated, refusing to be, .	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	11
Vagabonds,	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	2	21
Vagrants,	1	82	80	—	72	16	189	1	91	—	28	3	975
Vinegar laws, violating, . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	14
Walking on railroad,	—	—	—	—	3	3	62	—	188	—	17	—	323
Water supply, polluting, . .	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Women, enticing for immoral purposes,	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	3
Totals,	95	2,803	7,983	25	10,984	353	4,316	642	12,499	27	2,427	2,154	86,783

RECAPITULATION.

1. — Against the person, . .	41	323	826	4	1,395	74	385	94	1,098	10	417	252	2,741	938	8,568
2. — Against property, . . .	52	393	1,018	9	1,402	83	552	78	2,053	7	526	338	4,589	1,037	12,127
3. — Against public order, etc.	95	2,803	7,983	25	10,984	353	4,316	642	12,499	27	2,427	2,154	33,681	8,793	86,783
Totals,	188	3,519	9,822	38	13,781	510	5,253	809	15,650	44	3,370	2,744	41,011	10,768	107,507

NOTE. — There were also 476 neglected children before the courts during the year ending Sept. 30, 1903.

The foregoing table shows the offences of all persons who were brought before the lower courts during the year. The aggregate number of cases was 9,592 more than last year. As in many other years, the offence of drunkenness accounts for nearly all this increase, Suffolk County alone showing the greater part of it, while Essex County had a largely increased number of prosecutions for that offence.

The following tables give the disposition of all cases by the lower courts. As compared with last year, the number of sentences increased 3,470.

CRIMINAL PROSECUTIONS IN LOWER COURTS — *Continued.*

*Disposition of Criminal Cases Pending at the Beginning of the Year and of such Cases Begun during the Year ending Sept. 30, 1903, in the Municipal, Police and District Courts, and before Trial Justices.**

COURTS AND TRIAL JUSTICES.	Cases pending at Beginning of Year.	Cases begun during Year.	Quashed or disposed of before Trial.	PLEAS.		FINDINGS.		
				Guilty.	Not Guilty.	Guilty.	Not Guilty.	Bound Over.
MUNICIPAL AND POLICE COURTS.								
Boston,	65	22,376	89	8,051	2,340	9,800	528	675
Brighton,	1	528	14	371	158	467	32	13
Charlestown,	77	3,069	79	2,085	837	559	226	71
Dorchester,	-	1,149	30	796	295	1,005	63	12
East Boston, †	-	2,230	155	1,268	648	1,064	262	43
Roxbury,	-	4,440	5	2,888	1,387	3,788	318	170
South Boston,	-	3,881	722	1,757	822	570	173	66
West Roxbury,	4	867	23	454	509	623	28	18
Brockton,	-	1,670	134	937	611	1,253	125	72
Brookline,	-	533	3	356	153	476	23	10
Chelsea,	-	2,481	16	1,821	739	2,308	227	72
Chicopee,	-	506	1	433	71	481	17	6
Fitchburg,	2	1,203	4	979	173	1,082	66	5
Holyoke,	23	1,296	4	1,126	145	1,215	46	13
Lawrence,	-	2,644	46	1,924	680	569	80	60
Lee,	31	124	4	88	68	121	10	10
Lowell,	287	4,387	142	2,916	722	3,416	90	75
Lynn,	24	3,904	105	3,041	757	3,846	229	111
Marlborough,	-	326	64	149	73	61	13	5
Newburyport,	-	656	23	462	141	569	25	9
Newton,	24	640	43	512	180	636	35	17
Somerville,	-	1,863	67	1,217	510	1,669	88	39
Springfield,	-	2,762	44	2,378	841	2,524	110	41
Williamstown,	1	110	14	62	32	74	14	2
DISTRICT COURTS.								
Barnstable, First,	-	110	2	45	61	72	11	24
" Second,	5	78	5	47	39	65	15	6
Berkshire, Central,	2	1,839	92	914	335	1,196	23	18
" Northern,	-	1,067	42	782	237	869	86	14
" Southern,	-	229	11	152	67	201	13	9
" Fourth,	-	660	32	443	158	89	38	30
Bristol, First,	-	2,688	499	1,554	647	1,965	183	68
" Second,	-	4,740	1,799	1,782	1,314	2,528	327	84
" Third,	-	2,894	68	1,931	397	2,203	92	32
Dukes County,	-	88	7	18	13	25	5	-
Essex, First,	-	2,094	104	1,517	448	1,783	132	28
" Second,	-	306	7	203	90	292	13	17
" Northern (Central),	255	1,800	134	1,299	400	1,522	86	63
" Eastern,	-	1,260	251	779	280	941	56	35
Franklin,	-	445	18	240	167	339	42	14
" Eastern,	-	75	-	47	27	8	5	1
Hampden, Eastern,	-	177	4	125	36	149	11	2
" Western,	106	512	2	313	161	417	50	15
Hampshire,	39	753	28	583	166	83	49	14
" Eastern, †	-	56	2	36	15	47	3	4
Middlesex, Central,	1	531	2	413	132	485	46	10
" First Northern,	5	230	16	90	88	127	40	9
" First Eastern,	62	1,490	450	999	405	1,205	70	28
" Second Eastern,	26	758	69	400	231	547	63	13
" Third Eastern,	-	2,822	77	1,980	746	2,442	184	64
" Fourth Eastern,	-	1,171	7	938	208	1,085	48	14
" First Southern,	165	582	103	336	172	402	26	16

* For number of sentences imposed see table following.

† This is a district court, but for convenience it is put with the municipal courts of Boston.

‡ The district court of Eastern Hampshire, with jurisdiction in the towns of Ware, Enfield, Greenwich and Prescott, and with sittings at Ware, was established by chapter 412, Acts of 1903, that took effect on the first of July, 1903.

CRIMINAL PROSECUTIONS IN LOWER COURTS—Continued.

Disposition of Criminal Cases Pending and Begun, etc.—Concluded.

COURTS AND TRIAL JUSTICES.	Cases pending at Beginning of Year.	Cases begun during Year.	Quashed or disposed of before Trial.	PLEAS.		FINDINGS.		
				GUILTY.	Not Guilty.	GUILTY.	Not Guilty.	Bound Over.
DISTRICT COURTS—Con.								
Norfolk, Northern,	3	811	18	552	202	673	65	16
" East,	21	1,437	9	694	462	950	103	36
" Southern,	2	263	22	159	129	242	33	13
" Western,	36	826	6	148	114	218	30	15
Plymouth, Second,	28	508	10	407	165	495	42	5
" Third,	121	269	13	116	104	172	19	11
" Fourth,	-	217	19	118	77	171	12	8
Worcester, Central,	-	5,790	1,710	2,670	1,174	3,580	307	136
" First Northern,	-	483	-	326	133	417	32	9
" First Eastern,	3	165	12	84	67	121	18	2
" Second Eastern,	-	645	22	463	126	538	21	20
" First Southern,	-	646	22	391	170	85	59	24
" Second Southern,	61	368	13	192	123	306	14	5
" Third Southern,	-	582	13	438	102	505	26	10
" Western,	4	339	5	209	124	277	48	3
TRIAL JUSTICES.								
Essex,	-	1,117	11	644	417	931	111	43
Middlesex,	-	920	9	720	183	836	68	7
Nantucket,	-	44	1	6	30	16	3	7
Worcester,	7	547	19	331	188	444	67	17
Totals,	1,480	107,507	7,626	62,629	23,362	70,303	5,707	2,638

Number of Sentences imposed by Municipal, Police and District Courts, and Trial Justices, in Year ending Sept. 30, 1903.

COURTS AND TRIAL JUSTICES.	SENTENCES FOR CRIMES.					
	1.—Against the Person.	2.—Against Property.	3.— AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER, ETC.			Aggregate of Sentences.
			Drunken-ness.	Other Crimes in this Class.	All Crimes in this Class.	
MUNICIPAL AND POLICE COURTS.						
Boston	612	901	4,174	2,478	6,652	8,165
Brighton,	31	23	232	59	811	885
Charlestown,	186	267	963	214	1,177	1,570
Dorchester,	43	81	580	99	679	803
East Boston,*	97	127	634	174	808	1,032
Roxbury,	273	849	1,722	499	2,221	2,845
South Boston,	167	150	1,092	332	1,424	1,731
West Roxbury,	43	50	294	107	401	494
Brockton,	61	70	702	266	968	1,090
Brookline,	29	35	83	80	163	227
Chelsea,	86	106	1,254	347	1,601	1,792
Chicopee,	33	21	296	51	347	401
Fitchburg,	26	59	590	77	667	752
Holyoke,	122	126	738	107	845	1,063
Lawrence,	163	172	1,468	315	1,783	2,118
Lee,	7	3	54	31	85	95

* This is a district court, but for convenience it is put with the municipal courts of Boston.

CRIMINAL PROSECUTIONS IN LOWER COURTS — *Continued.**Number of Sentences imposed by Municipal, etc., Courts, etc. — Concluded.*

COURTS AND TRIAL JUSTICES.	SENTENCES FOR CRIMES.					Aggregate of Sentences.
	1. — Against the Person.	2. — Against Property.	3. — AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER, ETC.			
			Drunkenness.	Other Crimes in this Class.	All Crimes in this Class.	
MUNICIPAL AND POLICE COURTS — Con.						
Lowell,	149	300	2,106	281	2,386	2,735
Lynn,	142	98	557	231	788	1,028
Marlborough,	12	14	88	28	116	142
Newburyport,	38	28	236	42	278	344
Newton,	28	41	199	78	277	346
Somerville,	90	108	815	342	1,157	1,355
Springfield,	66	142	1,244	377	1,621	1,829
Williamstown,	4	4	23	8	31	39
DISTRICT COURTS.						
Barnstable, First,	18	8	14	15	29	55
" Second,	9	13	5	24	29	51
Berkshire, Central,	43	37	740	108	848	923
" Northern,	35	49	290	125	415	499
" Southern,	25	11	93	32	125	161
" Fourth,	56	27	228	57	285	368
Bristol, First,	85	63	1,082	246	1,328	1,476
" Second,	251	342	819	691	1,510	2,108
" Third,	175	84	1,451	226	1,677	1,936
Dukes County,	3	2	4	10	14	19
Essex, First,	84	60	980	244	1,224	1,368
" Second,	19	16	184	29	163	198
" Northern (Central),	122	46	900	90	990	1,158
" Eastern,	44	19	342	68	410	473
Franklin,	32	23	168	65	233	288
" Eastern,	4	5	25	18	43	52
Hampden, Eastern,	15	6	51	38	59	110
" Western,	32	16	211	76	287	355
Hampshire,	46	40	443	41	484	670
" Eastern,	1	2	23	8	31	34
Middlesex, Central,	22	27	173	49	222	271
" First Northern,	7	13	36	34	70	90
" First Eastern,	38	38	386	158	544	670
" Second Eastern,	24	68	220	121	341	433
" Third Eastern,	68	190	1,052	480	1,532	1,790
" Fourth Eastern,	40	46	690	62	752	838
" First Southern,	19	20	169	67	236	275
Norfolk, Northern,	89	37	217	207	424	490
" East,	94	50	438	100	538	792
" Southern,	22	27	74	76	150	199
" Western,	19	19	81	44	125	163
Plymouth, Second,	20	8	118	81	199	227
" Third,	7	25	45	64	109	141
" Fourth,	26	13	86	40	126	165
Worcester, Central,	155	197	1,742	573	2,315	2,667
" First Northern,	30	24	195	59	254	308
" First Eastern,	19	7	47	38	80	106
" Second Eastern,	24	17	334	70	404	445
" First Southern,	59	21	239	74	313	393
" Second Southern,	55	13	118	69	187	255
" Third Southern,	30	9	259	87	346	375
" Western,	32	13	140	44	184	229
TRIAL JUSTICES.						
Essex,	95	57	343	185	528	680
Middlesex,	30	27	306	46	352	409
Nantucket,	-	1	11	3	14	15
Worcester,	24	10	173	86	259	293
Totals,	4,536	5,060	35,908	11,801	47,709	57,294

CRIMINAL PROSECUTIONS IN LOWER COURTS — *Continued.*

Number of Search Warrants, etc., in the Municipal, Police and District Courts for the Year ending Sept. 30, 1903.

COURTS.	WARRANTS TO SEARCH FOR STOLEN PROPERTY.		WARRANTS TO SEARCH FOR INTOXICATING LIQUORS.						OTHER SEARCH WARRANTS.		Number of Inquests.	Number of Fire Inquests.	
	Number sued.	Cases in which Property was found.	Number sued.	Number of Seizures.	Liquor not found.	Number of Forfeitures.	Liquor returned to Claimant.	Cases appealed or pending.	Number sued.	Number of Seizures.			
MUNICIPAL AND POLICE COURTS.													
Boston,	20	7	207	55	150	35	16	4	352	109	80	-	
Brighton,	1	-	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	6	-	
Charlestown,	15	3	23	20	8	20	-	-	3	2	6	-	
Dorchester,	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	5	3	3	-	
East Boston,*	11	1	22	3	19	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	
Roxbury,	18	9	18	13	4	13	-	1	14	14	5	-	
South Boston,	2	-	34	7	27	5	2	-	11	3	5	-	
West Roxbury,	3	2	25	13	11	9	4	3	4	-	3	-	
Brookton,	20	4	276	145	131	131	14	-	13	7	3	-	
Brookline,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	
Chelsea,	7	3	268	87	181	65	15	6	10	6	4	-	
Ohiopee,	2	1	2	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	
Fitchburg,	23	5	69	37	42	16	1	9	2	2	-	-	
Holyoke,	4	1	4	3	1	3	-	1	-	-	6	-	
Lawrence,	62	43	150	35	125	25	-	-	17	16	10	-	
Lee,	4	1	2	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	
Lowell,	19	5	363	112	212	84	4	1	11	4	17	-	
Lynn,	20	16	31	15	16	11	4	-	13	4	8	-	
Marlborough,	1	1	8	3	5	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Newburyport,	1	1	12	9	3	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Newton,	12	2	7	5	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	
Somerville,	6	3	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	-	3	-	
Springfield,	4	3	3	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	13	-	
Williamstown,	6	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
DISTRICT COURTS.													
Barnstable, First,	4	-	12	3	9	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	
" Second,	3	-	3	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	2	-	
Berkshire, Central,	-	-	9	7	2	7	-	-	-	-	9	-	
" Northern,	16	3	4	1	-	-	1	-	33	33	4	-	
" Southern,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	
" Fourth,	7	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	
Bristol, First,	29	13	40	31	9	31	-	-	10	4	16	-	
" Second,	3	-	6	2	4	1	-	-	39	34	7	-	
" Third,	2	2	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	
Dukes County,	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	

* This is a district court, but for convenience it is put with the municipal courts of Boston.

CRIMINAL PROSECUTIONS IN LOWER COURTS — *Concluded.**Number of Search Warrants, etc. — Concluded.*

COURTS.	WARRANTS TO SEARCH FOR STOLEN PROPERTY.		WARRANTS TO SEARCH FOR INTOXICATING LIQUORS.						OTHER SEARCH WARRANTS.		Number of Inquests.	Number of Fire Inquests.
	Number sued.	Cases in which Property was found.	Number sued.	Number of Seizures.	Liquor not found.	Number of Forfeitures.	Liquor returned to Claimant.	Cases appealed or pending.	Number sued.	Number of Seizures.		
DISTRICT COURTS — Con.												
Essex, First,	14	7	129	68	61	57	9	2	17	5	17	-
" Second,	6	2	17	9	8	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
" Northern (Central), . .	3	2	36	13	23	9	2	-	5	1	7	-
" Eastern,	3	2	33	43	40	40	3	-	-	-	3	-
Franklin,	13	6	4	4	-	3	-	-	1	1	4	-
" Eastern,	-	-	6	4	-	-	-	-	3	2	1	-
Hampden, Eastern, . . .	3	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
" Western,	7	4	6	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	5	-
Hampshire,	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-
" Eastern,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
Middlesex, Central, . .	3	1	10	4	2	2	1	-	1	1	7	-
" First Northern, . . .	10	6	30	16	14	4	2	1	-	-	8	-
" First Eastern, . . .	13	7	32	15	17	13	2	-	2	2	4	-
" Second Eastern, . . .	6	1	47	19	28	19	-	-	1	-	6	-
" Third Eastern, . . .	2	-	14	12	2	11	1	1	-	-	2	-
" Fourth Eastern, . . .	2	1	8	4	4	4	-	-	-	-	5	-
" First Southern, . . .	11	4	39	15	14	14	1	2	10	9	8	-
Norfolk, Northern, . .	4	2	59	32	27	30	-	1	2	1	5	-
" East,	21	8	30	40	40	38	2	-	1	1	13	-
" Southern,	3	-	21	14	7	13	1	2	-	-	5	-
" Western,	3	2	39	23	16	18	1	3	4	3	4	-
Plymouth, Second, . . .	2	1	75	43	32	42	1	-	6	6	1	-
" Third,	3	1	23	16	7	13	3	1	-	-	-	-
" Fourth,	4	3	14	7	7	6	1	-	-	-	5	-
Worcester, Central, . .	23	6	307	74	233	72	2	-	36	3	43	-
" First Northern, . . .	3	-	26	8	18	8	-	-	1	1	9	-
" First Eastern, . . .	1	1	18	13	5	9	2	-	1	1	5	-
" Second Eastern, . . .	-	-	11	4	7	4	-	-	-	-	7	-
" First Southern, . . .	6	2	25	8	17	8	-	-	-	-	6	-
" Second Southern, . .	1	-	10	3	7	3	-	-	1	1	4	-
" Third Southern, . . .	3	1	33	11	22	10	1	-	3	3	1	-
" Western,	2	1	18	12	5	12	-	-	3	2	4	-
Totals,	504	202	2,336	1,133	1,634	957	97	40	642	280	437	-

SENTENCES.

The table on the next page shows the number of sentences to the State Prison, Massachusetts Reformatory, Reformatory Prison for Women and the State Farm, with the number received from each court.

COURTS AND PRISONS.

Showing Courts from which Prisoners were sentenced to State Prison, Reformatories and the State Farm for the Year ending Sept. 30, 1903.

COURTS.	State Prison.	Massachusetts Reformatory.	Reformatory Prison for Women.	State Farm.	COURTS.	State Prison.	Massachusetts Reformatory.	Reformatory Prison for Women.	State Farm.
SUPERIOR COURTS.					DISTRICT COURTS — Con.				
Barnstable,	-	1	-	-	Essex, Second,	-	1	-	-
Berkshire,	2	3	2	1	" Northern (Central),	5	-	3	36
Bristol,	20	18	3	4	" Eastern,	-	-	3	23
Dukes County,	-	-	-	-	Franklin,	3	-	1	6
Essex,	10	19	8	14	" Eastern,	-	-	-	-
Franklin,	1	2	1	-	Hampden, Eastern,	1	-	-	-
Hampden,	8	6	-	2	" Western,	4	-	2	4
Hampshire,	2	2	1	2	Hampshire,	3	-	2	33
Middlesex,	15	38	5	14	" Eastern,	-	-	-	1
Nantucket,	-	-	-	-	Middlesex, Central,	6	-	1	2
Norfolk,	4	2	-	2	" First Northern,	2	-	-	1
Plymouth,	9	5	1	3	" First Eastern,	5	-	7	19
Suffolk,	79	111	29	14	" Second Eastern,	9	-	2	16
Worcester,	20	9	3	3	" Third Eastern,	11	-	1	61
Totals,	170	216	53	59	" Fourth Eastern,	-	-	-	17
MUNICIPAL COURTS.					" First Southern,	-	-	2	5
Boston,	-	35	39	216	Norfolk, Northern,	2	-	-	4
Brighton,	-	1	-	10	" East,	-	-	-	27
Charlestown,	-	-	3	2	" Southern,	1	-	-	5
Dorchester,	-	2	2	-	" Western,	2	-	1	3
East Boston,*	-	6	1	-	Plymouth, Second,	1	-	1	10
Roxbury,	-	10	1	5	" Third,	-	-	-	3
South Boston,	-	3	7	8	" Fourth,	1	-	-	8
West Roxbury,	-	-	-	7	Worcester, Central,	34	-	8	122
POLICE COURTS.					" First Northern,	1	-	2	-
Brockton,	-	2	2	84	" First Eastern,	-	-	1	-
Brookline,	-	-	-	3	" Second Eastern,	-	-	3	10
Chelsea,	-	5	1	27	" First Southern,	1	-	-	11
Chicopee,	-	1	1	-	" Second Southern,	-	-	1	-
Fitchburg,	-	4	-	5	" Third Southern,	-	-	-	-
Holyoke,	-	2	4	-	" Western,	2	-	-	-
Lawrence,	-	29	8	103	Totals,	-	333	159	1,482
Lee,	-	2	-	6	U. S. COURTS.				
Lowell,	-	23	12	126	U. S. District,	-	3	-	-
Lynn,	-	11	4	161	TRIAL JUSTICES.				
Marlborough,	-	2	1	5	Essex,	-	4	1	21
Newburyport,	-	-	1	-	Middlesex,	-	-	1	10
Newton,	-	6	-	19	Nantucket,	-	1	-	-
Somerville,	-	5	3	36	Worcester,	-	-	-	1
Springfield,	-	8	-	4	Totals,	-	5	2	33
Williamstown,	-	-	-	-	RECAPITULATION.				
DISTRICT COURTS.					Superior courts,	170	216	53	59
Barnstable, First,	-	1	-	1	Municipal, police and district courts,	-	333	159	1,482
" Second,	-	1	-	1	U. S. courts,	-	3	-	-
Berkshire, Central,	-	3	2	4	Trial justices,	-	5	2	33
" Northern,	-	9	2	4	Totals,	170	557	214	1,574
" Southern,	-	2	-	1					
" Fourth,	-	3	-	-					
Bristol, First,	-	7	3	86					
" Second,	-	33	5	66					
" Third,	-	8	4	25					
Dukes County,	-	-	-	-					
Essex, First,	-	6	3	40					

* This is a district court, but for convenience it is put with the municipal courts of Boston.

INDUSTRIES IN ALL THE PRISONS.

The table immediately below will show at a glance how all the prisoners in the State penal institutions were occupied at the close of the year; and further information concerning industries in these prisons, and also in the jails and houses of correction, is given in the remaining tables.

Table showing how Prisoners were occupied in the State Prison, the Massachusetts Reformatory, the Reformatory Prison for Women and the State Farm on Sept. 30, 1903.

EMPLOYMENTS.	State Prison.	Massachusetts Reformatory.	Reformatory Prison for Women.	State Farm.	Totals.
ON PRODUCTIVE INDUSTRIES.					
Box,	36	-	-	-	36
Brush,	35	-	-	-	35
Chair caning,	-	40	-	110	150
Cloth,	40	199	-	-	239
Clothing,	71	-	-	-	71
Dairy,	-	-	2	-	2
Hand-made shoe,	46	-	-	-	46
Harness,	50	-	-	-	50
Hosiery,	34	-	-	-	34
Laundry,	-	-	26	-	26
Printing,	-	18	-	-	18
Sewing,	-	-	8	-	8
Shirt,	-	-	50	-	50
Shoe,	200	175	-	-	375
Sundries,	-	9	-	-	9
Trunk,	12	-	-	-	12
Wood chair,	-	60	-	14	74
Totals,	524	501	86	124	1,235
ON MISCELLANEOUS WORK.					
Attendants in hospital,	4	4	14	27	49
Barbers,	4	6	-	9	19
Blacksmiths, pipers, tinmiths, etc.,	4	-	-	2	6
Carpenters and helpers,	28	10	-	9	47
Clerks,	15	8	-	-	23
Firemen,	7	6	-	12	25
Gardeners, etc.,	2	8	-	-	10
Houseworkers, sweepers, etc.,	29	59	84	184	356
Machinists,	2	-	-	-	2
Painters and whitewashers,	6	10	-	11	27
Printers,	5	-	-	-	5
Runners and waiters,	90	34	-	-	124
Yard hands,	34	17	-	23	74
In engineer's department,	-	18	-	28	46
In farm work, etc.,	-	23	-	205	228
In library,	3	2	-	-	5
In repair shop,	25	14	-	10	49
In sewing room for prison,	-	-	6	30	36
In storehouse,	1	6	-	-	7
Totals,	259	225	104	560	1,138
NOT AT WORK.					
Confined to cells,	18	25	-	-	43
In hospital for treatment,	7	6	21	68	102
In trade schools for instruction,	-	142	-	-	142
Unemployed, including the aged, infirm, etc., not under the doctor's care,	-	-	-	128	128
Unassigned,	4	4	-	-	8
Totals,	29	177	21	196	423
RECAPITULATION.					
On productive industries,	524	501	86	124	1,235
On miscellaneous work,	259	225	104	560	1,138
Not at work,	29	177	21	196	423
Whole number of prisoners,	812	903	211	870	2,796

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE INDUSTRIES.

The industries maintained in the prisons may now be described under three heads, the public-account, the piece-price and the public-use systems. The State Prison and the Reformatory Prison for Women use only the public-account and public-use plans, and the Massachusetts Reformatory has in addition to these a few prisoners employed in chair caning that is done by the piece. At the State Farm an experiment is being made on chair work on public account, but the greater part of the employment in the shops there is found in cane-seating chairs by the piece. Public-account work is also done in the houses of correction at Deer Island, Dedham, New Bedford and Pittsfield. Some of the prisoners in the Lowell Jail are also engaged in this way in sorting cotton waste. In the other county prisons the industries are on the piece-price plan, and at each place, with the exception of Springfield, where umbrellas are made, the work consists of chair caning.

Table showing the Highest and Lowest Number of Prisoners employed in Each Industry in the State Institutions during the Year ending Sept. 30, 1903.

INDUSTRIES.	STATE INSTITUTIONS.							
	STATE PRISON.		MASSACHUSETTS REFORMATORY.		REFORMATORY PRISON FOR WOMEN.		STATE FARM.	
	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.
Box,	39	31	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brush,	35	34	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chair caning,	-	-	52	16	-	-	201	45
Cloth,	50	34	205	144	-	-	-	-
Clothing,	78	70	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dairy,	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-
Hand-made shoe,	58	46	-	-	-	-	-	-
Harness,	50	49	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hosiery,	37	17	-	-	-	-	-	-
Laundry,	-	-	-	-	29	23	-	-
Printing,	-	-	18	9	-	-	-	-
Sewing,	-	-	-	-	8	4	-	-
Shirt,	-	-	-	-	73	41	-	-
Shoe,	200	194	175	139	-	-	-	-
Sundries,	-	-	12	6	-	-	-	-
Trunk,	13	9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wood chair,	-	-	65	45	-	-	17	8

Table showing the Highest and Lowest Number of Prisoners employed in Each Industry in the Jails and Houses of Correction during the Year ending Sept. 30, 1903.

JAILS AND HOUSES OF CORRECTION.	Industries.	NUMBER OF PRISONERS EMPLOYED.	
		Highest.	Lowest.
Cambridge Jail and House of Correction,	{ Broom, . . .	7	8
	{ Brush, . . .	45	45
Dedham Jail and House of Correction,	{ Mat, . . .	16	7
	{ Shoe heels, . . .	61	22
Deer Island House of Correction, . .	{ Clothing, . . .	196	157
	{ Stone, . . .	161	32
Fitchburg Jail and House of Correction,	Chair caning, . .	104	48
Greenfield Jail and House of Correction,	Chair caning, . .	23	7
Lawrence Jail and House of Correction,	Chair caning, . .	56	23
Lowell Jail, . . .	Sorting waste, . .	25	24
New Bedford Jail and House of Correction.	{ Flexible shoe soles,	95	61
	{ Leather-board,	90	56
Northampton Jail and House of Correction.	Chair caning, . .	29	8
Pittsfield Jail and House of Correction,	Shoe heels, . .	55	22
Plymouth Jail and House of Correction,	Chair caning, . .	34	11
Salem Jail and House of Correction, . .	Chair caning, . .	60	32
Springfield Jail and House of Correction,	Umbrella, . .	105	58
Worcester Jail and House of Correction,	Chair caning, . .	188	120

Table relating to the Income from Industries in All Prisons during the Year ending Sept. 30, 1903, and showing the Proportion of Sentenced Prisoners engaged upon the Industries on that Date.

PRISONS.	Average Number of Prisoners employed.	Income.	SEPT. 30, 1903.		
			Whole Number of Sentenced Prisoners.	Number employed on the Industries.	Percentage employed on the Industries.
State Prison,	523	\$37,611 68	812	524	64
Massachusetts Reformatory, . . .	443	15,130 98	903	501	55
Reformatory Prison for Women, . .	90	10,851 12	211	86	41
State Farm,	159	2,305 83	870	124	14
Jails and Houses of Correction, . .	1,019	28,347 29	3,294	1,104	34
Totals,	2,234	\$94,246 90	6,090	2,339	38

Table showing Prisoners employed in the Jails and Houses of Correction during the Year ending Sept. 30, 1903, with the Earnings, and the Percentage of Sentenced Prisoners employed on the Industries on that Date.

JAILS AND HOUSES OF CORRECTION.	NUMBER EMPLOYED.			Earnings.	SEPT. 30, 1903.		
	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.		Number of Sentenced Prisoners.	Number on Industries.	Percentage on Industries.
Cambridge Jail and House of Correction,	68	55	61	\$47 85	271	56	22
Dedham Jail and House of Correction,	61	22	41	2,112 16	75	42	56
Deer Island House of Correction,	357	189	265	-	1,673	341	20
Fitchburg Jail and House of Correction,	104	48	58	4,808 47	105	80	76
Greenfield Jail and House of Correction,	23	7	14	1,115 20	25	12	48
Lawrence Jail and House of Correction,	56	23	36	1,357 43	138	50	36
Lowell Jail,	25	24	24	1,428 00	77	25	32
New Bedford Jail and House of Correction,	185	117	158	5,342 56	276	147	53
Northampton Jail and House of Correction,	29	8	16	1,317 88	36	17	47
Pittsfield Jail and House of Correction,	55	22	37	-	54	34	63
Plymouth Jail and House of Correction,	34	11	23	435 94	22	15	68
Salem Jail and House of Correction,	60	32	46	1,195 35	120	44	37
Springfield Jail and House of Correction,	105	58	84	4,729 94	203	99	49
Worcester Jail and House of Correction,	188	120	161	4,456 51	219	142	65
Totals,	-	-	1,019	\$28,347 29	3,294	1,104	34

Table showing the Number of Prisoners engaged upon Industries in All the Prisons, Sept. 30, 1903.

INDUSTRIES.	State Prison.	Massachusetts Reformatory.	Reformatory Prison for Women.	State Farm.	Jails and Houses of Correction.	Aggregates.
Box,	36	-	-	-	-	36
Broom,*	-	-	-	-	4	4
Brush,	35	-	-	-	45	80
Chair caning,	-	40	-	110	360	510
Cloth,*	40	199	-	-	-	239
Clothing,	71*	-	-	-	193	264
Dairy,	-	-	2	-	-	2
Flexible shoe soles,	-	-	-	-	61	61
Hand-made shoe,*	46	-	-	-	-	46
Harness,	50	-	-	-	-	50
Hosiery,*	34	-	-	-	-	34
Laundry,	-	-	26	-	-	26
Leather-board,	-	-	-	-	86	86
Mat,	-	-	-	-	7	7
Printing,	-	18	-	-	-	18
Sewing,*	-	-	8	-	-	8
Shirt,	-	-	50	-	-	50
Shoe,	200	175	-	-	-	375
Shoe heels,	-	-	-	-	76	76
Sorting waste,	-	-	-	-	25	25
Stone,	-	-	-	-	148	148
Sundries,	-	9	-	-	-	9
Trunk,	12	-	-	-	-	12
Umbrella,	-	-	-	-	99	99
Wood chair,	-	60	-	14	-	74
Totals,	524	501	86	124	1,104	2,339

* Goods made for public use only.

MAKING GOODS FOR PUBLIC USE.

There has been no change in the list of articles produced by the labor of prisoners for the use of public institutions; but so much difficulty was found in making sheeting of the different widths required by the institutions that such sheeting as is now made is taken by the prisons, and none is sent elsewhere.

The State Prison makes the men's clothing sold to institutions; and it also supplies the shoes, the hosiery and some kinds of cotton cloth. Some blankets are woven here, but they are returned to the reformatory to be finished and sold.

The Massachusetts Reformatory supplies all the woolen cloth, also the cotton and woolen yarns. All the blankets sold to institu-

tions are sent from Concord. Such furniture as the institutions order is also made here.

At the Reformatory Prison for Women, shirts and the clothing for women are supplied. A few looms have been made for this prison, but no cloth has yet been produced.

The only houses of correction where articles are generally made for public use are the Cambridge House of Correction, which supplies some brushes, and also makes the brooms and the mats, and the Deer Island House of Correction, which makes some things for the institutions of Suffolk County.

There are now sixty-six different public institutions of the Commonwealth, the counties and the cities that should make requisition for prison-made articles.

The additional shop room at the State Prison and the Massachusetts Reformatory will increase the capacity of the public-use industries; and, if there can also be obtained a greater degree of uniformity in the use of certain staple articles, it will be possible to give much better satisfaction than heretofore in this work. Although it has been necessary to give many certificates for the purchase outside of articles that might be made in the prisons under more favorable conditions, there has nevertheless been an increase in the making of goods for public use, as will be seen by the following statement, which shows the sales to be about \$10,000 more than last year:—

Sales of Goods to Institutions during the Year ending Sept. 30, 1903.

From the State Prison,	\$70,914 21
Massachusetts Reformatory,	64,402 72
Reformatory Prison for Women,	3,997 58
Cambridge House of Correction,	2,463 32
Deer Island House of Correction,	3,531 00
	<hr/>
	\$145,308 83

FORMER OCCUPATIONS OF PRISONERS.

Some years ago there was printed in the report of the General Superintendent of Prisons a tabulated statement of the former occupations of prisoners. In order to give information in this respect for the present time, there is presented on the next page a table showing the former occupations of all prisoners sentenced to the State and county institutions for the year ending Sept. 30, 1903.

Showing *Former Occupations of Male and Female Prisoners*
committed under Sentence to *All Prisons* for the Year ending Sept.
30, 1903.

OCCUPATIONS.	State Prison.	Massachusetts Reformatory.	Reformatory Prison for Women.	State Farm.			JAILS AND HOUSES OF CORRECTION.			AGGREGATES.		
	M.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Tot.	M.	F.	Tot.	M.	F.	Tot.
Actors,	-	1	-	2	-	2	7	4	11	10	4	14
Agents and canvassers,	-	2	-	3	-	3	90	1	91	95	1	96
Architects and draughtsmen,	-	1	-	1	-	1	4	-	4	5	-	5
Bakers,	-	4	-	13	-	13	154	-	154	171	-	171
Ball players,	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	2	-	2
Bankers and brokers,	2	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	5	-	5
Barbers,	3	7	-	26	-	26	301	-	301	337	-	337
Bar tenders,	1	2	-	2	-	2	11	-	11	16	-	16
Basket makers,	-	-	1	1	-	1	6	1	7	7	2	9
Bell boys,	1	7	-	1	-	1	7	-	7	16	-	16
Blacksmiths and helpers,	-	4	-	18	-	18	220	-	220	242	-	242
Boiler makers,	1	-	-	2	-	2	70	-	70	73	-	73
Book binders,	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	2	23	21	2	23
Bookkeepers and clerks,	7	19	1	14	1	15	220	5	225	260	7	267
Bootblacks,	1	1	-	1	-	1	11	-	11	14	-	14
Bottlers and brewers,	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	14	14	-	14
Box makers,	-	1	-	-	-	-	30	5	35	21	5	26
Brass workers,	-	2	-	4	-	4	16	-	16	22	-	22
Bricklayers and masons,	2	4	-	21	-	21	382	-	382	409	-	409
Brick makers,	-	-	-	1	-	1	9	-	9	10	-	10
Bridge workers,	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	-	13	13	-	13
Brush makers,	-	2	-	1	-	1	11	1	12	14	1	15
Butchers,	2	2	-	9	-	9	126	-	126	139	-	139
Button makers,	-	-	-	1	-	1	7	-	7	7	-	7
Cabinet makers,	-	-	-	1	-	1	17	-	17	18	-	18
Carpenters,	6	4	-	24	-	24	451	-	451	455	-	455
Carriage workers,	1	-	-	1	-	1	21	-	21	23	-	23
Cigar makers,	-	1	-	2	-	2	64	3	67	67	3	70
Coachmen and drivers,	2	3	-	3	-	3	54	-	54	62	-	62
Coal heavers,	-	-	-	-	-	-	33	-	33	33	-	33
Comb makers,	-	-	-	1	-	1	14	-	14	15	-	15
Compositors and printers,	3	11	-	9	-	9	220	1	221	243	1	244
Confectioners,	1	-	3	3	-	3	26	1	27	30	4	34
Cooks,	2	6	-	15	2	17	208	79	287	231	83	314
Coopers,	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	-	30	30	-	30
Curriers and leather workers,	-	-	-	17	-	17	156	-	156	173	-	173
Dealers,	1	1	-	4	-	4	50	-	50	56	-	56
Dentists,	-	1	-	-	-	-	5	-	5	6	-	6
Domestics,	-	-	42	-	78	78	1	974	975	1,004	-	1,005
Dressmakers,	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	15	15	-	15
Druggists,	-	-	-	2	-	2	17	-	17	19	-	19
Dyers,	-	1	-	4	-	4	48	-	48	53	-	53
Editors and reporters,	-	-	-	2	-	2	9	-	9	11	-	11
Electricians,	-	4	-	3	-	3	36	-	36	43	-	43
Engineers,	4	3	-	4	-	4	90	-	90	101	-	101
Expressmen,	-	2	-	-	-	-	16	-	16	18	-	18
Farmers and farm hands,	4	16	-	30	-	30	478	-	478	528	-	528
File makers,	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	11	11	-	11
Firemen,	4	11	-	19	-	19	344	-	344	378	-	378
Fishermen,	-	-	-	16	-	16	106	-	106	122	-	122
Florists,	-	2	-	-	-	-	26	1	27	28	1	29
Furniture workers,	2	-	-	1	-	1	112	-	112	115	-	115
Gardeners,	-	1	-	15	-	15	166	-	166	182	-	182
Gas fitters,	1	-	-	-	-	-	32	-	32	33	-	33
Glass workers,	-	-	-	1	-	1	16	-	16	17	-	17
Glaziers,	-	-	-	1	-	1	7	-	7	8	-	8
Glue makers,	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	6	6	-	6
Harness makers,	1	-	-	1	-	1	33	-	33	35	-	35
Hatters,	-	-	-	2	-	2	27	-	27	29	-	29
Hoof carriers,	-	-	-	10	-	10	31	-	31	41	-	41
Horneshoers,	1	-	-	2	-	2	35	-	35	38	-	38

Showing Former Occupations, etc. — Concluded.

OCCUPATIONS.	State Prison.	Massachusetts Reformatory.	Reformatory Prison for Women.	State Farm.			JAILS AND HOUSES OF CORRECTION.			AGGREGATES.		
	M.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Tot.	M.	F.	Tot.	M.	F.	Tot.
Hostlers,	6	1	-	35	-	35	437	-	437	479	-	479
Housekeepers,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	163	163	-	163	163
Housewives and housework,	-	-	51	-	-	-	-	644	644	-	665	665
Iron workers,	2	3	-	1	-	1	120	-	120	126	-	126
Janitors and elevator men,	1	4	-	1	-	1	33	-	33	44	-	44
Jewellers,	1	3	-	9	-	9	51	2	53	64	2	66
Kitchen men,	-	-	-	-	-	-	43	-	43	43	-	43
Laborers,	25	43	-	490	-	490	7,519	-	7,519	8,067	-	8,067
Lathers,	-	-	-	4	-	4	54	-	54	58	-	58
Laundry workers,	-	1	7	-	-	-	2	99	101	3	106	109
Lawyers,	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	4	-	4
Linemen,	-	1	-	-	-	-	30	-	30	31	-	31
Longshoremen,	2	-	-	2	-	2	41	-	41	45	-	45
Machinists,	3	13	-	23	-	23	427	-	427	471	-	471
Mattress makers,	-	-	-	1	-	1	15	-	15	16	-	16
Metal workers,	2	5	-	6	-	6	46	-	46	59	-	59
Mill operatives,	3	56	36	85	24	109	1,372	400	2,332	2,021	520	2,541
Minors (not given),	-	-	-	-	-	-	172	6	178	172	6	178
Morocco dressers,	-	-	-	14	-	14	106	-	106	120	-	120
Moulders, iron and brass,	-	-	-	17	-	17	202	-	202	219	-	219
Musicians,	-	1	-	1	-	1	17	-	17	19	-	19
Nurses,	-	2	2	3	-	3	18	3	21	23	5	28
Packers and shippers,	-	1	-	-	-	-	25	1	26	26	1	27
Painters,	7	12	-	67	-	67	355	-	355	941	-	941
Paper hangers,	1	1	-	2	-	2	18	-	18	22	-	22
Paper mill operatives,	-	1	-	2	-	2	69	1	70	72	1	73
Podiers,	4	4	1	18	-	18	274	3	277	300	4	304
Photographers,	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	10	10	-	10
Physicians,	1	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	7	8	-	8
Piano workers,	1	1	-	1	-	1	37	-	37	30	-	30
Plasterers,	-	-	-	5	-	5	57	-	57	62	-	62
Plumbers and helpers,	2	6	-	9	-	9	140	-	140	167	-	167
Porters,	2	3	-	-	-	-	44	-	44	49	-	49
Quarrymen,	-	-	-	6	-	6	63	-	63	69	-	69
Railroad employes,	2	4	-	3	-	3	112	-	112	121	-	121
Riggers,	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	12	12	-	12
Roofers,	-	2	-	3	-	3	60	-	60	65	-	65
Rubber workers,	-	-	-	-	-	-	43	-	43	43	-	43
Sail and awning makers,	-	1	-	-	-	-	10	-	10	11	-	11
Sailors,	2	4	-	12	-	12	294	-	294	312	-	312
Salesmen,	2	5	-	14	-	14	100	1	101	121	1	122
Seamstresses,	-	-	3	-	2	2	-	14	14	-	19	19
Shipwrights and caulkers,	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	12	12	-	12
Shoe factory operatives,	12	29	7	146	-	146	1,323	18	1,346	1,515	25	1,540
Soldiers,	1	2	-	-	-	-	13	-	13	16	-	16
Steam fitters and helpers,	1	2	-	11	-	11	77	-	77	91	-	91
Stone workers,	-	1	-	4	-	4	182	-	182	187	-	187
Stove fitters and mounters,	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	8	8	-	8
Tailors,	2	2	-	12	-	12	130	3	133	146	3	149
Teamsters,	6	27	-	108	-	108	1,547	-	1,547	1,688	-	1,688
Telegraphers,	-	1	-	-	-	-	15	-	15	16	-	16
Tinmiths,	-	-	-	4	-	4	103	-	103	107	-	107
Trunk and bag makers,	-	1	-	1	-	1	11	-	11	13	-	13
Undertakers,	-	-	-	1	-	1	6	-	6	7	-	7
Upholsterers,	1	-	-	2	-	2	48	-	48	51	-	51
Walters,	3	11	8	19	-	19	258	36	304	301	44	345
Watchmen,	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	11	11	-	11
Whitewashers,	-	-	-	2	-	2	15	-	15	17	-	17
Wire workers,	-	1	2	1	-	1	13	-	13	15	2	17
Wood choppers,	1	-	-	1	-	1	22	-	22	24	-	24
Wood workers,	-	2	-	1	-	1	36	-	36	29	-	29
Not given,	-	167	47	7	-	7	91	7	98	265	54	319
Miscellaneous,	10	8	1	10	-	10	135	10	195	213	11	224
Totals,	170	557	214	1,467	107	1,574	22,265	3,564	24,829	24,459	2,885	27,344

LIBRARIES IN PRISONS.

There is printed below a tabular statement of the number of volumes in the library of each prison named in this report, and it may be interesting to note that the State Prison has 339 more volumes than it had last year, the Massachusetts Reformatory 351 more, and the Reformatory Prison for Women 15 more. The State Farm was not in the list last year, but is now included, with a total of 896 volumes. Pittsfield Jail and House of Correction reports 40 more than last year, and Lowell 2 more; but all the others that make any change show a diminution in the number of volumes. The Boston House of Correction, which was included last year with 4,000 volumes, does not appear in the table, as that institution was closed in October, 1902. The books from South Boston were sent to Deer Island, and they will hereafter be included in the library at that place.

INSTITUTIONS.	Average Number of Prisoners.	Number of Volumes in Library.
State Prison,	811	7,562
Massachusetts Reformatory,	858	3,928
Reformatory Prison for Women,	210	1,717*
State Farm,	833	896
Barnstable Jail and House of Correction,	14	90
Boston Jail,	208	710
Cambridge Jail and House of Correction,	817	1,116
Dedham Jail and House of Correction,	78	500
Deer Island House of Correction,	1,274	5,687
Edgartown Jail,	1	-
Fitchburg Jail and House of Correction,	114	500
Greenfield Jail and House of Correction,	81	300
Ipswich House of Correction,	41	200
Lawrence Jail and House of Correction,	134	300
Lowell Jail,	106	307
Nantucket Jail and House of Correction,	1	-
New Bedford Jail and House of Correction,	301	340
Newburyport Jail,	14	30
Northampton Jail and House of Correction,	82	300
Pittsfield Jail and House of Correction,	68	485
Plymouth Jail and House of Correction,	51	150
Salem Jail and House of Correction,	135	136
Springfield Jail and House of Correction,	193	1,200
Taunton Jail,	53	100
Worcester Jail and House of Correction,	271	650
Total,	-	27,151

* Including also the hospital library.

REPORT OF THE AGENT FOR AIDING DISCHARGED PRISONERS.

To the Board of Prison Commissioners :

During the year ending Sept. 30, 1903, there were 1,252 released prisoners aided in various ways to make an effort towards earning their living. Of this number, 754 had been inmates of the Massachusetts Reformatory, 184 had served terms in the State Prison, 303 were from the jails and houses of correction of this Commonwealth, 8 from the State Farm, and 3 had been prisoners in other States.

In aiding those from the Massachusetts Reformatory it was found necessary to expend \$3,556.22. That the expenditure of this money is a wise provision of the law and a good investment on the part of the State is proved by the fact that so many of the younger criminally inclined element of our population, brought to an awakening by their first imprisonment and the training in industry received at the reformatory, have, with the little help held out to them at the time of their release, been led into honest pursuits.

Of the 498 men released from the other prisons, 84 were of American parentage ; 294, Irish ; 21, English ; 15, British Provinces ; 10, German ; 13, Italian ; 9, Scotch ; 4, French ; 2, Swedish ; 3, Portuguese ; 1, Norwegian ; 1, Danish ; 1, Dutch ; 1, Polish ; 1, Hebrew ; 5, Russian ; 2, Chinese ; and 31 negroes. One hundred and fifty-three were married, and 345 were single ; 367 were intemperate, and 131 temperate ; 482 could read and write, and 16 could neither read nor write. One hundred and seventy had been convicted more than three times. One hundred and seventy-nine belonged in Boston, 130 in Massachusetts outside of Boston, 88 in other States, and 101 had no homes.

The average age at the time of release was 36.93 years ; average length of sentence, 2 years 8 months 1 day.

One hundred and eighty-four men who had served terms in the State Prison were aided as follows :—

For board and family stores while seeking employment,	\$1,331 09
Clothing,	652 11
Transportation,	430 59
Tools,	81 98
Incidentals,	9 73
<hr/>	
Total,	\$2,505 50

The other discharged prisoners, 314 in number, have been aided from the funds of the Massachusetts Society for Aiding Discharged Convicts, at an outlay of \$1,297.47. Without this fund nothing could have been done for these men at this office, as the State makes no appropriation for aiding men from the county prisons.

Many instances can be cited of men who, upon their release from imprisonment, have resolutely turned from a criminal course, and after many struggles are to-day earning an honest living. That the number would be greater provided the chances of remunerative employment were better, there is little doubt. The discomforts of living without the means to procure ordinary necessities are discouraging to any man. To the man who has been warmly housed and accustomed to regular meals while in prison, the temptation to relapse into crime rather than face the hardships incident to being honest under such depressing conditions is often more than he can withstand.

To place before every able-bodied released prisoner the opportunity to earn his living honestly would solve the problem of how best to aid him. This is now, and always has been, the great obstacle in the pathway of all efforts in this work. To meet it, attempts are made to teach men useful occupations while in prison. Public opinion has been appealed to in print and from the platform with the hope of awakening a greater interest in the welfare of the released prisoner; this has no doubt accomplished some good.

To help the man who has decided to henceforth live honestly, it might be practicable to establish a guarantee fund, to be used to indemnify the person or corporation employing a discharged prisoner against loss of property through the dishonesty of the ex-prisoner. With prudent management, there is reason to believe that the bad

risks would not greatly exceed those of companies dealing with the community at large.

Lack of space will not permit the elaboration of this idea; it is offered in the sincere belief that it would be of much help in this work.

Respectfully submitted,

GEO. E. CORNWALL,

Agent.

ROOM 24, STATE HOUSE, BOSTON, Oct. 1, 1903.

REPORT OF THE AGENT FOR AIDING DISCHARGED FEMALE PRISONERS.

Oct. 1, 1903.

To the Board of Prison Commissioners :

After five years' experience in the work of this office, I find one of the most gratifying results of the work is that so many women who were formerly among the ranks of discharged prisoners are now holding responsible positions.

When I look back and recall how many of these unfortunate women grasp at the hope of becoming respectable and honest once more, I cannot for one moment doubt that the work of uplifting and elevating them is one of the most important, as well as one of the noblest.

Failures there must be, but the cases where the results have been most gratifying more than compensate for the disappointments. In regard to the hopeful cases, there must of necessity be a large amount of investigation to enable the agent to deal intelligently and fairly with individual cases.

A word of encouragement given at the right moment means much to the woman who is about to enter on a new life to make for herself a name above reproach. When a woman has once made a determined struggle for the right, and has in a measure been successful, she needs constant watching, for she is always in danger of lapsing into old habits, because of contact (sometimes unavoidable) with acquaintances made in prison. When once a girl is made to feel she is comparatively safe from these women, who are often jealous of her success, then the joy that comes to her from the uplifting of her nature, and the knowledge that she is once more a useful member of society, must be seen to be fully appreciated.

When we consider the amount of work done by the agent in order to bring about desired results, none but those who are engaged in the work of saving fallen women can understand its magnitude.

One touching incident which illustrates the power of perseverance

occurred during the year. A woman who had given me no end of trouble during her term of probation, and who was finally sent by me to a far distant land, has by her persistent effort become a leader in church work, — to use her own words, she has been born again; and, in order to make reparation for past misdeeds, she is visiting the sick and the afflicted. On one occasion she found a poor mother, a widow, with a large family of small children, whose life has been one long struggle to keep starvation from her door, who was almost on the verge of despair; she was persuaded to leave home for a week's rest, while the good Samaritan kept house during her absence, and paid all the bills from her own hard earnings. I have recently received a letter from the lady who employed her, stating her wonderful success as a nurse, she having saved the life of a beautiful girl through her untiring efforts and faithful nursing through a contagious disease.

Thus the work goes on slowly but surely, sometimes bearing the most fruit where least expected. Putting aside all disappointments, one must realize, judging from the increasing number of those applying for advice or assistance, that a large percentage of the women leaving our prisons to-day are at least starting out into freedom with good intentions of becoming self-respecting and self-supporting.

Of the 893 furnished with employment last year, 514 still retain their places; of the 1,627 women who have been helped this year, 921 have been furnished employment, 542 sent to home and friends, 96 sent to hospitals, 12 to insane asylums, 29 have died and 27 have been married.

The expenditures for the year ending Sept. 30, 1903, have been as follows: for food and lodging, \$528.57; clothing, \$957.82; employment fees, \$60.75; travel, \$686.33; boots, shoes, etc., \$108.25; telephone, \$8.98; postage, \$24.90; stationery, \$64.70; incidentals, \$263.12; total, \$2,703.42.*

Respectfully submitted,

GEORGIA A. RUSSELL,

Agent.

* There has been paid during the year to the Temporary Asylum for Discharged Female Prisoners at Dedham the sum of \$606, for the support of women charged with crime whose cases were disposed of without sentence.

INDEX.

INDEX.

	PAGE
Agent for aiding discharged prisoners, report of,	128
Agent for aiding discharged female prisoners, report of,	131
Ages of prisoners,	69
Aid to discharged prisoners from temporary industrial camp,	xv
Appointment of superintendent at the Massachusetts Reformatory,	xi
Arrests,	84
Attleborough, district court established at,	100
Average cost of prisoners,	55
Average number of prisoners :	
in jails and houses of correction,	53
in Massachusetts Reformatory,	32
in Reformatory Prison for Women,	41
in State Prison,	8
Average number of prisoners in all prisons,	57
Barnstable, Jail and House of Correction in,	47
Bertillon system of measurements,	xlii
Birthplaces of prisoners,	69
Board of Prison Commissioners,	v
Boston, House of Correction in, closed,	52
Boston, Jail in,	51
Bristol, Fourth, district court of, established,	100
Cambridge, Jail and House of Correction in,	50
Commissioners' report and recommendations,	vii
appointment of superintendent at the Massachusetts Reformatory,	xi
Bertillon system of measurements,	xlii
change in law relative to sentences for women,	xlii
condition of the prisons,	vii
estimates,	xvi
habitual criminals,	ix
indeterminate sentences to Reformatory Prison for Women,	xii
law relative to appointment of a steward at the Reformatory Prison for Women,	xlii
manual of prison laws,	xv
Massachusetts Reformatory,	x
pearl button industry at the Massachusetts Reformatory,	xi
prison population,	vii
Reformatory Prison for Women,	xi
repairs on buildings at the Massachusetts Reformatory,	xi
repairs on houses of subordinate officers at the Reformatory Prison for Women,	xlii
resignation of Mr. Scott,	xi
State Prison,	viii
temporary industrial camp for prisoners,	xiv
aid to discharged prisoners,	xv
change in material of buildings,	xv
officers,	xiv
permits,	xv
water supply for the Massachusetts Reformatory,	x

	PAGE
Commitments for the year,	57, 61
to all prisons,	65
to jails and houses of correction,	56, 58
to Massachusetts Reformatory,	33
to Reformatory Prison for Women,	42
to State Farm,	59
to State Prison,	10
Comparison of commitments,	68
Condition of the prisons,	vii
Conjugal condition of prisoners,	70
Cost of prisons,	54
County prisons,	47
Courts and prisons,	118
Crimes of life prisoners,	83
Crimes of prisoners awaiting trial in jails,	81
Crimes of prisoners in all prisons,	65
Crimes of prisoners remaining in all prisons,	78
Crimes of prisoners removed by Board,	73
Criminal prosecutions, returns of,	100
Deaths,	57
Decision of the Supreme Court as to probation,	96
Dedham, Jail and House of Correction in,	51
Deer Island, House of Correction at,	52
Discharged prisoners, aid to,	128
Discharged female prisoners, aid to,	131
Drunkenness, arrests for,	86
ages of prisoners committed for,	72
birthplaces of prisoners committed for,	72
comparison of commitments for two years,	71
former commitments,	73
Edgartown, Jail in,	48
Education of prisoners,	70
Escapes,	57
Estimates,	xvi
Expenditures and receipts:	
of jails and houses of correction,	53, 54
of Massachusetts Reformatory,	29
of Reformatory Prison for Women,	39
of State Prison,	5
Female prisoners,	68
Female prisoners awaiting trial in jails,	82
Financial statement:	
of jails and houses of correction,	53, 54
of Massachusetts Reformatory,	29
of Reformatory Prison for Women,	39
of State Prison,	5
Fines and costs, non-payment of,	55, 61
Fitchburg, Jail and House of Correction in,	52
Former commitments of prisoners,	71
Former occupations of prisoners,	124
"French system" of probation,	95
Greenfield, Jail and House of Correction in,	49

	PAGE
Habits of prisoners,	70
Habitual criminals,	ix
Hampshire, Eastern, district court of, established,	100
Hart, Charles S., appointment of,	xi
Houses of correction,	47
Indeterminate sentence for Reformatory Prison for Women,	xii, 36
Industries, general description of the,	120
Industries in all the prisons,	119
Earnings and percentage of prisoners employed on the industries,	122
General description of the industries,	120
Highest and lowest number employed in jails and houses of correction,	121
Highest and lowest number employed in State institutions,	120
Income from industries in all prisons,	121
Making goods for public use,	123
Number engaged in all prisons,	123
Occupations of prisoners in State institutions,	119
Sales of goods to institutions,	124
Insanity in prisons,	84
Ipswich, House of Correction in,	48
Jails,	47
Jails and houses of correction, report on,	47
Jails, prisoners awaiting trial in,	81
Law relative to appointment of a steward at the Reformatory Prison for Women,	xiii
Lawrence, Jail and House of Correction in,	48
Libraries in prisons,	127
Life prisoners,	83
Liquor cases, disposition of,	108
List of State and county prisons,	vi
Lowell, Jail in,	50
Male and female prisoners,	68
Male prisoners,	68
Male prisoners awaiting trial in jails,	81
Manual of prison laws,	xv
Massachusetts Reformatory,	x, 23
ages of prisoners,	33
appointment of superintendent at the Massachusetts Reformatory,	xi
commitments,	32
crimes of prisoners,	33
estimates,	xvi
expenditures for industries,	30, 31
expenditures for maintenance,	29
pardons,	32
Physician's report,	34
prison population,	32
receipts,	30
recommitments,	71
releases,	32
resignation of Joseph F. Scott,	xi
sentences,	32
Superintendent's report,	23
employment of prisoners,	26
expenditures,	29
farm account,	29

	PAGE
Massachusetts Reformatory — <i>Concluded.</i>	
Superintendent's report — <i>Concluded.</i>	
financial statement,	23
officers and salaries,	28
receipts,	30
religious work,	26
revoked permits,	32
schools,	26
statistics,	32
trade schools,	26
water supply,	25
Minimum and maximum sentences in State Prison,	9
Municipal, police and district courts, criminal prosecutions in,	109
Murder trials,	100
 Nantucket, Jail and House of Correction in,	50
Neglected children,	112
New Bedford, Jail and House of Correction in,	47
Newburyport, Jail in,	49
Northampton, Jail and House of Correction in,	50
Note on the contents,	iii
Number of prisoners in custody Sept. 30, 1903,	57
 Occupations of prisoners in State institutions,	119
 Parentage of prisoners,	70
Pearl button industry at the Massachusetts Reformatory,	xi
Pittsfield, Jail and House of Correction in,	47
Plymouth, Jail and House of Correction in,	51
Prisoners held in custody at end of year,	76
Prisoners held on fines and costs and sentences,	81
Prison population,	vii, 74
crimes of,	78
Probation,	87
ages of persons taken on,	92
cases in Superior Courts,	97
cases of drunkenness investigated by probation officers,	88
crimes of persons taken on,	90
decision of Supreme Court as to,	98
in the Superior Courts,	96
results of cases,	94
 Reclamation of land,	xiv
Recommendations and suggestions,	ix, x, xi, xiii, xiv, xv, xvi
Recommitments to all prisons,	71
Reformatory Prison for Women,	36
average number in custody,	41
Chaplain's report,	45
crimes of prisoners,	42
estimates,	xvi
expenditures,	39, 40
pardons,	41
Physician's report,	43
prison population,	41
receipts,	39, 40
recommitments,	71
sentences,	42
statistics,	41

	PAGE
<i>Reformatory Prison for Women — Concluded.</i>	
Superintendent's report,	36
Bertillon system of measurements,	36
farm products,	36, 39
financial statement,	40
income,	39, 40
indeterminate sentences,	36
officers and employees, list of, with salaries,	38
transfer of prisoners to,	73
Removal of prisoners,	73
Removal of prisoners to insane asylums,	84
 Salem, Jail and House of Correction in,	 49
Scott, Joseph F., resignation of,	xi
Search warrants, etc.,	116
Sentences from all courts:	
to Massachusetts Reformatory,	118
to Reformatory Prison for Women,	118
to State Farm,	118
to State Prison,	118
Sentences to all prisons,	65
to Massachusetts Reformatory,	32
to Reformatory Prison for Women,	41
to State Prison,	8
South Boston, House of Correction in, closed,	52
Springfield, Jail and House of Correction in,	49
State Farm,	58, 59
State Prison,	viii, 1
Chaplain's report,	14
commitments to,	8
crimes of prisoners,	10
estimates,	xvi
expenditures,	5
former commitments,	10
officers and salaries,	4
pardons,	8
parole of prisoners,	8
Physician's report,	12
prison population,	8
receipts of,	5
recommitments to,	10
releases from,	8
sentences,	9
Warden's report,	1
State and county prisons,	vi
Superior Courts, criminal prosecutions in,	104
Suspended sentence,	95
 Taunton, Jail in,	 48
Temporary industrial camp for prisoners,	xiv
Trials for murder,	100
 United States Courts, sentences,	 76
 Ware, district court established at,	 100
Water supply for Massachusetts Reformatory,	x
Worcester, Jail and House of Correction in,	52

NINETEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF POLICE

FOR THE

CITY OF BOSTON.

DECEMBER, 1903.



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CONTENTS.

	PAGE
Police department,	5
Rates of pay,	6
Division boundaries,	6
Registration,	14
Legal service,	25
Public parks,	25
Public lodging-houses,	26
Pure alcohol,	27
Small loans,	27
Commendations,	27
Licenses for the sale of intoxicating liquor,	28
Permits to deliver liquor,	29
Miscellaneous licenses,	29
Vehicle service,	29
Horses,	32
Arrests,	32
Drunkenness,	35
Miscellaneous business,	35
Illegal gaming,	35
Bureau of criminal investigation,	36
Itinerant musicians,	37
Inspector of claims and medical examiners' assistant,	38
Public carriages,	38
Harbor service,	39
Police signal service,	40
Special events,	40
Pensions and benefits,	41
Financial,	42
Conclusion,	42
Distribution of police force,	43
Names of officers who were promoted during the year,	45
Names of officers who died during the year,	46
List of officers retired during the year,	47

	PAGE
Number of men in active service,	49
Officers discharged and resigned during the year,	50
Absence from duty by reason of sickness during the year,	51
Complaints against officers during the year,	52
Number and distribution of horses,	54
Arrests by divisions during the year,	55
Arrests for year, by offences,	56
Comparative statement of offences,	71
Comparative statement of crime as to population,	72
Age and sex of persons arrested,	73
Licenses of all classes,	74
Dog licenses issued,	75
Financial statement,	76
Payments on account of signal system,	77
Accidents,	78
Registration by wards and precincts,	80
Registration, supplementary list,	81
Department medal awarded,	82

REPORT.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE POLICE DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF POLICE, 29 PEMBERTON SQUARE,
BOSTON, Dec. 1, 1903.

To His Excellency JOHN L. BATES, Governor.

YOUR EXCELLENCY:—The Board of Police for the city of Boston, in compliance with the provisions of chapter 323 of the Acts of 1885, has the honor to submit the following report of the work of the police department for the year ending Nov. 30, 1903.

THE DEPARTMENT.

Officers.

The police department as at present constituted is composed of:—

Board of Police,	3	Matrons of station houses, .	7
Clerk of the Board, . . .	1	Director of signal service, .	1
Superintendent of police, .	1	Assistant director of signal	
Deputy superintendents of		service,	1
police,	2	Foreman,	1
Chief inspector,	1	Signalmen,	6
Captains,	21	Mechanics,	2
Inspectors,	21	Linemen,	5
Inspector of carriages (lieu-		Driver,	1
tenant),	1	Chauffeur,	1
Lieutenants,	36	Groundman,	1
Sergeants,	60	Firemen on police steamers,	8
Patrolmen,	1,000	Van drivers,	2
Reserve officers,	100	Foreman of stable,	1
Assistant keeper of city		Hostlers,	11
prison,	1	Assistant steward of city	
Matrons of house of deten-		prison,	1
tion,	4	Janitors,	18

Distribution of Force.

The distribution of the force is shown by Table I. On November 30 there were 20 vacancies, viz., 1 sergeant, 18

reserve men and 1 assistant keeper. During the year 164 officers were appointed (including 101 reserve men) and 2 reinstated (including 1 reserve man), 10 discharged, 5 resigned (including 3 reserve men), 41 retired on pension and 10 died. (See Tables III., IV., V. and VI.)

RATES OF PAY.

The following are the established rates of police salaries : —

Superintendent,	\$4,000 per annum.
Deputy superintendents,	3,000 each, per annum.
Chief inspector,	2,800 per annum.
Captains,	2,500 each, per annum.
Inspectors,	1,600 each, per annum.
Lieutenants,	1,600 each, per annum.
Sergeants,	1,400 each, per annum.

Patrolmen : first year of service, \$1,000 ; second year, \$1,100 ; third year and after, \$1,200.

Reserve men : first year of service, \$2 per day ; second year, \$2.25 per day ; third year and after, \$2.50 per day.

DIVISION BOUNDARIES.

The following are the boundaries of the several police divisions : —

Division No. 1. — Beginning at a point on the harbor line at equal distance between T Wharf and Long Wharf ; thence northerly and westerly by the harbor line to the Charles River bridge, to and including one-half the draw on said bridge ; thence by the Charles River channel through and including one-half the drawbridges of the Warren bridge and the Fitchburg Railroad bridge ; thence to the Cambridge line ; thence by the Cambridge line to a point opposite the centre of Nashua Street ; thence to and through the centre of Nashua Street to Causeway Street ; thence through the centre of Causeway Street to Portland Street ; thence through the centre of Portland Street to Hanover Street ; thence through the centre of Hanover Street to Union Street ; thence through the centre of Union Street to a point opposite the centre of Faneuil Hall ; thence through the centre of Faneuil Hall and Faneuil Hall market to Com-

mercial Street; thence through the centre of Commercial Street to South Market Street; thence through the centre of South Market Street to Atlantic Avenue; thence through the centre of Atlantic Avenue to a point at equal distance between T Wharf and Long Wharf; thence to the point of beginning.

The station house is located on Hanover Street near Cross Street.

Division No. 2. — Beginning at a point on the harbor line at equal distance between T Wharf and Long Wharf; thence to a point on Atlantic Avenue at equal distance between T Wharf and Long Wharf; thence through the centre of Atlantic Avenue to South Market Street; thence through the centre of South Market Street to Commercial Street; thence through the centre of Commercial Street to a point opposite the centre of Faneuil Hall market; thence through the centre of Faneuil Hall market and Faneuil Hall to a point opposite the centre of Faneuil Hall; thence to and through the centre of Union Street to Hanover Street; thence through the centre of Hanover Street to Tremont Row; thence through the centre of Tremont Row to Howard Street; thence through the centre of Howard Street to Somerset Street; thence through the centre of Somerset Street to Beacon Street; thence through the centre of Beacon Street to the south-west side of Park Street; thence by the south-west side of Park Street to Tremont Street; thence by the north-west side of Tremont Street to Winter Street; thence through the centre of Winter Street to Summer Street; thence through the centre of Summer Street to the centre of Fort Point channel; thence through the centre of said Fort Point channel to and including one-half the drawbridge on the Congress Street bridge; and by the harbor line to the point of beginning.

The station house is located in Court Square.

Division No. 3. — Beginning at a point on the Cambridge line opposite the centre of Nashua Street; thence to and through the centre of Nashua Street to Causeway Street; thence through the centre of Causeway Street to Portland Street; thence through the centre of Portland Street to Hanover Street; thence through the centre of Hanover

Street to Tremont Row ; thence through the centre of Tremont Row to Howard Street ; thence through the centre of Howard Street to Somerset Street ; thence through the centre of Somerset Street to Beacon Street ; thence through the centre of Beacon Street to the south side of Park Street ; thence by the south side of Beacon Street to Charles Street ; thence by the centre of Beacon Street to Brimmer Street ; thence by the centre of Brimmer Street to Back Street ; thence through the centre of Back Street to Otter Street ; thence through the centre of Otter Street and Otter Street extended to the Cambridge line in Charles River ; thence by the Cambridge line to the point of beginning.

The station house is located on Joy Street, near Cambridge Street.

Division No. 4. — Beginning at the centre of the Fort Point channel opposite the centre of Summer Street ; thence to and through the centre of Summer Street to Winter Street ; thence to and through the centre of Winter Street to the north-west side of Tremont Street ; thence by the north-west side of Tremont Street to the south-west side of Park Street ; thence by the south-west side of Park Street to the south side of Beacon Street to Charles Street ; thence through the centre of Charles Street to Park Square ; thence through the centre of Park Square and the centre of Columbus Avenue to the Boston & Albany Railroad tracks on Columbus Avenue ; thence through the centre of said tracks to Broadway ; thence through the centre of Broadway to and including one-half the drawbridge on the Broadway bridge ; thence northerly by the Fort Point channel through and including one-half the drawbridge on the Federal Street bridge, the Mt. Washington Avenue bridge, and the New England Railroad bridge to the point of beginning.

The station house is located on La Grange Street.

Division No. 5. — Beginning at a point in the centre of the draw on Broadway bridge ; thence through Broadway to the Boston & Albany Railroad tracks ; thence through the centre of the Boston & Albany Railroad tracks to the railroad tracks of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, Providence division ; thence through the centre of said latter tracks to Camden Street ; thence through the centre

of Camden Street to Washington Street; thence through the centre of Washington Street to East Lenox Street; thence through the centre of East Lenox Street to Fellows Street; thence through the centre of Fellows Street to Northampton Street; thence through the centre of Northampton Street to Albany Street; thence through the centre of Albany Street to Massachusetts Avenue; thence through the centre of Massachusetts Avenue to the Roxbury canal; thence through the centre of the Roxbury canal to a point opposite the centre of East Brookline Street; thence to a point at the north-easterly end of Pine Island; thence through the centre of South Bay and Fort Point channel through and including one-half the draw of the Dover Street bridge to the point of beginning.

The station house is located on East Dedham Street.

Division No. 6.—Beginning at a point on the harbor line opposite the centre of Dorchester Street; thence through the centre of Dorchester Street to Andrew Square; thence through the centre of Andrew Square to Boston Street; thence through the centre of Boston Street to Willow Court; thence through the centre of Willow Court and Willow Court extended to the New England Railroad tracks; thence by the eastern boundary of said railroad tracks to a point opposite the north-easterly end of Pine Island; thence to a point at the north-easterly end of Pine Island; thence through the centre of South Bay and Fort Point channel through and including one-half the drawbridges of the Dover Street, Broadway, Federal Street, Mt. Washington Avenue, New England Railroad and Congress Street bridges to the harbor line on the northerly point of South Boston; thence easterly and southerly along said line to the point of beginning.

The station house is located on Broadway, near C Street.

Division No. 7.—Includes all the territory within the limits of East Boston and Breed's Island.

The station house is located on Meridian Street, near Paris Street.

Division No. 8.—Embraces and includes all the waters in the inner harbor outside the harbor line, and, concurrently with the different divisions on the water front, the

waters inside the harbor line, and all the waters of the outer harbor and the islands within the same included either in whole or in part in the criminal jurisdiction of the county of Suffolk; also concurrent jurisdiction with the county of Plymouth in the town of Hull and that part of the town of Hingham as described in the police manual. The officer in command of the harbor police is also harbor master, and has command of the officers and crews of the police boats and the men connected therewith.

The station house is located on the corner of Battery and Commercial streets.

Division No. 9. — Beginning at a point in the centre of Willow Court at the intersection of Boston Street; thence through the centre of said Willow Court and Willow Court extended to the New England Railroad tracks; thence by the easterly boundary of said railroad tracks to a point opposite the north-easterly end of Pine Island; thence to a point at the north-easterly end of Pine Island; thence to a point in the centre of Roxbury canal opposite the centre of East Brookline Street; thence through the centre of Roxbury canal to Massachusetts Avenue; thence through the centre of Massachusetts Avenue to Albany Street; thence through the centre of Albany Street to Northampton Street; thence through the centre of Northampton Street to Fellows Street; thence through the centre of Fellows Street to East Lenox Street; thence through the centre of East Lenox Street to Washington Street; thence through the centre of Washington Street to Columbus Avenue; thence through the centre of Columbus Avenue to Seaver Street; thence through the centre of Seaver Street to Blue Hill Avenue; thence through the centre of Blue Hill Avenue to Columbia Road; thence through the centre of Columbia Road to Boston Street; thence through the centre of Boston Street to the point of beginning.

The station house is located on Dudley Street, corner Mount Pleasant Avenue.

Division No. 10. — Beginning at a point in the centre of Washington Street at the intersection of Camden Street; thence through the centre of Camden Street to Gainsborough Street; thence through the centre of Gainsborough

Street to Huntington Avenue; thence through the centre of Huntington Avenue to the boundary line of the park system at the corner of Huntington Avenue and Hemenway Street; thence by said easterly boundary line by the Fenway, Riverway and Jamaica way to a point opposite the centre of Bynner Street; thence through the centre of Bynner Street to Day Street; thence through the centre of Day Street to Centre Street; thence through the centre of Centre Street to Sheridan Street; thence through the centre of Sheridan Street to Chestnut Avenue; thence through the centre of Chestnut Avenue to Mozart Street; thence through the centre of Mozart Street to Atherton Street; thence through the centre of Atherton Street to Washington Street; thence through the centre of Washington Street to the point of beginning.

The station house is located at No. 1170 Columbus Avenue, near Tremont Street.

Division No. 11. — Beginning at a point on the dividing line between Hyde Park and Boston in the centre of Harvard Street; thence through the centre of Harvard Street to Blue Hill Avenue; thence through the centre of Blue Hill Avenue to Columbia Road; thence through the centre of Columbia Road to Boston Street; thence through the centre of Boston Street to Mt. Vernon Street; thence through the centre of Mt. Vernon Street and Columbia Road to Carson Street; thence through the centre of Carson Street and Carson Street extended to the harbor line; thence by said line and by the boundary line between Quincy and Boston, Milton and Boston, and Hyde Park and Boston, to the point of beginning.

The station house is located on Adams Street, corner of Arcadia Street. There are also sub-stations at Neponset on Walnut Street, near Neponset Avenue; at Dorchester Lower Mills, on the corner of Richmond and Washington streets; on Morton Street, opposite the Forest Avenue station; and at Mattapan on Blue Hill Avenue, at Mattapan Square, which are provided for the officers detailed for duty in those localities.

Division No. 12. — Beginning at a point on the harbor

line opposite the centre of Dorchester Street; thence through the centre of Dorchester Street to Andrew Square; thence through the centre of Andrew Square to Boston Street; thence through the centre of Boston Street to Mt. Vernon Street; thence through the centre of Mt. Vernon Street and Columbia Road to Carson Street; thence through the centre of Carson Street and Carson Street extended to the harbor line; thence easterly, northerly and westerly by the said harbor line to the point of beginning, including all the park system at City Point, South Boston.

The station house is located on Fourth Street, near K Street.

Division No. 13. — Beginning at a point on the dividing line between Hyde Park and Boston in the centre of Harvard Street; thence through the centre of Harvard Street to Blue Hill Avenue; thence through the centre of Blue Hill Avenue to Seaver Street; thence through the centre of Seaver Street to Columbus Avenue; thence through the centre of Columbus Avenue to Atherton Street; thence through the centre of Atherton Street to Mozart Street; thence through the centre of Mozart Street to Chestnut Avenue; thence through the centre of Chestnut Avenue to Sheridan Street; thence through the centre of Sheridan Street to Centre Street; thence through the centre of Centre Street to Day Street; thence through the centre of Day Street to Bynner Street; thence through the centre of Bynner Street to the eastern boundary line of the park system; thence by said boundary line to a point opposite the centre of Willow Pond Road; thence through the centre of Willow Pond Road to the dividing line between Boston and Brookline; thence by said dividing line and the dividing line between Newton and Boston, Dedham and Boston, and Hyde Park and Boston, to the point of beginning.

The station house is located on Seaverns Avenue, Jamaica Plain.

Division No. 14. — Includes all the territory of the former town of Brighton and of Boston west of a line beginning at the dividing line between Cambridge and Boston in the centre of the Essex Street bridge; thence through the

centre of the said Essex Street bridge and Essex Street to the dividing line between Brookline and Boston.

The station house is located on Washington Street, junction of Cambridge Street.

Division No. 15. — Includes all the territory of the former city of Charlestown.

The station house is in the old City Hall, on City Square.

Division No. 16. — Beginning at a point on the Cambridge line opposite the centre of Otter Street; thence to and through the centre of Otter Street to Back Street; thence through the centre of Back Street to Brimmer Street; thence through the centre of Brimmer Street to Beacon Street; thence through the centre of Beacon Street to Charles Street; thence through the centre of Charles Street to Park Square; thence through the centre of Park Square and the centre of Columbus Avenue to the Boston & Albany Railroad tracks; thence through the centre of said tracks to the railroad tracks of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, Providence division; thence through the centre of said latter tracks to Gainsborough Street; thence through the centre of Gainsborough Street to Huntington Avenue; thence through the centre of Huntington Avenue to the eastern boundary line of the park system at the corner of Huntington Avenue and Hemenway Street; thence westerly and southerly along the said park system line by the Fenway, the Riverway and the Jamaica way to a point opposite the centre of Willow Pond Road; thence through the centre of Willow Pond Road to the dividing line between Brookline and Boston; thence northerly by said dividing line to the easterly side of St. Mary Street extended; thence by the easterly side of St. Mary Street extended and St. Mary Street to the south side of Commonwealth Avenue; thence by the south side of Commonwealth Avenue to a point opposite the centre of Essex Street; thence through the centre of Essex Street and the Essex Street bridge to the point of beginning.

The station house is located on Boylston Street, near the corner of Hereford Street.

RELATING TO THE LISTING OF PERSONS TWENTY YEARS OF AGE OR OVER, RESIDENTS OF THE CITY OF BOSTON.

In accordance with the provisions of chapter 279 of the "Acts and Resolves of 1903," the Board of Police this year for the first time prepared lists of "male persons of twenty years of age or upwards who resided in the city of Boston on May 1, 1903." Such lists are used by the Election Commissioners as a basis in preparing the annual voting list, and have been made in former years by the Board of Assessors. The Board of Police was instructed by said chapter 279 to prepare these lists during the first seven days of May. It is of advantage that the work should be done in as few days as possible, because the residents are constantly changing their residences from one place to another in the city, and may be listed as residents in more than one place, through the errors of informants, unless the listing is done quickly. Persons also are continually leaving Boston, and it is important that the latter should not be listed at all. While there is not time for the Board of Police to check the lists for duplications and errors before they are printed, these duplications and errors are very likely to be discovered later by persons who may send men to register as voters in the names of persons who no longer live in the place where they listed, and as they are no longer known in the precinct, this can be done with comparative safety. In 1903, when the work was done in seven days, only 207 such duplications were found. It is to be noted that there are now in the city of Boston 194 precincts, so that there were only a few more such duplications than one to each precinct of the city. In 1902, when the work covered forty days, 918 such duplications were found.

During the seven days the following number of policemen were employed in this work: Friday, May 1, 1,054; Saturday, May 2, 1,045; Monday, May 4, 996; Tuesday, May 5, 1,007; Wednesday, May 6, 705; Thursday, May 7, 430; Friday, May 8, 140. As each station completed the work, the officers on the work decreased in number.

The police officer was provided with printed cards upon which blank spaces were left for the ward, precinct, street

and number, name, occupation, age, reported residence May 1, 1902, of the resident, and for the officer's number, name of informant and informant's street and number. One card was prepared in advance with the name of the street and the number of the house for every house in the city. The police officer was instructed to visit each house, and by inquiry of some reliable person inform himself of the facts necessary to enable him to fill in a card for each male person residing therein who was over twenty years of age.

Day officers were detailed to this work on their various routes, and all the night officers in a station, after their night work was done, were detailed during the day in one particular precinct, in order that a precinct might be completed as soon as possible. (Note that more police officers were on duty and that the city was therefore better protected during the day and up to ten o'clock at night than it generally is. During the remainder of the night the usual protection was given.) When the cards for a precinct were completed they were sent at once to Police Station 16, where, in the drill hall, clerks, varying in number from 100 to 225, worked during the day and part of the night in copying the contents of the cards on to the lists, making two lists at one time with carbon paper, one for the Election Commissioners and one for the printer, to whom they were sent on May 11.

Each officer was provided with an epitome of the law of domicile in his pamphlet of instructions, and it was found that few names were erroneously left off or placed on the lists by reason of ignorance of the law by police officers. Where difficulties could be anticipated, however, as in hotels and large lodging-houses, lieutenants and sergeants were detailed to obtain the information concerning the residents therein.

No serious difficulty, except that of delay, was experienced in obtaining accurate information through interpreters, though interpreters had to be used in many instances; and it was found more difficult, for this and other reasons, to accomplish the work in some divisions than in others. The majority of the police stations finished the work in five days; but all seven days were necessary in some instances.

Section 1 of chapter 279 further provides that the Board of Police "shall also inquire, at the residences of the women voters whose names are contained in the list transmitted to them by the Election Commissioners under section 8 of this act, whether such women voters are resident thereat, and shall thereupon make true lists of the women voters found by them." A card of a different color, but otherwise similar to that used in noting facts concerning a male resident, was used to obtain this information concerning women voters, and such lists were made and supplied to the Election Commissioners.

Provision was made in said chapter 279 for adding to the lists of male residents by supplementary lists. There were 3,412 applications made to be added to the lists. These omissions were occasioned in different ways. As above stated, a card was written before the 1st of May for every house in the city. Owing to the short time that the Board of Police had for preparing a complete list of houses, cards for a number of houses were omitted (such as new houses, etc.). Officers were instructed to visit each house, whether a card had been prepared or not; but in some cases houses for which no cards were provided were not visited, by error of the officers. Many applications to be placed on the supplementary lists were made by persons living in such omitted houses. A more complete list of houses will be made before May 1, 1904. Residents were omitted who were temporarily absent from the city on May 1, and whose names were not given to the police by the occupants of the house where they resided, from ignorance of the law. Many residents of Boston leave the city and close their homes before May 1. Provision is made in the pamphlet of instructions that an officer who finds a house closed, if he cannot get of the neighbors reliable information, shall ascertain the business address of the occupant, where accurate information may be obtained; but the information so obtained may come after the seven days have expired, and so cannot be made use of. Soldiers and sailors, commercial and other travellers, who were absent on May 1, also properly applied during the summer to be placed on the supplementary lists. It is to be anticipated, therefore, that many such applications will

be made every year in the future, as they have been in the past.

The preparation of these lists has been of benefit to the police force. It is the duty of a police officer to familiarize himself with the names and faces of persons who reside on his route, in order that, among other reasons, he may be able to prevent illegal voting at caucuses and elections. The officers' privilege and duty, under the new law, to inquire at each house the names of the male persons living therein, has greatly aided them to know the men who live on their routes. Printed copies of the lists of residents are furnished to all officers, to aid them in this work. These facts are well known among violators of the election law, and act as a deterrent.

It is to be noted, in connection with this subject of the listing of residents, that police officers are trained by their professional duties to suspect and detect attempted violations of the law. Attempts to violate the laws relating to the listing of the residents, either by false information on May 1, or by making a false application to be put on the supplementary list, should be, and we think often are, instinctively suspected and prevented by police officers; and it is certain that malefactors are deterred from making such attempts by the knowledge that such applications have to be made and information given to a police officer in the presence of a number of police officers.

It would seem that certain portions of said chapter 279 are not consistent. Section 4, which provides for the making of applications to be put on the supplementary list, says, in the third paragraph: "*If the board of police are satisfied that such statements are true, they shall give such applicant a certificate that he was a resident of said city on said first day of May.*" Section 7 says: "The board of police shall forthwith, after any such applicant has been given a certificate, make investigation as to whether such applicant actually resided at the time named in the statement presented by him in the building named therein." The Board of Police had to decide whether, in accordance with section 4, they should satisfy themselves by examination that the statements made by the applicant were true

before they gave the certificate to that effect, or whether they should certify (as perhaps suggested by section 7) to the truth of the statement before they had made examination into the facts. In this connection it is to be noted that the examination of the applications was not merely formal. The law of domicile is difficult to understand, and is not understood by most persons. Honest applications were made by persons who believed that they were entitled to be listed, but who were not. There were 52 applications refused after examination; 9 cases were prosecuted; 6 persons were convicted under the provisions of chapter 279, which provides a punishment for persons making false applications. The following sentences were imposed: 1, to six months' imprisonment; 2, to three months; 1, to sixty days; and 2, to thirty days.

It was some inconvenience to the would-be voter to have to make two trips to be registered as a voter; first to make his application to the Board of Police, and again to the Election Commissioners with his certificate of residence to be registered as a voter; but the inconvenience is not so serious a matter as it would at first seem to be. After an application had been examined and approved by the Board of Police, the certificate that the applicant resided where he said he did was sent by police officers to the residence of the applicant; and as after Oct. 3, 1903, the Election Commissioners opened offices for the registration of voters in the various outlying parts of Boston, it was obviously not necessary for the applicant who resided at some distance from the centre of the city to make a second trip to the Election Commissioners' office in Court Square, but he could take his certificate to the place near his home where provision was made for the registration of voters. They could then register as voters in time to vote at the State election, but not at the first primaries. A large proportion of the applicants (1,493) lived within a short distance of Court Square.

The following plan, as a remedy for the inconvenience referred to above, was suggested to the city committees of both parties, and worked satisfactorily to the limited extent to which the persons interested chose to use it. The city

committees were invited to give to the police a list of the persons found to have been omitted from the list of residents, and an examination was made at once at the residence of those people. Copies of the names and residences of such persons as were found to be residents were given to all officers detailed to receive applications to be placed on the supplementary list, and such persons were given certificates at once on application. A very large proportion of such omissions are discovered by the two political parties; and if the ward committees understand and adopt the above suggested plan, applicants to be placed on the supplementary list would be given their certificates on application, and could then take them at once to the Election Commissioners' office.

The Board of Police made examination into the truth of the statements made in applications before they gave the certificates of residence, and the Board recommends that the phraseology of chapter 279 be adapted to this policy. The third paragraph of section 4 of chapter 279 should be amended also. It reads at present as follows: "But no person shall be listed or be given such certificate later than the first day of September." During part of the last day of August and on the first day of September in 1903 there was therefore no time to examine into the truth of the statements in applications. The Board therefore gave certificates on those days at the time applications were made, and made the examination afterward, with the result that twelve certificates were cancelled after it proved that the statements made in the applications were false. The Board recommends that the third paragraph of section 4 be amended by striking out the last two lines thereof and inserting in their place the following: "But no such application shall be received later than the first day of September, and no such certificate shall be given later than the tenth day of September." In this way the work of listing will end September 1, and the Board will be enabled to examine into the truth or falsity of the applications before giving certificates therefor.

The Board of Police decided that applications to be placed on the supplementary list of residents would be received only at headquarters in Pemberton Square. There is much

detail in connection with the filing of such applications and the making oath thereto, such as the transcription into the book provided for by the statute, the correction and checking of errors in the printed lists, and the daily reference to the original cards filed at headquarters, besides the legal questions which arose. The work would have been difficult to accomplish satisfactorily except at headquarters under one direction.

It was suggested that it would be more convenient for the applicants to file and take oath to their applications at the police stations nearest their homes, and that a proportion of applicants, from modesty or timidity, might be prevented from applying by the fact that at headquarters in Pemberton Square criminals might be seen and police officers would be present. But if applications had been made at police station houses applicants would have been subjected to the same conditions, perhaps more intensified, inasmuch as more criminals are brought to station houses than to headquarters, and at least the same number of officials would be present at the stations as at headquarters. The majority of the applicants were protected from such annoyances by providing for the filing of applications in a room in the clerical portion of the offices in Pemberton Square not used for criminal business.

Section 2 of chapter 279 provides that the Board of Police "shall, on or before the twelfth day of May of each year," transmit to the Election Commissioners the lists made as provided in the preceding section. By "lists" are meant the lists as copied by the clerks from the original cards. While it is possible for such lists to be copied before the 12th of May, as was done this year, the cost of copying is very much increased by the fact that a large proportion of the work has to be done at night at a higher rate per hour. The Board of Police recommends that the law be so altered that the lists may be transmitted to the Election Commissioners before the 18th of May, instead of the 12th.

Section 2 of chapter 279 provides that the Board of Police "shall, on or before the fifteenth day of June of each year," prepare certain lists, as above provided for, "printed in pamphlet form," etc. While it is possible to print such

lists before the fifteenth day of June, as was done this year, it is, for the same reasons given above, expensive to accomplish the work in the short time given. The Board of Police therefore recommends that the law be so altered that the lists may be printed before the first day of July, instead of before the fifteenth day of June.

The Board of Police recommends that provision be made for the punishment of one who aids or abets a person in making a false affidavit, taking a false oath or filing a false certificate relating to the qualifications of any person in Boston for being listed or given a certificate by the Board of Police.

The Board of Police recommends that chapter 279, sections 2 and 3, be so amended that it shall not require the Board of Police to give to the Election Commissioners nor to print in the lists published in pamphlet form the names and residences of the persons who give the information relating to male persons and women voters residing in the city of Boston. As the original cards containing such facts are kept on file in the office of the Board of Police, the copying and printing of such matter would seem to be unnecessary and expensive.

AN ACT RELATIVE TO THE LISTING AND REGISTRATION OF VOTERS
IN THE CITY OF BOSTON.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows :

SECTION 1. Whoever in Boston aids or abets a person in knowingly or wilfully making a false affidavit, taking a false oath or signing a false certificate, relative to the qualifications of any person for being listed as a resident thereof or given a certificate of such residence by the board of police, shall be punished by imprisonment for not more than one year.

SECTION 2. Section one of chapter two hundred and seventy-nine of the acts of the year nineteen hundred and three is hereby amended by striking out the whole of said section, and inserting in place thereof the following: — *Section 1.* In Boston the board of police shall, within the first seven week days of May in each year, by themselves or their officers, visit every building in said city, and after diligent inquiry make true lists, arranged by streets, wards and voting precincts, and containing, as nearly as they can ascertain, the name, age, occupation and residence on

the first day of May in the current year, and the residence on the first day of May in the preceding year, of every male person, twenty years of age or upwards, residing in said city. They shall designate in such lists all buildings used as residences by such male persons, in their order on the street where they are located, by giving the number or other definite description of each such building so that it can be readily identified, and shall place opposite the number or other description of each such building the name, age and occupation of every such male person residing therein on the first day of May in the current year, and his residence on the first day of May in the preceding year. They shall also inquire at the residences of the women voters whose names are contained in the list transmitted to them by the election commissioners under section eight of this act whether such women voters are resident thereat, and shall thereupon make true lists of the women voters found by them.

They shall place in such lists, opposite the name of each such male person or woman voter, the name of the inmate, owner or occupant of the building, or the name and residence of any other person, who gives the information relating to such male person or woman voter. Where such information is given by one person relating to more than one such male person or woman voter residing in one building, ditto marks may be used in such lists under the name of the person giving the information, after his name has been once placed opposite the name of such male person or woman voter first written down as residing in such building.

The board of police shall, upon the personal application of a person listed either upon the original or supplementary lists for the correction of any error in their lists, or whenever informed of any such error, make due investigation, and upon proof thereof correct the same on their original or supplementary lists, and shall immediately notify the election commissioners of such correction, who shall correct their copies of said lists accordingly and proceed to revise and correct the registers under the provisions of section fifty-one of chapter eleven of the Revised Laws. The board of police shall cause all applications and affidavits received by them under this section to be preserved for two years.

SECTION 3. Section two of chapter two hundred and seventy-nine of the acts of the year nineteen hundred and three is hereby amended by striking out the whole of said section, and inserting in place thereof the following:—*Section 2.* The board of police shall, on or before the eighteenth day of May in each year, transmit to the election commissioners certified copies of those parts of the lists prepared as provided in section one, containing the name,

age, occupation and residence on the first day of May in the current year, and the residence on the first day of May in the preceding year, of every male person, twenty years of age or upwards, residing in said city, and shall promptly transmit to the election commissioners notice of every addition to and correction in the lists made by them. The board of police shall furnish all information in their possession necessary to aid the election commissioners in the performance of their duties.

SECTION 4. Section three of chapter two hundred and seventy-nine of the acts of the year nineteen hundred and three is hereby amended by striking out the whole of said section, and inserting in place thereof the following:—*Section 3.* The board of police shall, on or before the first day of July in each year, prepare printed copies of the lists prepared for the use of the election commissioners. They shall print such lists in pamphlet form by precincts, deliver to the election commissioners as many copies thereof as they may require, and hold the remaining copies for public distribution.

SECTION 5. Section four of chapter two hundred and seventy-nine of the acts of the year nineteen hundred and three is hereby amended by striking out the whole of said section, and inserting in place thereof the following:—*Section 4.* If a male person, twenty years of age or upwards, resident in Boston on the first day of May, was not listed by the board of police, he shall, in order to establish his right to be listed, appear before a member of the board of police, the superintendent, a deputy superintendent or an inspector of police, who are hereby authorized to administer oaths for this purpose, and present under oath a statement in writing that he was on said day a resident of said city, giving his name, age, occupation and residence on the first day of May in the current year, and his residence on the first day of May in the preceding year.

A male person, twenty years of age or upwards, who becomes a resident of said city after the first day of May, and desires to be listed, shall appear before a member of the board of police, the superintendent, a deputy superintendent or an inspector of police, who are hereby authorized to administer oaths for this purpose, and present under oath a statement in writing that he became a resident of said city at least six months immediately preceding the election at which he claims the right to vote, giving his name, age, occupation and residence on the above date, and his residence on the first day of May in the preceding year.

If the board of police, after investigation, are satisfied that such statements are true, they shall give such applicant a certificate

that he was a resident of said city on said first day of May, or a certificate that he became a resident at least six months immediately preceding such election, as the case may be, which certificate shall state his name, age, occupation and residence on the first day of May in the current year or on the above date, as the case may be, and his residence on the first day of May in the preceding year; but no such application shall be received later than the first day of September, and no such person shall be listed or be given such certificate later than the tenth day of September.

In every place where oaths are administered as required by this act the board of police shall post in a conspicuous place a copy of section three hundred and eighty-nine of chapter eleven of the Revised Laws, as amended by this act, printed on white paper with black ink, in type not less than one quarter of an inch wide.

SECTION 6. Section five of chapter two hundred and seventy-nine of the acts of the year nineteen hundred and three is hereby amended by striking out the whole of said section, and inserting in place thereof the following: — *Section 5.* The board of police shall enter the date of application, the name, age, occupation and residence on the first day of May in the current year and the residence on the first day of May in the preceding year, of each such applicant, as above provided, together with the result of their investigation of his application, in a book provided for that purpose, which shall be open for public inspection. They shall cause to be printed, in some newspaper published in Boston, the name and residence of each such applicant. The names and residences of such applicants shall be printed by wards and precincts within two days after the number of names of such applicants, not printed, reaches fifty; and on the day when such number is reached, the names to be printed within such two days shall include the names of all such applicants up to the close of business for this purpose in the office of the board of police on such day.

SECTION 7. Section seven of chapter two hundred and seventy-nine of the acts of the year nineteen hundred and three is hereby repealed.

SECTION 8. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

REGISTRATION EXPENSES.

The expenses of registering the lists of residents, not including the services rendered by the members of the police force, were as follows: —

Printing,	\$28,104 39
Clerical service,	8,774 18
Cards and card cabinets,	3,556 72
Interpreters,	754 00
Stationery,	477 28
Advertising names,	454 55
Incidentals,	128 64
Total,	<u>\$42,249 71</u>

LEGAL SERVICE.

Mr. Joseph Warren, who served as counsel to the Board of Police since May 1, 1902, resigned on June 1 last.

Mr. Horace G. Allen appeared for the prosecution in 6 cases of violation of the election and registration laws, and Mr. William H. Vincent in 3 such cases. Conviction followed prosecution in 6 of these cases, 1 was discontinued for want of evidence, and 2 were discharged by the court.

On Dec. 1, 1903, Mr. E. B. Adams was appointed counsel for the Board of Police.

PUBLIC PARKS.

To police the parks during the past year it took a permanent force of 36 men, consisting of 1 lieutenant, 2 sergeants, 32 patrolmen, 1 reserve man, 8 men mounted on bicycles and 13 on horses. To aid this force, details were made on Sundays, holidays and special occasions, aggregating 1,121 men, and consisting of 3 lieutenants, 30 sergeants, 1,029 patrolmen and 59 reserve men.

The arrests in the parks amounted to 266, 230 being men and 36 women.

The following are the offences for which arrests were made : —

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Driving a horse faster than ten miles an hour,	1	—	1
Driving heavy teams in parkways,	19	—	19
Operating a motor vehicle faster than eight miles an hour,	2	—	2
Having fresh-plucked flowers in possession,	1	7	8
Trespassing on cultivated ground,	5	—	5
Unlawful possession of firearms,	2	—	2

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Cutting or breaking shrubs, etc.,	14	—	14
Assault,	2	—	2
Assault and battery,	2	1	3
Disorderly conduct,	5	—	5
Indecent exposure,	2	—	2
Drunkenness,	163	27	190
Larceny,	2	—	2
Profanity,	3	—	3
Discharging firearms,	1	—	1
Suspicious persons,	5	1	6
Vagrancy,	1	—	1
Totals,	230	36	266

PUBLIC LODGING-HOUSES.

Every building in the city of Boston, not licensed as an inn, in which ten or more persons are lodged for twenty-five cents or less each per night, is a public lodging-house, under chapter 414 of the Acts of 1894; and the Board of Police is authorized to grant licenses to such lodging-houses after the inspector of buildings has certified that the building is provided with proper exits and appliances for giving alarm to the inmates in case of fire, and the Board of Health has certified that the sanitary condition is satisfactory. Under this law 22 applications for licenses were received, 18 were granted, 2 rejected, 1 withdrawn and 1 is pending.

The following shows the locations of the licensed lodging-houses, and the number of persons lodged in each during the year : —

LOCATION.	Number lodged.
164 Commercial Street,	25,794
242 246 Commercial Street,	30,480
234 Commercial Street,	76,169
238 Commercial Street,	19,425
187 Hanover Street,	46,231
19 Causeway Street,	13,834
37 Green Street,	37,176
886 Washington Street,	111,325
120 Eliot Street,	44,321

LOCATION.	Number lodged.
39 Edinborough Street,	13,200
15 Davis Street,	31,383
1025 Washington Street,	27,466
1051 Washington Street,	8,917
1053 Washington Street,	17,808
1066 Washington Street,	16,895
1093 Washington Street,	18,548
Total,	538,967

PURE ALCOHOL.

Section 18 of chapter 100 of the Revised Laws provides for licenses of the seventh class to be issued to dealers in paints or chemicals to sell alcohol for mechanical, manufacturing or chemical purposes only. Nineteen applications were received for licenses of this class, and the applicants being engaged in business, as required by law, all the applications were granted.

SMALL LOANS.

Twenty-one applications were received for licenses to make small loans, secured by mortgage, pledge of household furniture or other personal property exempt from attachment, or by assignment of wages for personal service, for less than \$200 and at a rate of interest greater than 12 per cent., 19 of which were granted, 1 withdrawn and 1 pending.

COMMENDATIONS.

During the year 53 members of the department were commended by the Board and 62 by public officers, societies or citizens, for the following reasons : —

Rescuing persons from fire,	1
Prompt action in alarming inmates of burning buildings,	6
Vigilance in discovering a fire, prompt action in giving alarm, and meritorious service in rescuing persons from the burning building,	3
Diligence in assisting persons to escape from a burning building,	5
Prompt action in discovering and extinguishing a fire,	2
Courage and prompt action in stopping runaway horses,	25
Courage in arresting and causing the arrest of disorderly persons,	2
Vigilance and courage in arresting burglars,	3

Courage in arresting house-breakers,	7
Vigilance and prompt action in arresting store-breakers,	2
Diligence and prompt action in apprehending a person who had committed a felonious assault,	2
Prompt action in pursuing and arresting a person who attempted to commit murder,	1
Diligence and tact in arresting murderers,	4
Courage in pursuing and arresting a person who had attacked him with a loaded revolver,	1
Diligence in pursuing and arresting thieves and recovering property stolen by them,	3
Vigilance in arresting a thief while engaged in committing a robbery,	1
Diligence in apprehending and securing the conviction of robbers,	2
Diligence in recovering stolen property,	5
Courageous conduct, after being dangerously wounded with a knife, in pursuing and arresting the prisoner who had assaulted him,	1
Diligence in the performance of duty,	39
Total,	115

LICENSES FOR THE SALE OF INTOXICATING LIQUOR.

The law licensing the sale of intoxicating liquor in this city provides that not more than one place shall be licensed for each 500 of the population, as ascertained by the last national or State census, nor shall the number of places in any event exceed 1,000.

Number of places licensed during the year,	980
Number of licenses granted and not paid for,	4
Number of licenses surrendered for cancellation,	59
Number of new licenses granted in their places,	59

The following is a classified list of the licenses in force Nov. 30, 1903 :—

First innholder, 77	Fourth grocer, 73
First victualler, 695	Fourth wholesale druggist, 6
Second victualler, 11	Fifth brewer, 23
Fourth distiller, 2	
Fourth wholesale dealer "B," 95	Total, 980

During the year there were issued 253 druggist licenses, 46 special club licenses and 19 special licenses to sell pure alcohol. Of these, 6 druggist licenses were cancelled.

Number of complaints for violation of conditions of licenses made to Board of Police,	6
Number of hearings given,	6
Number of places where licenses were forfeited,	1
Number of complaints for violation of conditions of licenses made in court,	1
Arrests for selling without a license,	157
Seizures made,	204
Amount of liquors seized (gallons),	1,019
Number of applications received,	1,500
Number of applications for licenses rejected,	89
Number of applications for licenses on file,	32

The following shows the nature of the complaints upon which licenses were forfeited by the Board of Police from Dec. 1, 1902, to Nov. 30, 1903 : —

Selling intoxicating liquor in violation of license,	1
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PERMITS TO DELIVER LIQUOR.

Holders of fourth and fifth class licenses are required to obtain permits for such of their employees as are engaged in delivering intoxicating liquor from teams. These permits have to be shown to police officers, on demand, and are revoked in case the holder is found delivering liquor illegally, or under suspicious circumstances. During the past year 256 such permits were granted and 95 cancelled or revoked.

MISCELLANEOUS LICENSES.

The total number of licenses issued of all kinds, except for the sale of intoxicating liquor, was 26,324 ; transferred, 145 ; cancelled and revoked, 3,210. The officers investigated 389 complaints arising under these licenses, and 2 hearings were given by the Board on these complaints. The fees collected and paid into the city treasury amounted to \$47,071.15. (See Table XV.)

VEHICLE SERVICE.

Automobile.

This year for the first time an automobile was used by the police department. A "Stanley" steam automobile was selected, because it was durable and light and made little

noise. It was used during the daytime in that part of the city known as the Back Bay district, where the most expensive residences of the city are located, very nearly all of which are left vacant during the summer. Thieves, in former years, have worked in this district in the daytime and not during the 'night time. Several years ago many of these houses were entered during the summer while they were unoccupied, and therefore unprotected by occupants. During the past two years the police force in the Back Bay has been increased during the summer to give the required protection. During the past summer the experiment was made of not adding to the force, but making the automobile give the same protection as the addition of four mounted men and three officers. Two broken back doors have been found during the summer, but nothing has been stolen in the district covered by the automobile.

Since July 1 the automobile has run through the roads and back alleys of the Back Bay district 7,037 $\frac{1}{8}$ miles, guided by a chauffeur. An officer in uniform has ridden in the automobile on a seat high enough to allow him to look over the back fences. It has run every day, good weather and bad weather, between three and four hours in the morning and between three and four hours in the afternoon. It has never, except in cases of necessity, run more rapidly than six miles per hour. It has been prevented from running nine days by accidents to its machinery and running gear. There have been \$320.03 expended on repairs, mainly on new tires. The roads over which it has run have no grades, and are in good condition. With the aid of an odometer it has been easy for the captain to know what work it has done during the day.

Few arrests have been made by the officer on the automobile, but the presence of the automobile with the officer has discouraged loafers and disreputable people from frequenting the Back Bay district. It has not been used to overtake other automobiles, or runaway horses or escaping felons, nor was it intended that it should be thus used, though in the future automobiles may be found of use for these and other purposes.

Cost of Running the Automobile from July 1 to Nov. 17, 1903.

Salary of police officer,	\$450 00
Salary of chauffeur,	315 00
Gasolene,	124 07
Oil,	12 00
Repairs,	320 08
<hr/>	
Total,	\$1,221 10

The expense of seven men and four horses would be much greater.

Ambulance.

The department is now equipped with ten ambulances, located in the following police divisions: 1, 4, 6, 7, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15 and 16.

During the year the ambulances responded to calls to convey sick or injured persons to the following places:—

City Hospital (Relief Station),	847	Chardon Street Home,	2
City Hospital,	590	City Prison,	3
Massachusetts General Hospital,	208	Home,	103
Emergency Hospital,	37	From fires,	7
Carney Hospital,	21	Morgue,	5
Children's Hospital,	10	Charles Street Jail,	4
Lying-in Hospital,	9	Wayfarers' Lodge,	2
Faulkner Hospital,	7	Cambridge Jail,	1
New England Hospital,	1	Roxbury District Court,	1
Homœopathic Hospital,	1	Police station houses,	18
Eliot Hospital,	1	Ladder 12 house,	1
Baptist Hospital,	1	Calls where services were not required,	145
Pierce Farm,	1	<hr/>	
		Total,	2,021

List of Vehicles used by the Department.

DIVISIONS.	Patrol Wagons.	Other Wagons.	Automobile.	Punga.	Vans.	Ambulances.	Buggies.	Sleighs.	Totals.
Division 1,	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	3
Division 2,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Division 3,	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2
Division 4,	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2
Division 5,	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2
Division 6,	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	3
Division 7,	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	3
Division 8,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Division 9,	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2
Division 10,	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	3
Division 11,	1	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	5
Division 12,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Division 13,	1	-	-	1	-	1	2	1	6
Division 14,	1	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	5
Division 15,	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	3
Division 16,	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	2	5
Joy Street stable,	3	5	-	1	4	1	4	4	22
Totals,	18	5	1	12	4	10	9	9	68

HORSES.

On the 1st of December, 1902, there were 91 horses in the service. During the year 2 were sold, 4 were purchased and 2 were shot on account of being disabled. At the present time there are 91 in service, as shown by Table IX.

WORK OF THE DEPARTMENT.*Arrests.*

The total number of persons arrested was 43,033, against 34,732 the preceding year, being an increase of 8,301. The percentage of increase or decrease was as follows : —

	Per Cent.
Offences against the person,	Increase, .79
Offences against property, committed with violence,	Increase, 17.66
Offences against property, committed without violence,	Increase, .40
Malicious offences against property,	Increase, 1.55
Forgery and offences against the currency,	Increase, 20.00
Offences against the license laws,	Increase, 14.55
Offences against chastity, morality, etc.,	Decrease, 1.44
Offences not included in the foregoing,	Increase, 29.97

There were 4,513 persons arrested on warrants and 36,055 without warrants; 2,465 persons were summoned by the court, 40,648 persons were held for trial and 2,385 were released from custody. The number of males arrested was 37,862; of females, 5,171; of foreigners, 19,952, or approximately, 46.36 per cent.; of minors, 5,462. Of the total number arrested 14,644, or 29.38 per cent. were non-residents. (See Tables X., XI. and XII.)

The nativity of the prisoners was as follows:—

United States,	23,081	Wales,	18
British Provinces,	3,629	East Indies,	3
Ireland,	9,559	West Indies,	44
England,	1,203	Turkey,	31
France,	71	South America,	7
Germany,	314	Switzerland,	11
Italy,	1,219	Belgium,	32
Russia,	1,198	Africa,	8
China,	572	Hungary,	2
Greece,	313	Asia,	1
Sweden,	616	Arabia,	3
Scotland,	594	Mexico,	5
Spain,	11	Syria,	4
Norway,	153	Armenia,	1
Poland,	120	Australia,	5
Austria,	59	Japan,	1
Portugal,	44	Hawaiian Islands,	1
Finland,	33	Roumania,	2
Denmark,	47		
Holland,	18	Total,	43,033

The number of arrests for the year is 43,033, being an increase of 8,301 from last year, and 5,897 more than the average for the past five years. There were 27,757 persons arrested for drunkenness, being 8,590 more than last year and 5,980 more than the average for the past five years. Of this increase in drunkenness this year 25.14 per cent. were males and 2.31 per cent. females. (See Tables XI., XII. and XIII.)

Of the total number of arrests for the year (43,033), 1,092 were for violations of the city ordinances; that is to say, 1 arrest in 39 was for such offence, or 2.54 per cent.

Fifty-seven and forty-six hundredths per cent. of persons

taken into custody were between the ages of twenty and forty. (See Table XIV.)

The number of persons punished by fines was 11,787, and the fines amounted to \$93,172.97. (See Table XIII.)

Seventy-five persons were committed to the State Prison, 3,899 to the House of Correction, 91 to the Women's Prison, 167 to the Reformatory Prison, 1,117 to the House of Industry and 580 to other institutions. The total years of imprisonment were 2,919 $\frac{10}{12}$, the total number of days' attendance in court by officers was 34,805 and the witness fees amounted to \$9,057.

The value of property taken from prisoners and lodgers was \$51,205.40.

One hundred and thirty-one witnesses were detained at station houses and 92 persons were accommodated with lodgings, an increase of 8.80 per cent. from last year. There was a decrease of about 12.15 per cent. from last year in the number of insane persons taken in charge, an increase of about 3.95 per cent. in the number of sick and injured persons assisted and an increase of about 7.9 per cent. in the number of lost children cared for.

The average amount of property reported stolen in the city for the five years from 1899 to 1903, inclusive, was \$114,346.01; in 1903 it was \$156,421.38, or \$42,075.37 more than the average. In the same period the average amount of property reported stolen in and out of the city which was recovered by the Boston police was \$225,323.54; in 1903 it was \$356,742.92, or \$131,419.38 more than the average.

The average amount of fines imposed by courts for the five years from 1899 to 1903, inclusive, was \$97,203.29; in 1903 it was \$93,172.97, or \$4,030.32 less than the average. The average number of days' attendance in court was 31,639; in 1903 it was 34,805, or 3,166 more than the average. The average amount of witness fees earned was \$8,811.79; in 1903 it was \$9,057, or \$245.21 more than the average. (See Table XIII.)

Drunkenness.

Arrests for drunkenness averaged 76 per day during the year, or 4.89 per cent. of the population. There were 8,590 more persons arrested than in 1902, an increase of 44.81 per cent. ; 42.53 per cent. of the arrested persons were non-residents and 49.73 per cent. were of foreign birth. (See Table XI.)

Miscellaneous Business.

	1900-01.	1901-02.	1902-03.
Abandoned children cared for,	28	8	14
Accidents reported,	2,329	2,277	2,550
Buildings found open and made secure,	3,209	2,601	2,851
Cases investigated,	20,761	21,131	21,674
Dangerous buildings reported,	21	11	23
Dangerous chimneys reported,	6	4	4
Dead bodies cared for,	236	219	264
Defective cesspools reported,	189	399	222
Defective drains and vaults reported,	28	2	5
Defective fire alarms and clocks reported,	2	1	—
Defective gas pipes reported,	148	125	81
Defective hydrants reported,	116	100	108
Defective lamps reported,	7,181	8,548	11,170
Defective sewers reported,	50	32	25
Defective streets and walks reported,	9,341	11,073	9,765
Defective water pipes reported,	284	250	259
Disturbances suppressed,	1,653	1,472	1,611
Extra duties performed,	21,647	33,734	33,532
Fire alarms given,	1,051	1,132	1,436
Fires extinguished,	570	598	664
Intoxicated persons assisted,	40	34	27
Lost children restored,	1,673	1,535	1,656
Insane persons taken in charge,	355	395	347
Missing persons reported,	305	342	319
Missing persons found,	105	125	123
Persons rescued from drowning,	35	43	31
Sick and injured persons assisted,	3,928	3,951	4,052
Stray teams put up,	237	213	302
Street obstructions removed,	57,314	59,918	91,158
Water running to waste reported,	276	244	290
Witnesses detained,	161	109	131

Illegal Gaming.

Last year there were 25 raids made on policy shops ; this year, 26. Last year there were 133 raids on other places where gambling was suspected of being carried on ; this year, 126. Last year there were 1,143 persons arrested,

and property to the amount of \$2,305.58 seized; this year there were 573 persons arrested, and property to the value of \$1,323.13 seized.

Bureau of Criminal Investigation.

The "Rogues' Gallery" now contains 17,829 photographs, 12,829 of which are photographs with Bertillon measurements, a system used by this department during the past five years. In accordance with an act passed by the Legislature March 28, 1899 (chapter 203, sections 1 and 2), we are allowed photographs, with Bertillon measurements, of all convicts now in the several prisons in this State, and of those who have been confined there and who are measured under that system and photographs taken,—a number of which have already been added to our Bertillon cabinet. This, together with the adoption of the system by this department in 1898, is and will continue to be of great assistance in the identification of criminals. A large number of important identifications have thus been made during the year, for this and other police departments, through which the sentences in many instances have been materially increased. The records of 1,461 criminals have been added to the records kept in this Bureau, which now contain a total of 26,131. This Bureau has issued 385 prison reports of discharged convicts, containing the full records, description, distinguishing marks, etc., of 144 convicts who were discharged during the year, and whose records were considered of sufficient importance to preserve. Other police departments were furnished with 143 copies of these reports. The number of cases reported to this office which have been investigated during the year are 11,050,—4,229 of which are recorded on the assignment books kept for this purpose, and reports made on these cases are filed away for future reference. Letters and telegrams, to the number of about 2,000 yearly, are now filed with the numbered reports to which they refer, so that all the papers pertaining to a case can be found in the same envelope, thus simplifying the matters when information is desired on any case. The system of indexing, adopted by this Bureau for the use of the department, now contains a list of records, histories, photo-

graphs, dates of arrests, etc., of about 75,000 people; there are also "histories and press clippings," now numbering 5,440, kept by this Bureau, in envelope form, for police reference.

The statistics of the work of this branch of the service are included in the statements of the general work of the department; but as the duties are of a special character, the following statement will be of interest:—

Number of persons arrested, principally for felonies,	919
Fugitives from justice from other States arrested and delivered to officers from those States,	28
Number of cases investigated,	11,050
Number of cases of homicide and supposed homicide investigated, and evidence prepared for trial in court,	35
Number of days spent in court by officers,	2,657
Amount of stolen property recovered,	\$285,248 42
Amount of fines imposed by court,	3,099 00
Number of years' imprisonment imposed by court, 466 years, 6 months.	
Number of photographs added to the "Rogues' Gallery,"	3,194

Itinerant Musicians.

During the year 244 applications were received for itinerant musician licenses; of these, 219 were granted, 19 rejected and 6 are pending. Of the licenses granted, 12 were revoked for cause and 7 cancelled, leaving 200 in force.

The officer detailed for this special service reports that during the year he examined 215 instruments, as follows:—

INSTRUMENTS.	Inspected.	Passed.	Condemned.
Street organs,	127	120	7
Hand organs,	37	36	1
Violins,	19	19	—
Harpes,	14	14	—
Flutes,	2	2	—
Accordions,	4	4	—
Guitars,	4	4	—
Bagpipes,	4	4	—
Banjos,	2	2	—
Clarionets,	2	—	2
Totals,	215	205	10

Inspector of Claims and Medical Examiners' Assistant.

The work of the officers detailed to assist the committee on claims and law department in investigating claims against the city, and to aid the medical examiners of the county of Suffolk, was as follows : —

Claims.

Number of cases investigated,	554	Number of days in attendance on committee, . . .	43
Number of witnesses interviewed,	3,515	Number of notices served, . .	36
Number of days in court, . .	119	Number of claims settled for contractors,	35

Damage done by Dogs.

Number of cases,	7	Number of goats killed, . .	1
Number of hens killed, . .	44	Number of ducks killed, . .	1
Number of Belgian hares killed,	9		

Deaths by Accident, Suicide, etc.

Deaths : males, 333 ; females, 106 ; total, 439

Causes of Death.

Accident,	112	Abortion,	1
Murder,	11	Infanticide,	3
Homicide,	9	Overdose of poison,	1
Drowning,	42	Suffocation,	14
Alcoholism,	8	Natural causes,	177
Suicide,	60		
Still-born,	1	Total,	439

Number of inquests attended, 100

Causes of Death.

Railroad accident,	70	Fall,	3
Trolley car,	16	Suicide,	1
Murder,	1	Explosion,	1
Homicide,	1	Alcoholism,	1
Elevator,	4		
Automobile,	1	Total,	100
Team,	1		

Public Carriages.

During the year there were 1,750 carriage licenses granted Of these, 4 were motor carriages.

The following is a detailed statement regarding public carriages : —

Number of carriages licensed,	1,750
Number of licenses transferred,	20
Number of licenses cancelled or revoked,	44
Number of carriages inspected,	1,750
Number of carriages rejected,	61
Number of carriages reinspected and passed,	57
Applications for drivers' licenses reported on and approved,	1,508
Number of complaints against drivers investigated,	42
Number of warrants obtained,	9
Number of days spent in court,	11
Articles left in carriages, reported by citizens,	46
Articles found in carriages, reported by drivers,	69
Drivers' applications for licenses rejected,	18

Harbor Service.

The special duties performed by the officers of Division 8, comprising the harbor and the islands therein, were as follows : —

Value of property recovered, consisting of boats, rigging, float-stages, etc.,	\$16,159 75
Number of vessels from foreign ports boarded,	855
Number of vessels ordered from the channel to proper anchorage,	2,133
Number of vessels removed from channel by police steamers,	113
Number of cases of assistance rendered,	666
Number of cases of assistance rendered to wharfingers,	15
Number of permits granted vessels, in the stream, to discharge cargoes,	15
Number of obstructions removed from the channel,	11
Number of alarms of fire on the water front attended,	64
Number of boats challenged,	1,520
Sick and injured persons assisted,	8
Cases investigated,	430
Dead bodies recovered,	22
Dead bodies cared for,	3
Rescued from drowning,	5
Number of vessels ordered to put up anchor lights,	25
Steamers escorted, outgoing and incoming,	252

The total number of vessels that arrived in this port during the year is 10,239. Of this number, 8,567 came from domestic ports, 817 from ports in the British Provinces and 855 from foreign ports. Of the latter, 779 were steamships, 5 ships, 38 barks, 2 brigs and 31 schooners.

Police Signal Service.

In compliance with chapter 454 of the Acts of 1894 and chapter 249 of the Acts of 1898, 10,014 feet of underground cable has been laid on Division 9, 21,579 feet on Division 6, and 4,800 feet on Division 12.

On account of changes in division boundaries of Divisions 4 and 16, one new signal box was placed on Division 16, for which 1,585 feet of underground cable was laid, making 451 signal boxes in service.

There are in use in the signal service 26 horses, 18 patrol wagons and 12 pungs.

During the year the wagons made 29,099 runs, covering an aggregate distance of 25,442 miles. There were 24,905 prisoners conveyed to the station houses; 1,147 runs were made to take injured and insane persons to station houses, the hospitals or their homes; and 535 runs were made to take lost children to station houses. There were 654 runs to fires and 51 runs for liquor seizures. During the year there were 451 signal boxes in use, arranged on 60 circuits; 834,537 telephone messages and 3,357,500 "on-duty" calls were sent over the lines.

Special Events.

The following is a list of special events transpiring during the year, and shows the number of police officers detailed for duty at each event:—

		Men.
1902.		
Dec.	2, Fire, 410-420 Albany Street,	50
Dec.	14, Fire, 212 Summer Street,	63
1903.		
Jan.	7, Police ball,	80
Jan.	27, Fire, 215-237 Franklin Street,	73
March	17, Evacuation Day parade,	357
May	26, Knights of Pythias parade,	152
May	29, Parade of school regiment,	434
June	1, Parade of Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company,	266
June	17, Anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill,	523
June	18, Harvard-Yale base-ball game,	50
June	25, "Hooker Day" parade,	931
Aug.	18, Fire, Wormwood Street,	65
Aug.	20, International yacht race, Newspaper Row,	62
Aug.	22, International yacht race, Newspaper Row,	71

Aug.	25,	International yacht race, Newspaper Row, . . .	61
Aug.	27,	International yacht race, Newspaper Row, . . .	64
Aug.	31,	International yacht race, Newspaper Row, . . .	69
Sept.	1,	International yacht race, Newspaper Row, . . .	67
Sept.	2,	International yacht race, Newspaper Row, . . .	54
Sept.	3,	International yacht race, Newspaper Row, . . .	57
Sept.	7,	Labor Day parade, . . .	745
Oct.	2,	Visit of the Honourable Artillery Company of London, . . .	757
Oct.	3,	Visit of the Honourable Artillery Company of London, . . .	564
Oct.	3,	Boston-Pittsburg base-ball game, . . .	104
Oct.	4,	Visit of the Honourable Artillery Company of London, . . .	480
Oct.	5,	Visit of the Honourable Artillery Company of London, . . .	542
Oct.	6,	Visit of the Honourable Artillery Company of London, . . .	341
Oct.	11,	Chinese funeral, . . .	308
Oct.	13,	Boston-Pittsburg base-ball game, . . .	100
Oct.	13,	Visit of the Honourable Artillery Company of London, . . .	396
Oct.	14,	Visit of the Honourable Artillery Company of London, . . .	353
Oct.	15,	Visit of the Honourable Artillery Company of London, . . .	409
Nov.	3,	State Election, Newspaper Row, . . .	65
Nov.	7,	Drill of Light Battery "A," on the Common, . . .	209
Nov.	14,	Harvard-Dartmouth foot-ball game, . . .	50
Nov.	21,	Harvard-Yale foot-ball game, . . .	198
Nov.	21,	Special detail at Division 4, foot-ball night, . . .	250

Registration Detail.

MEN.				MEN.			
May 1,	1,054	May 6,	1,004				
May 2,	1,045	May 7,	1,003				
May 4,	996	May 8,	1,004				
May 5,	1,007						

PENSIONS AND BENEFITS.

Dec. 1, 1902, there were 161 pensioners on the roll. During the year 20 died, viz., 1 inspector, 2 lieutenants, 1 assistant keeper, 15 patrolmen and the widow of Sergeant Stevenson; and 43 were added, viz., 1 deputy superintendent, 7 captains, 1 inspector, 1 sergeant, 31 patrolmen, and the widows of patrolmen Flynn and Trainer; leaving 184 on the roll at date, including the widows of 7 and the orphans of 1 policeman, who died from injuries received in the service.

The payments on account of pensions during the past year amounted to \$112,450.01, and it is estimated that \$124,735 will be required for the purpose in 1904. This does not include pensions for 1 captain, 1 sergeant, 1 assist-

ant keeper and 9 patrolmen, all of whom are sixty-five years or over, and are entitled to be pensioned on account of age and term of service.

The invested fund of the police charitable fund on the 30th of November last amounted to \$207,550. There are 67 beneficiaries at the present time, and there has been paid to them the sum of \$8,519.50 during the past year.

The invested fund of the Police Relief Association on the 30th of November was \$71,776.89. The payments for the year amounted to \$21,778.50.

FINANCIAL.

A requisition was made on the city council for the sum of \$1,898,756.92 to meet the running expenses of the department, including the pensioned police officers, house of detention, station house matrons, liquor license expenses and police signal system for the financial year.

The total expenditures for police purposes during the past year, including the pensions, house of detention, station house matrons, liquor license expenses and listing persons twenty years of age or more, but exclusive of the maintenance of the police signal system, were \$1,801,629.42.

The total revenue paid into the city treasury from fees for licenses over which the police have supervision was \$1,487,309.10, of which \$1,440,237.95 was received for liquor licenses. (See Table XVII.)

The cost of maintaining the police signal system during the year was \$60,929.99. (See Table XVIII.)

CONCLUSION.

The Board of Police call attention to the increase in arrests for various offences; they attribute such increase to additional vigilance on the part of the patrolmen, and commend the work performed by the officers during the past year.

Respectfully submitted,

W. H. H. EMMONS,

C. P. CURTIS, JR.,

H. F. ADAMS,

Board of Police.

TABLE I. — *Concluded.*

RANK.	Commissioners' Office.	Superintendent's Office.	Chief Inspector's Office.	Liquor License Detail.	City Hall.	City Prison.	Public Libraries.	Public Markets.	Public Parks.	House of Deten- tion.	Signal Service.	DIVISIONS.																Totals.		
												1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.			
Matrons (stations),	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	
Director of signal service, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Assistant director of signal service,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Foreman,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Signalmen,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	6
Mechanics,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Linemen,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5
Groundman,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Driver,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Chauffeur,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Van drivers,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Foreman of stable,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Hostlers,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	11
Janitors,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	18
Assistant steward of city prison, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Totals,	6	24	20	15	10	8	6	4	36	6	22	88	87	70	98	75	66	60	20	85	80	95	53	74	50	60	66	1,300	1,300	

TABLE II.

*Names of Officers who were promoted during the Year ending
Nov. 30, 1903.*

DATE.	Name and Rank.
Dec. 4, 1902,	Inspector Charles W. Boyer, to the rank of captain.
Feb. 4, 1903,	Lieutenant Ithamer A. Mereen, to the rank of captain.
Aug. 21, 1903,	Lieutenant Daniel E. Curran, to the rank of captain.
Aug. 21, 1903,	Lieutenant William J. Lowery, to the rank of captain.
Feb. 4, 1903,	Sergeant George H. Adams, to the rank of lieutenant.
Feb. 4, 1903,	Sergeant Edward A. Pease, to the rank of lieutenant.
Mar. 14, 1903,	Sergeant Timothy J. Murphy, to the rank of lieutenant.
Aug. 21, 1903,	Sergeant George E. Saxton, to the rank of lieutenant.
Aug. 21, 1903,	Sergeant Rufus G. Fessenden, to the rank of lieutenant.
Aug. 21, 1903,	Sergeant William J. Hyland, to the rank of lieutenant.
May 2, 1903,	Patrolman Patrick Byrne, to the rank of sergeant.
May 2, 1903,	Patrolman William J. Allison, to the rank of sergeant.
May 2, 1903,	Patrolman Patrick J. O'Neil, to the rank of sergeant.
May 2, 1903,	Patrolman Thomas F. Goode, Jr., to the rank of sergeant.
Aug. 21, 1903,	Patrolman William T. Maguire, to the rank of sergeant.
Aug. 21, 1903,	Patrolman Ernest R. Taylor, to the rank of sergeant.

TABLE III.
Names of Police Officers in Active Service who died during the Year ending Nov. 30, 1903.

Rank.	NAME.	Division.	Date of Death.	Cause of Death.
Patrolman,	Martin Bergen,	16	July 15, 1903,	Heart failure.
Patrolman,	Charles Culhane,	15	Jan. 6, 1903,	Pneumonia.
Patrolman,	Ralph J. Donoghue,	6	July 9, 1903,	Acute pancreatitis.
Patrolman,	Arthur E. Fitts,	1	Oct. 25, 1903,	Typhoid fever.
Patrolman,	Joseph W. Goss,	14	March 13, 1903,	Quick consumption.
Sergeant, .	William A. Gunn,	9	Nov. 7, 1903,	Complication of diseases.
Patrolman,	Patrick J. Lee,	7	Sept. 28, 1903,	Pneumonia.
Patrolman,	Dennis Moran,	10	Jan. 26, 1903,	Heart disease.
Sergeant, .	William B. Murphy,	14	May 11, 1903,	Cancer.
Patrolman,	William J. Scholl,	4	Dec. 20, 1902,	Consumption.

TABLE IV.

List of Officers retired during the Year, giving Age at the Time of Retirement and the Number of Years' Service of Each.

NAME.	Cause of Retirement.
Aldrich, George E., .	Veteran, twenty-four years' consecutive service.
Bennett, Andrew J., .	Sixty-nine years of age, forty-five years' consecutive service.
Bills, George H., .	Seventy-three years of age, forty-three years' consecutive service.
Boyer, Charles W., .	Veteran, twenty-eight years' consecutive service.
Bragdon, Byron F., .	Sixty-one years of age, thirty-five years' consecutive service.
Broderick, John G., .	Incapacitated.
Brown, Thomas H., .	Incapacitated.
Burg, George A., .	Veteran, twenty-two years' consecutive service.
Chadwick, John H., .	Seventy-two years of age, thirty-two years' consecutive service.
Coleman, Thomas W., .	Veteran, twenty-nine years' consecutive service.
Connor, John H., .	Incapacitated.
Copeland, George L., .	Veteran, twenty-eight years' consecutive service.
Crosby, Bernard, .	Sixty-eight years of age, thirty-five years' consecutive service.
Curtis, Augustus L., .	Sixty-five years of age, thirty years' consecutive service.
Dawson, Henry, .	Sixty years of age, twenty-seven years' consecutive service.
Doyle, James A., .	Sixty-seven years of age, thirty-five years' consecutive service.
Gould, Frank M., .	Veteran, twenty-six years' consecutive service.
Green, John J., .	Incapacitated.
Henton, Stephen, .	Veteran, twenty-eight years' consecutive service.
Hoffman, Frederic G., .	Veteran, thirty-one years' consecutive service.
Hood, Allen, .	Veteran, eight years' consecutive service.
Irish, Richard F., .	Veteran, twenty-eight years' consecutive service.
Jenkins, Henry R., .	Incapacitated.
Johnson, Eugene M., .	Seventy-two years of age, forty-two years' consecutive service.

TABLE IV. — *Concluded.*

NAME.	Cause of Retirement.
Lee, Michael F., .	Incapacitated.
Lewis, Gilman E., .	Sixty-four years of age, thirty-two years' consecutive service.
Mahony, Patrick A., .	Sixty-five years of age, thirty-six years' consecutive service.
Moncrieff, Charles A.,	Sixty years of age, twenty-five years' consecutive service.
Moore, John, .	Sixty-seven years of age, thirty-two years' consecutive service.
McCusker, John, .	Sixty-two years of age, twenty-eight years' consecutive service.
Newell, Daniel S., .	Seventy-four years of age, forty-one years' consecutive service.
O'Connell, Thomas, .	Veteran, twenty years' consecutive service.
Philbrook, John E., .	Veteran, eight years' consecutive service.
Rowean, Michael J., .	Incapacitated.
Sawyer, Samuel S., .	Incapacitated.
Taylor, George W., .	Veteran, eight years' consecutive service.
Thompson, Moses C.,	Seventy-two years of age, forty years' consecutive service.
Weeks, Joseph W., .	Veteran, thirty-one years' consecutive service.
West, William F., .	Sixty-five years of age, thirty-six years' consecutive service.
Wilson, Samuel P., .	Sixty-nine years of age, forty years' consecutive service.
Yeaton, George T., .	Sixty-five years of age, twenty-eight years' consecutive service.

TABLE V.

Number of Men of Each Rank in Active Service at the End of the Present Year who were appointed on the Force in the Year stated.

DATE APPOINTED.	Superintendent.	Deputy Superintendents.	Chief Inspector.	Captains.	Inspectors.	Lieutenants.	Assistant Keeper.	Sergeants.	Patrolmen.	Reserve Men.	Totals.
1860, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
1867, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	2
1868, . . .	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	2
1869, . . .	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
1870, . . .	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	5	-	7
1871, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
1872, . . .	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	-	3	-	7
1873, . . .	-	1	-	6	2	1	-	1	8	-	19
1874, . . .	-	1	-	3	1	1	-	1	9	-	16
1875, . . .	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	21	-	25
1876, . . .	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	4
1877, . . .	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	1	6	-	11
1878, . . .	-	-	-	4	1	4	-	3	18	-	30
1879, . . .	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	4	10	-	18
1880, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	15	-	16
1881, . . .	-	-	-	-	1	5	-	3	31	-	40
1882, . . .	-	-	-	2	2	6	-	4	17	-	31
1883, . . .	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	4	13	-	21
1884, . . .	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	1	20	-	24
1885, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	16	-	20
1886, . . .	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	4	9	-	15
1887, . . .	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	16	-	19
1888, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	3	38	-	43
1889, . . .	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	4	30	-	35
1890, . . .	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	5	29	-	35
1891, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	24	-	27
1892, . . .	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	20	-	22
1893, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	89	-	93
1894, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	50	-	52
1895, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	5	174	-	180
1896, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	43	-	43
1897, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	-	27
1898, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37	-	37
1900, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	120	-	120
1901, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	69	1	70
1902, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	-	13
1903, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	81	98
Totals, .	1	2	1	21	21	37	1	59	1,000	82	1,225

TABLE VI.
Officers discharged and resigned during the Year ending Nov. 30, 1903.

Rank.	NAME.	Discharged.	Resigned.	Length of Service.
Patrolman,	James F. Burke, . .	Oct. 29, 1903,	-	9½ years.
Patrolman,	Frank Dingee, . .	June 30, 1903,	-	2½ years.
Patrolman,	William T. England, .	Oct. 29, 1903,	-	1½ year.
Patrolman,	Alfred Fousha, . .	March 5, 1903,	-	24½ years.
Patrolman,	Charles A. Fuller, . .	April 16, 1903,	-	8½ years.
Reserve, .	George A. Hoernle, . .	-	June 9, 1903,	1½ years.
Reserve, .	Thomas M. Igroe, . .	-	Aug. 20, 1903,	1 day.
Patrolman,	Matthew Kingston, . .	-	Oct. 30, 1903,	8½ years.
Reserve, .	George W. McIsaac, . .	Feb. 18, 1903,	-	1 year.
Patrolman,	Henry B. P. Raynes, . .	Dec. 28, 1902,	-	10 years.
Patrolman,	Vernon F. Stockman, .	Oct. 29, 1903,	-	6 years.
Reserve,*	Winfield A. Studley, .	-	Aug. 1, 1903,	-
Patrolman,	Henry M. Thompson, .	March 5, 1903,	-	10 years.
Patrolman,*	Walter H. Underhill, .	-	Sept. 18, 1903,	-
Patrolman,	John J. Wholly, . .	Nov. 11, 1903,	-	8½ years.

* Reappointed Oct. 8, 1903.

TABLE VII.

Number of Days' Absence from Duty by Reason of Sickness during the Year ending Nov. 30, 1903.

	Reserve.	Regular.		Reserve.	Regular.
December, 1902,	43	1,012	July, 1903,	25	569
January, 1903,	39	1,129	August, 1903,	37	613
February, 1903,	29	1,159	September, 1903,	11	611
March, 1903,	11	981	October, 1903,	19	576
April, 1903,	9	908	November, 1903,	54	718
May, 1903,	18	803	Totals,	302	9,644
June, 1903,	7	565			

Number of men on the force, average, reserve, 69; regular, 1,138.

Average number sick daily, including reserve men, 27, or 2.24 per cent.

TABLE VIII.
Complaints against Officers during the Year ending Nov. 30, 1903.

No.	Rank.	NATURE OF COMPLAINT.	Disposition of Case.
1	Captain,	Alleged neglect of duty,	Complaint withdrawn.
1	Sergeant,	Alleged assault,	Complaint dismissed.
1	Patrolman,	Conduct unbecoming an officer,	Complaint withdrawn.
1	Patrolman,	Absence without leave and untruthfulness,	Dismissed from police force.
3	Patrolman,	Conduct unbecoming an officer,	Dismissed from police force.
3	Patrolman,	Intoxication,	Dismissed from police force.
1	Patrolman,	Leaving route without permission,	Dismissed from police force.
1	Patrolman,	Physical incapacity,	Dismissed from police force.
1	Patrolman,	Neglect of duty,	Reprimanded in general orders.
1	Patrolman,	Neglect to pull boxes,	Reprimanded in general orders.
2	Patrolman,	Neglect of duty,	Complaint placed on file.
1	Patrolman,	Absence without leave,	Forfeiture of five days' pay.
1	Patrolman,	Abusive language,	Forfeiture of five days' pay.
1	Patrolman,	Conduct unbecoming an officer and neglect of duty,	Forfeiture of thirty days' pay.
1	Patrolman,	Disobedience of orders and disrespect to a superior officer,	Forfeiture of five days' pay.
3	Patrolman,	Leaving route without permission,	Forfeiture of fifteen days' pay.
2	Patrolman,	Leaving route without permission,	Forfeiture of ten days' pay.
2	Patrolman,	Leaving route without permission,	Forfeiture of five days' pay.
1	Patrolman,	Neglect of duty,	Forfeiture of thirty days' pay.
1	Patrolman,	Neglect of duty,	Forfeiture of ten days' pay.
1	Patrolman,	Neglect of duty,	Forfeiture of five days' pay.
3	Patrolman,	Neglect of duty,	Forfeiture of three days' pay.
2	Patrolman,	Neglect to pull boxes,	Forfeiture of twenty days' pay.

3	Patrolman,	Neglect to pull boxes,	.	.	.	Forfeiture of ten days' pay.
1	Patrolman,	Neglect to pull boxes,	.	.	.	Forfeiture of five days' pay.
1	Patrolman,	Neglect to pull boxes,	.	.	.	Forfeiture of two days' pay.
1	Patrolman,	Absence without leave,	.	.	.	Complaint dismissed.
2	Patrolman,	Alleged abusive language,	.	.	.	Complaint dismissed.
8	Patrolman,	Alleged assault,	.	.	.	Complaint dismissed.
1	Patrolman,	Alleged assault and intoxication,	.	.	.	Complaint dismissed.
1	Patrolman,	Alleged assault and unlawful arrest,	.	.	.	Complaint dismissed.
1	Patrolman,	Alleged unlawful arrest,	.	.	.	Complaint dismissed.
1	Patrolman,	Alleged persecution,	.	.	.	Complaint dismissed.
2	Patrolman,	Neglect of duty,	.	.	.	Complaint dismissed.
2	Patrolman,	Abusive language,	.	.	.	Complaint withdrawn.
9	Patrolman,	Alleged assault,	.	.	.	Complaint withdrawn.
2	Patrolman,	Conduct unbecoming an officer,	.	.	.	Complaint withdrawn.
1	Patrolman,	Neglect of duty,	.	.	.	Complaint withdrawn.
1	Patrolman,	Neglect to pay debts,	.	.	.	Complaint withdrawn.
1	Reserve officer,	Conduct unbecoming an officer,	.	.	.	Dismissed from police force.
1	Reserve officer,	Neglect to pull boxes,	.	.	.	Forfeiture of twenty days' pay.
2	Reserve officer,	Alleged assault,	.	.	.	Complaint dismissed.
1	Reserve officer,	Conduct unbecoming an officer,	.	.	.	Complaint dismissed.
1	Special officer,	Assault and unlawful arrest,	.	.	.	Complaint dismissed.

TABLE IX.

Number and Distribution of Horses used in the Department.

DIVISION.	Van.	Patrol.	Riding.	Ambulance.	Driving.	Totals.
Headquarters,	-	-	-	-	3	3
Division 1,	-	3	-	1	-	4
Division 2,	-	1	-	-	-	1
Division 3,	-	2	-	-	-	2
Division 4,	-	2	-	1	-	3
Division 5,	-	2	-	-	-	2
Division 6,	-	1	-	1	-	2
Division 7,	-	2	-	-	-	2
Division 9,	-	2	-	-	-	2
Division 10,	-	1	-	1	-	2
Division 11,	-	2	12	-	2	16
Division 13,	-	2	7	-	2	11
Division 14,	-	1	7	1	1	10
Division 15,	-	2	-	-	-	2
Division 16,	-	1	13	-	1	15
Signal service, repair department, 40 Joy Street.	-	2	-	-	6	8
House of detention, . . .	2	-	-	-	-	2
Prison van,	4	-	-	-	-	4
Totals,	6	26	39	5	15	91

TABLE X.

*Number of Arrests by Police Divisions during the Year ending
Nov. 30, 1903.*

DIVISIONS.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Headquarters,	744	175	919
Division 1,	7,034	599	7,633
Division 2,	2,837	127	2,964
Division 3,	4,831	1,087	5,918
Division 4,	5,007	1,007	6,014
Division 5,	3,036	698	3,734
Division 6,	2,357	280	2,637
Division 7,	1,776	161	1,937
Division 8,	68	—	68
Division 9,	1,376	150	1,526
Division 10,	2,176	329	2,505
Division 11,	1,140	62	1,202
Division 12,	581	67	648
Division 13,	826	67	893
Division 14,	512	30	542
Division 15,	2,853	271	3,124
Division 16,	708	61	769
Totals,	37,862	5,171	43,033

TABLE XI.
Arrests for Year ending Nov. 30, 1903.
 No. 1.—OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.

NATURE OF OFFENCE.	SEX.		Total.	On Warrants.	Without Warrants.	Summoned by the Court.	Foreigners.	Non-residents.	Minors.	Held for Trial.	Discharged.
	M.	F.									
Affray, engaging in,	9	-	9	-	9	-	6	3	-	9	-
Assault and battery,	2,114	233	2,347	1,050	854	443	1,154	303	472	2,347	-
Assault, felonious,	-	1	1	-	1	-	1	1	1	1	-
Assault, indecent,	12	-	12	3	7	2	5	1	4	12	-
Assault, on police,	32	1	33	24	9	-	11	5	4	33	-
Child, abandonment of,	-	2	2	1	1	-	-	-	1	2	-
Child, concealing death of,	-	2	2	-	2	-	2	1	-	2	-
Child, refusing to support,	21	-	21	20	-	1	9	-	-	21	-
Intimidation and threatening language, using.	30	6	36	29	1	6	21	2	-	36	-
Libel, criminal,	6	2	8	7	-	1	4	1	-	8	-
Manslaughter,	8	-	8	2	6	-	2	1	4	8	-

Murder	14	-	14	4	10	-	10	1	-	14	-
Murder, assault with intent to,	26	1	27	7	20	-	22	2	3	27	-
Poisoning,	-	1	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
Rape,	13	-	13	4	9	-	7	-	4	13	-
Rape, assault to,	20	-	20	9	11	-	9	3	3	20	-
Robbery,	114	5	119	45	74	-	35	26	42	119	-
Rob, assault to,	14	-	14	4	8	2	3	1	2	14	-
Sodomy and other unnatural practices,	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	-
Totals,	2,434	254	2,688	1,210	1,023	455	1,303	352	540	2,688	-

No. 2. OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY, COMMITTED WITH VIOLENCE.

Breaking and entering dwelling at night,	61	-	61	27	34	-	19	17	22	61	-
Breaking and entering dwelling by day,	117	3	120	36	65	19	29	17	46	120	-
Breaking and entering dwelling by day, attempted,	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-
Breaking and entering a building,	511	1	512	178	245	89	92	59	315	512	-

TABLE XI.—Continued.
No. 2. OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY, COMMITTED WITH VIOLENCE — Concluded.

NATURE OF OFFENCE.	Sex.		Total.	On Warrants.	Without Warrants.	Summoned by the Court.	Foreigners.	Non-residents.	Minors.	Held for Trial.	Discharged.
	M.	F.									
Breaking and entering a building, attempted.	20	-	20	6	9	5	6	2	14	20	-
Breaking and entering vessels, . . .	2	-	2	2	-	-	1	-	1	2	-
Breaking and entering railroad car, . . .	27	-	27	6	15	6	3	5	20	27	-
Totals,	739	4	743	255	369	119	150	100	419	743	-

No. 3. OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY, COMMITTED WITHOUT VIOLENCE.

Animals, vehicles and boats, using without consent of owner.	36	1	37	10	20	7	4	2	19	37	-
Buildings, defacing, etc.,	2	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	1	2	-
Burglars' tools, having in possession, . . .	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Conspiring to defraud,	12	-	12	10	2	-	5	5	2	12	-
Innholders, boarding-house keepers, lodging-house keepers, defrauding.	2	1	3	3	-	-	1	-	-	3	-

Larceny, felonious,	11	1	12	5	7	-	1	2	3	12	-
Larceny from person,	186	46	232	41	188	3	65	61	52	232	-
Larceny from person, attempt to commit, .	42	-	42	6	36	-	14	16	21	42	-
Larceny from United States mail,	5	-	5	-	5	-	-	-	5	5	-
Larceny, attempt to commit,	17	-	17	5	5	7	6	1	12	17	-
Larceny in a building or vessel,	54	-	54	13	32	9	21	13	24	54	-
Larceny from an express,	28	-	28	5	23	-	1	12	5	28	-
Larceny from an express, attempt to com- mit.	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-
Larceny, simple,	2,088	403	2,491	945	1,220	326	789	649	798	2,491	-
Lamps, extinguishing, breaking, etc., . .	7	-	7	4	-	3	-	-	7	7	-
Leased property, concealing, conveying, selling, etc.	10	1	11	11	-	-	5	2	1	11	-
Mortgaged property, concealing, convey- ing, selling, etc.	5	-	5	5	-	-	2	1	-	5	-
Stolen goods, buying, receiving, etc., . .	43	6	49	32	13	4	32	6	7	49	-
Trespass,	220	7	227	33	67	127	37	37	169	227	-
Totals,	2,770	466	3,236	1,129	1,619	488	983	808	1,126	3,236	-

TABLE XI. — *Continued.*
No. 4. MALICIOUS OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY.

NATURE OF OFFENCE.	Sex.		Total.	On Warrants.	Without Warrants.	Summoned by the Court.	Foreigners.	Non-residents.	Minors.	Held for Trial.	Discharged.
	M.	F.									
Arson and other burnings,	21	-	21	5	-	16	1	2	19	21	-
Malicious mischief,	257	18	275	106	33	136	59	20	178	275	-
Willful damage and trespass,	8	6	14	3	-	11	2	-	14	14	-
Totals,	286	24	310	114	33	163	62	22	211	310	-

No. 5. FORGERY AND OFFENCES AGAINST THE CURRENCY.

Counterfeiting,	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-
Counterfelt money, passing, etc.,	2	-	2	-	2	-	2	-	-	2	-
Forgery and uttering,	48	1	49	40	9	-	8	21	5	49	-
Label, counterfeiting	2	-	2	2	-	-	1	-	1	2	-
Totals,	53	1	54	42	12	-	11	22	6	54	-

No. 6. OFFENCES AGAINST THE LICENSE LAWS.

Carriage regulations, violation of, . .	5	-	5	-	-	5	1	-	-	5	-
Common victualler and innholder, assuming to be.	2	1	3	2	-	1	2	-	-	3	-
Dog law, violation of,	19	2	21	8	-	13	11	-	3	21	-
Insurance law, violation of,	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
Intelligence office, keeping, without a license.	2	-	2	2	-	-	2	2	-	2	-
Junk law, violation of,	11	-	11	1	2	8	11	3	-	11	-
Liquor law, violation of,	128	105	233	79	140	14	156	3	9	233	-
Minor's license, violation of,	42	-	42	-	-	42	42	1	42	42	-
Minor, permitting, to peddle,	1	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-
Peddling without a license,	24	-	24	1	22	1	20	3	6	24	-
Physician practising without being registered.	2	-	2	2	-	-	1	1	-	2	-
Pool and billiard room, allowing minors in,	2	-	2	2	-	-	2	-	-	2	-
Pool and billiard room, keeping,	1	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-

TABLE XI. — *Continued.*
No. 6. OFFENCES AGAINST THE LICENSE LAWS — *Concluded.*

NATURE OF OFFENCE.	SEX.		Total.	On Warrants.	Without Warrants.	Summoned by the Court.	Foreigners.	Non-residents.	Minors.	Held for Trial.	Discharged.
	M.	F.									
Public exhibition, promoting, without a license.	17	-	17	17	-	-	7	5	-	17	-
Public lodging house, maintaining, without a license.	2	1	3	3	-	-	2	-	-	3	-
Small loans, making, without a license.	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Totals,	261	109	370	121	164	85	259	19	60	370	-

No. 7. OFFENCES AGAINST CHASTITY, MORALITY, ETC.

Abortion,	1	3	4	2	2	-	1	-	-	4	-
Abortion, accessory to,	3	2	5	4	1	-	2	2	-	5	-
Abduction,	2	-	2	2	-	-	2	-	-	2	-
Adultery,	28	25	53	25	28	-	26	4	3	53	-
Animals, cruelty to,	26	1	27	11	4	12	18	8	3	27	-

Bastardy,	50	—	50	50	—	—	19	3	7	50	—
Fornication,	44	50	94	6	88	—	30	32	9	94	—
Indecent exposure of the person,	27	—	27	6	21	—	14	12	—	27	—
Ill-fame, keeping house of,	17	63	80	80	—	—	25	2	—	80	—
Lewd and lascivious cohabitation,	23	23	46	40	6	—	16	1	3	46	—
Night-walking,	1	270	271	2	269	—	88	46	32	271	—
Obscene books and prints,	10	4	14	7	7	—	6	2	2	14	—
Open and gross lewdness,	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
Polygamy,	10	—	10	9	1	—	5	2	—	10	—
Prostitution, enticing to,	2	1	3	3	—	—	1	2	—	3	—
Public conveyance, being disorderly in,	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Schools, disturbing,	6	—	6	1	1	4	—	—	6	6	—
Unnatural and lascivious acts,	3	—	3	—	3	—	1	2	—	3	—
Totals,	255	442	697	250	431	16	244	119	65	697	—

TABLE XI. — *Continued.*
 No. 8. OFFENCES NOT INCLUDED IN THE FOREGOING.

NATURE OF OFFENCE.	SEX.		Total.	On Warrants.	Without Warrants.	Summoned by the Court.	Foreigners.	Non-residents.	Minors.	Held for Trial.	Discharged.
	M.	F.									
Adulterating food, drugs, butter, etc., .	39	2	41	11	—	30	13	3	1	41	—
Automobile, driving faster than ten miles an hour.	65	—	65	6	4	55	5	39	3	65	—
Bail bond, arrest under,	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Bicycle, riding faster than ten miles an hour.	3	—	3	1	2	—	1	3	3	3	—
Board of aldermen, violations of regulations.	26	—	26	2	2	22	9	2	22	26	—
Bonfires, making,	15	1	16	2	5	9	2	—	12	16	—
Boxing exhibition, promoting, . . .	40	—	40	24	—	16	10	6	5	40	—
Capias,	28	3	31	31	—	—	15	8	4	31	—
Child, refusing to send to school, . .	1	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	—
City ordinance, violation of, . . .	1,067	25	1,092	139	521	432	622	108	495	1,092	—
Coal, fraudulent sale of,	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Contempt of court,	6	4	10	9	1	—	7	—	1	10	—

TABLE XI. — *Continued.*
 No. 8. OFFENCES NOT INCLUDED IN THE FOREGOING — *Continued.*

NATURE OF OFFENCE.	SEX.		Total.	On Warrant.	Without Warrant.	Summoned by the Court.	Foreigners.	Non-residents.	Minors.	Held for Trial.	Discharged.
	M.	F.									
Gaming and being present at,	65	-	65	17	46	2	32	7	12	65	-
Gaming house, keeping,	4	-	4	4	-	-	1	-	-	4	-
Gaming implements, being present where found.	465	4	470	78	392	-	415	44	7	470	-
Gaming on the Lord's day, and being present at.	580	1	581	24	559	18	404	44	191	581	-
Health law, violation of,	42	8	50	4	36	10	42	2	16	50	-
Harbor regulations, violation of, . . .	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Idle and disorderly persons,	221	144	365	71	294	-	104	52	109	208	157
Inebriety,	3	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
Kidnapping,	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
Labor law, violation of,	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
Liquor, giving to prisoner,	-	2	2	-	2	-	1	-	-	2	-

collecting
Lobster traps,

Lotteries and prize enterprises,	8	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	1	3	-
Neglected children,	47	-	47	5	40	2	25	5	2	47	-
Noisy and disorderly house, keeping,	60	45	105	98	-	7	3	-	105	105	-
Officer, assuming to be,	4	16	20	18	-	2	8	-	-	20	-
Opium resort, keeping or visiting,	5	-	5	1	4	-	1	1	-	5	-
Pardon conditions, violation of,	13	6	19	6	13	-	14	2	-	19	-
Perjury, and subornation of,	3	2	5	1	4	-	2	1	2	4	1
Police regulations, violation of,	7	-	7	7	-	-	6	2	-	7	-
Police signal law, violation of,	32	3	35	12	3	20	26	1	7	35	-
Postal law, violation of,	4	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	3	4	-
Prisoner, escaped,	1	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	1	-
Prisoner, aiding to escape,	9	1	10	-	10	-	2	2	5	7	3
Prisoner, rescue of, and attempt to rescue,	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	-
Probation, violation of conditions,	19	4	23	6	17	-	9	4	3	23	-
	4	3	7	4	3	-	2	2	4	7	-

TABLE XI.—Continued.
 NO. 8. OFFENCES NOT INCLUDED IN THE FOREGOING—Continued.

NATURE OF OFFENCE.	SEX.		Total.	On Warrants.	Without Warrants.	Summoned by the Court.	Foreigners.	Non-residents.	Minors.	Held for Trial.	Discharged.
	M.	F.									
Public meetings, disturbing, . . .	22	-	22	1	16	5	11	4	10	22	-
Public park regulations, violation of, . .	41	7	48	1	6	41	18	8	19	48	-
Profane and obscene language, using, . .	101	17	118	20	78	20	48	20	38	118	-
Railroad car, throwing missiles at, . . .	2	-	2	-	-	2	-	2	2	2	-
Railroad law, violation of,	178	-	178	37	60	81	27	29	139	178	-
Registered bottle, violation of law concerning,	1	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-
Revenue law, violation of,	2	-	2	2	-	-	1	-	-	2	-
Runaways,	76	31	107	-	106	1	16	65	100	5	102
Refusing to pay car fare, etc.,	9	-	9	2	1	6	2	3	4	9	-
Road law, violation of,	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
School committee rules, violation of, . .	98	-	98	4	2	92	52	-	97	98	-

Sunday law, violation of,	184	34	218	31	27	160	178	7	27	218	-
Stubborn children,	85	67	152	128	5	19	31	4	152	152	-
Suspicious persons,	1,961	115	2,076	-	2,076	-	655	610	717	2	2,074
Tobacco, selling to minor,	1	3	4	-	-	4	4	-	-	4	-
Truancy,	49	1	50	50	-	-	13	-	48	50	-
United States flag, desecrating,	3	-	3	-	2	1	3	1	1	3	-
Vagrants, tramps, etc.,	266	23	289	13	276	-	112	203	21	289	-
Vagabond,	4	-	4	3	1	-	1	2	2	4	-
Totals,	31,064	3,871	34,935	1,392	32,404	1,139	16,940	13,202	3,035	32,550	2,385

TABLE XI. — *Concluded.*
RECAPITULATION.

NATURE OF OFFENCE.	Sex.		Total.	On Warrants.	Without Warrants.	Summoned by the Court.	Foreigners.	Non-residents.	Minors.	Held for Trial.	Discharged.
	M.	F.									
No. 1. Offences against the person, .	2,434	254	2,688	1,210	1,023	455	1,303	352	540	2,688	-
No. 2. Offences against property, committed with violence.	739	4	743	255	369	119	150	100	419	743	-
No. 3. Offences against property, committed without violence.	2,770	466	3,236	1,129	1,619	488	983	808	1,126	3,236	-
No. 4. Malicious offences against property.	286	24	310	114	33	163	62	22	211	310	-
No. 5. Forgery and offences against the currency.	53	1	54	42	12	-	11	22	6	54	-
No. 6. Offences against the license laws,	261	109	370	121	164	85	259	19	60	370	-
No. 7. Offences against chastity, etc, .	255	442	697	250	431	16	244	119	65	697	-
No. 8. Offences not included in the foregoing.	31,064	3,871	34,935	1,392	32,404	1,189	16,940	13,202	3,035	32,560	2,385
Totals,	37,862	5,171	43,033	4,513	36,055	2,465	19,932	14,644	5,462	40,648	2,385

TABLE XII.
Comparative Statement of Offences for which Arrests were made in 1902 and 1903.

NATURE OF OFFENCE.	Year to Nov. 30, 1902.	Year to Nov. 30, 1903.	Increase.	Decrease.
Offences against the person,	2,667	2,688	21	-
Offences against property, committed with violence,	611	743	132	-
Offences against property, committed without violence,	3,223	3,236	13	-
Malicious offences against property,	277	310	33	-
Forgery and offences against the currency,	45	54	9	-
Offences against the license law,	323	370	47	-
Offences against chastity, morality, etc.,	707	697	-	10
Offences not included in the foregoing,	26,879	34,935	8,056	-
Totals,	34,732	43,033	8,311	10

TABLE XIII.
Comparative Statement of Police Criminal Work, 1899 to 1903, inclusive.

YEARS.	Estimated Popula- tion.	Number of Persons arrested.	Percentage of Ar- rests.	Amount of Property reported stolen in the City.	Amount of Property recovered, stolen in and out of the City.	Amount of Fines imposed by Court.	Years of Imprison- ment imposed by Court.	Number of Days' Attendance at Court.	Amount of Witness Fees earned.
1899,	534,000	39,760	7.44	\$91,677 00	\$126,867 87	\$113,897 91	3,197 $\frac{3}{4}$	32,616	\$10,133 90
1900,	560,000	33,655	6.01	111,030 95	133,678 60	98,588 67	3,279 $\frac{1}{2}$	29,631	8,710 80
1901,	560,000	34,500	6.00	119,091 03	204,718 46	87,898 18	2,860 $\frac{1}{2}$	30,861	7,849 51
1902,	584,000	34,732	5.94	93,509 69	299,609 86	92,458 75	2,411 $\frac{1}{2}$	30,283	8,308 22
1903,	596,000	43,033	7.22	156,421 88	356,742 92	93,172 97	2,918	34,805	9,057 00
Averages,	566,800	37,136	6.52	\$114,346 01	\$225,323 54	\$97,203 29	2,933	31,639	\$8,811 79

TABLE XIV.
Age and Sex of Persons arrested.

[NOTE. — "M," male, includes boys; "F," female, includes girls.]

OFFENDER.	UNDER 10.		10 AND UNDER 15.		15 AND UNDER 20.		20 AND UNDER 25.		25 AND UNDER 30.		30 AND UNDER 35.		35 AND UNDER 40.		40 AND UNDER 45.		45 AND UNDER 50.		50 AND UNDER 55.		55 AND UNDER 60.		OVER 60.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. 1.	11	2	156	12	286	14	400	40	456	46	856	60	282	38	191	20	126	7	59	11	27	2	24	2
No. 2.	35	-	188	-	183	-	182	-	77	4	46	-	31	-	29	-	8	-	4	-	4	-	2	-
No. 3.	75	1	459	22	458	39	446	96	392	86	332	62	213	68	154	47	114	13	55	18	35	5	38	10
No. 4.	11	1	120	5	72	1	24	4	18	1	18	3	11	4	9	2	2	1	-	1	-	1	1	-
No. 5.	-	-	-	-	5	-	17	-	6	-	11	1	3	-	2	-	4	-	1	-	-	-	3	-
No. 6.	3	-	36	1	12	5	22	10	29	14	41	17	50	20	24	15	24	13	10	8	5	4	6	2
No. 7.	-	-	5	1	11	26	44	165	69	121	44	63	34	83	17	14	16	12	6	3	4	4	5	-
No. 8.	115	29	746	41	1,570	172	3,038	412	4,035	689	4,883	604	4,608	641	3,729	446	2,834	304	1,980	231	1,147	124	1,228	179
Totals.	260	33	1,710	82	2,497	257	4,782	726	5,683	961	5,731	810	5,282	804	4,155	543	3,123	350	2,065	272	1,222	140	1,307	193

TABLE XV.

Licenses of All Classes, except for the Sale of Liquors, issued, etc., during the Year ending Nov. 30, 1903.

CLASS OF LICENSE.	Issued.	Transferred.	Cancelled and revoked.	Complaints investigated.	Complaints heard.	Fees collected.
Auctioneer,	202	-	-	2	-	\$404 00
Billiard, pool and sippio table and bowling alley.	1,468	8	31	21	1	2,936 00
Common victualler, . .	1,646	42	263	48	-	-
Dog,	10,073	-	-	153	-	23,091 40
Driver, hack and cab, . .	1,508	-	19	1	-	754 00
Hackney carriage, . .	1,750	20	44	42	-	1,750 00
Hand cart,	74	-	1	-	-	74 00
Innholder,	13	-	-	-	-	-
Intelligence office, . .	103	17	4	86	-	3,125 00
Junk collector,	595	-	2	30	-	1,190 00
Junk shop keeper, . . .	200	8	28	4	1	1,000 00
Musician, itinerant, . . .	219	-	19	-	-	219 00
Musician, collective, . .	104	-	-	-	-	-
Pawnbroker,	76	7	6	18	-	3,800 00
Private detective, . . .	6	-	-	-	-	60 00
Public lodging-house, . .	18	-	-	2	-	-
Second-hand articles, . .	344	24	27	13	-	1,720 00
Small loans,	21	-	-	1	-	1,050 00
Street railway conductor and driver.	2,675	-	2,665	-	-	668 75
Wagon,	5,229	19	101	10	-	5,229 00
Totals,	26,324	145	3,210	431	2	\$47,071 15

TABLE XVI.

*Number of Dog Licenses issued during the Year ending Nov.
30, 1903.*

DIVISION.	Males.	Females.	Breeders.	Spayed.	Totals.
1,	114	40	—	2	156
2,	20	1	—	1	22
3,	239	89	—	4	332
4,	150	53	2	—	205
5,	405	107	1	7	590
6,	299	74	1	—	374
7,	667	119	—	6	792
9,	942	163	2	19	1,126
10,	704	149	2	7	862
11,	1,906	267	5	46	2,224
12,	544	101	—	5	650
13,	1,080	135	1	25	1,241
14,	605	96	1	26	728
15,	322	87	—	1	410
16,	375	49	—	7	431
Totals,	8,372	1,530	15	156	10,073

TABLE XVII.

Financial Statement for the Year ending Nov. 30, 1903.

EXPENDITURES.	
Pay of the officers,	\$1,437,810 56
Pensions,	112,450 01
Fuel and light,	22,875 13
Water and ice,	639 58
Furniture and bedding,	2,780 86
Printing and stationery,	14,410 36
Care and cleaning station houses and city prison,	25,111 61
Repairs to station houses and city prison,	16,364 48
Repairs and supplies to police steamers,	9,671 28
Rent and care of telephone and telegraph wires,	7,166 20
Care and keeping horses, harnesses and vehicles,	13,597 40
Purchase of horses and vehicles,	2,743 72
Carting prisoners to and from stations and city prison,	712 51
Feeding prisoners,	2,086 13
Medical attendance,	6,693 35
Transportation,	3,342 28
Pursuit of criminals,	3,734 16
Cloth for uniform and uniform helmets,	11,985 18
Badges, buttons, clubs, belts, insignia, etc.,	1,976 77
Travelling expenses and food for officers,	350 66
Rent of buildings,	3,145 00
Total,	\$1,699,647 23
Expenses of registration,	42,249 71
Expenses of house of detention and station house matrons,	8,666 36
Expenses of liquor license bureau,	51,066 12
Expenses of signal system (see Table XVIII.),	60,929 99
Total,	\$1,862,559 41
RECEIPTS.	
For all licenses (except for sale of liquor),*	\$23,979 75
For sale of unclaimed and condemned property, etc.,	568 87
For dog licenses (credited to school department),	23,091 40
Total,	\$47,640 02
For liquor licenses,	1,440,237 95
For uniform cloth, etc.,	11,611 49
Total,	\$1,499,489 46

* Credited to police department.

TABLE XVIII.

Payments on Account of the Signal System during the Year ending Nov. 30, 1903.

Labor,	\$24,735 42
Hay, grain, shoeing, etc.,	5,305 89
Rent of telephone instruments,	1,444 45
Rent and care of buildings,	4,924 31
Purchase of horses, harnesses and vehicles,	1,004 85
Stable supplies and furniture,	170 53
Repairs on buildings,	2,656 45
Repairing wagons, harnesses, etc.,	1,881 11
Fuel, gas and water,	1,763 42
Miscellaneous, car fares, etc.,	1,382 67
Signalling apparatus, repairs and supplies,	5,947 38
Underground,	9,274 72
Printing, stationery, etc.,	438 79
Total,	\$60,929 99

TABLE XIX. — *Concluded.*

CAUSE.	Division 10.		Division 11.		Division 12.		Division 13.		Division 14.		Division 15.		Division 16.		Total killed.	Total injured.
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		
Heavy carts,	1	9	1	10	1	3	1	7	1	3	1	2	1	3	6	124
Light carts,	1	8	1	11	1	3	1	6	1	3	1	3	1	4	2	123
Private carriages,	1	6	1	1	1	4	1	7	1	1	1	1	1	7	1	86
Licensed carriages,	1	1	1	2	1	4	1	7	1	1	1	1	1	11	1	29
Fire engines,	1	1	1	5	1	1	1	6	1	1	1	1	1	14	1	50
Motor cars,	1	57	1	18	1	9	1	37	1	29	1	29	1	30	3	361
Automobiles,	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	18	1	3	1	7	3	24
Defects in streets,	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	6	1	1	1	3	1	109
Live wires,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Falling objects,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Falls, etc.,	1	54	1	12	1	6	1	30	1	2	1	14	1	13	1	110
Excavations in streets,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Injured by horses,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Explosion,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Railroad trains,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Coasting in streets,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Broken glass in street,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Fireworks,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Playing foot-ball,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Drowned,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total killed,	1	150	2	63	1	35	1	98	1	31	2	126	6	153	34	1,086
Total injured,	1	150	2	63	1	35	1	98	1	31	2	126	6	153	34	1,086

The following-named persons have been awarded a department medal, as provided by General Order No. 237, dated Nov. 12, 1894, on account of having performed some hazardous or dangerous service while in the performance of duty as police officers:—

Rank.	NAME.	Division.	Date.
Patrolman, .	John D. McCarthy, . .	14	Nov. 12, 1894.
Patrolman, .	Wesley W. Chandler, . .	3	Feb. 2, 1895.
Sergeant, .	George A. Rohrer, Jr., .	4	Feb. 2, 1895.
Patrolman, .	William J. Murphy,* . .	4	Feb. 2, 1895.
Deputy, .	William H. Pierce, . .	H. Q.	Feb. 2, 1895.
Patrolman, .	John J. Smith, . . .	16	Nov. 29, 1895.
Patrolman, .	Amasa E. Augusta, . .	11	Jan. 1, 1898.
Patrolman, .	Henry C. Berry, . . .	15	Jan. 1, 1898.
Patrolman, .	William H. Gordon, . .	1	Jan. 1, 1898.
Patrolman, .	Peter A. Hayes, . . .	S. S.	Jan. 1, 1898.
Patrolman, .	George A. Armstrong, . .	9	March 29, 1898.
Patrolman, .	Walter G. Horton, . .	11	March 29, 1898.
Patrolman, .	Edward F. Lewey, . . .	2	March 29, 1898.
Patrolman, .	Edward H. Mullen, . .	15	March 29, 1898.
Patrolman, .	William H. Allen, . . .	1	Oct. 29, 1898.
Patrolman, .	Charles B. Kelly, . . .	3	Oct. 29, 1898.
Patrolman, .	Edward R. Olds, . . .	15	Sept. 8, 1899.
Patrolman, .	Christopher J. Burrill, .	3	Aug. 31, 1901.
Patrolman, .	Patrick J. Fitzgerald, .	7	April 11, 1903.
Patrolman, .	Thomas S. Graham, . .	5	April 11, 1903.
Patrolman, .	Hugh A. Rourke, . . .	7	April 11, 1903.
Patrolman, .	Thomas F. Connolly, . .	16	Nov. 25, 1903.
Patrolman, .	Michael J. Sullivan, . .	4	Nov. 25, 1903.

* Deceased.

INDEX.

A.

	PAGE
Accidents	78, 79
in streets, parks, etc.	78, 79
Alcohol, pure	27
license to sell	27, 28
Ambulance service	31
Arrests	32, 33
age and sex of persons arrested	73
comparative statement of	71
insane persons arrested	34, 35
nativity of persons arrested	33
number of, by divisions	55
punished by fine	34, 72
total number of	32, 33, 55, 70, 71, 72
Automobile	29-31

B.

Benefits and pensions	41
Bertillon system	36
Board of Police	42

C.

Carriages, public	38, 39
automobile	38
number licensed	38, 39, 74
City ordinances	33
arrests for violation	33
Claims, inspector of	38
Clubs, special	28
number licensed	28
Commendations	27, 28
Commitments	34
number of	34
where to	34
Complaints	29, 52, 53, 74
against police officers	52, 53
against liquor licenses	29
against miscellaneous licenses	29, 74
Counsel to Board	25
Criminal Investigation, Bureau of	36, 37
arrests	37
photographs	36
records	36
rogues' gallery	36

	PAGE
Criminal work	37, 72
comparative statement of	72

D.

Deaths	38
by accident, suicide, etc.	38
Department, work of	32-36
medals	82
Dogs	38, 74, 75, 76
damage done by	38
number licensed	74, 75
Druggists	28
number licensed	28
Drunkenness	33, 35, 65
arrests for, per day	35
increase in number of arrests	35
non-residents arrested for	35

E.

Expenditures	42, 76
------------------------	--------

F.

Financial	42, 76
expenditure	42, 76
house of detention	42, 76
liquor license	42, 76
pensions	42, 76
signal system	42, 76, 77
receipts	42, 76
liquor license fees	42, 76
miscellaneous license fees	42, 74, 76
Fines	34, 72
average amount of, imposed by courts	34, 72
amount of	34, 72

G.

Gaming	35, 36
arrests for	36
property seized	36
raids made	35

H.

Harbor service	39
special duties performed	39
Horses	32, 54, 76
bought, sold, etc.	32, 76
distribution of	54
number in service	32, 54

I.

	PAGE
Imprisonment, terms of	34, 72
Income	42, 76
Inspector of claims	38
claims investigated	38
deaths by accident, etc.	38
inquests attended	38
witnesses summoned	38
Intoxicating liquor, license for sale of	28, 29
classification of licenses	28
complaints against licensed dealers	29
fees paid to city treasurer	42, 76
maximum number of	28
number of applications for licenses received	29
Itinerant musicians	37, 74
applications for licenses	37
instruments examined	37
instruments condemned	37
instruments passed	37
licenses granted	37, 74
licenses revoked	37, 74
licenses cancelled	37

L.

Legal service	25
Licenses	28, 29, 74
liquor	28, 29
miscellaneous	29, 74
Liquor	29
permits to deliver	29
Listing (see Registration)	14
Loans, small	27, 74
Lodging-houses, public	26, 27, 74

M.

Medals, department	82
Medical examiners' assistant	38
Miscellaneous business	35
Miscellaneous licenses	29, 74
total number issued	29, 74
total number transferred	29, 74
total number cancelled and revoked	29, 74
hearings on	29, 74
amount of fees collected for	29, 74

N.

Nativity of persons arrested	33
--	----

O.

	PAGE
Offences, table of	56-70
against the person	56, 57
against property, with violence	57, 58
against property, without violence	58, 59
against property, malicious	60
forgery and, against currency	60
against license laws	61, 62
against chastity, morality, etc.	62, 63
miscellaneous	64-69
recapitulation	70

P.

Parks, public	25
Pensions and benefits	41
estimates for	41
number of persons on roll	41
payments on account of	41
Permits to deliver liquor	29
number granted	29
number cancelled or revoked	29
Police charitable fund	42
number of beneficiaries	42
Police department	5, 32, 43
absence on account of sickness	51
arrests by	32, 33, 55, 71
commendations	27, 28
complaints against police officers	52, 53
composed of	5, 43, 44
deaths in	46
officers of each rank, date appointed	49
details, special events	40, 41
distribution of	43, 44
officers appointed	6, 49
officers discharged, etc.	6, 50
officers promoted	45
officers retired	6, 47, 48
salaries	6
horses in use in	32, 54
vehicles in use in	32
Police divisions	6-13
boundaries	6-13
Police Relief Association	42
invested fund of	42
payments	42
Police signal system	40, 42, 77
cost of maintenance	42
payments	77
repairs and construction	40
work of	40
Property	34, 72
recovered	34, 72
stolen in city	34, 72
taken from prisoners and lodgers	34

	PAGE
Public carriages	38, 39, 74
applications for licenses	39, 74
Public lodging-houses	26, 27, 74
applications for licenses	26, 74
authority to license	26
persons lodged in	26, 27
Public parks	25
arrests in	25, 26
patrol of	25
Pure alcohol	27
applications for license to sell	27, 28

R.

Registration	14-25, 41, 76, 80, 81
detail	41
expenses of	25, 76
number of male residents	80
supplementary list of	81

S.

Sickness	51
absence on account of	51
Small loans	27, 74
applications for licenses	27, 74
Station houses	6-13
location of	6-13

V.

Vehicles	29-32
in use in police department	32

W.

Witnesses	34, 72
attendance in court by officers	34, 72
fees earned by officers	34, 72
number detained at station houses	34

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF POLICE

FOR THE

CITY OF FALL RIVER.

DECEMBER, 1903.



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Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

REPORT.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF POLICE,
FALL RIVER, MASS., Dec. 1, 1903.

To His Excellency JOHN L. BATES, Governor.

The Board of Police for the city of Fall River, in compliance with the provisions of chapter 351 of the Acts of 1894, respectfully submits the following report of the work of the police department for the year ending Nov. 30, 1903 : —

THE DEPARTMENT.

Officers.

The police department, as at present constituted, is composed of : —

City marshal,	1
Assistant city marshal,	1
Captains,	5
Inspectors,	3
Lieutenants,	6
Clerk of city marshal,	1
Liquor officers,	2
Patrolmen,	90
Wagon drivers,	2
Wagon officers,	2
Committing officer,	1
Reserve officers,	11
Stewards,	9
Matrons,	2

Total, 136

The distribution of the force is shown by the following table : —

Distribution of Police Force Nov. 30, 1903.

RANK.	Head- quarters.	DIVISIONS.				Totals.
		1.	2.	3.	4.	
City marshal,	1	-	-	-	-	1
Assistant city marshal,	1	-	-	-	-	1
Captains,	-	2	1	1	1	5
Inspectors,	3	-	-	-	-	3
Lieutenants,	-	3	1	1	1	6
Clerk of city marshal,	1	-	-	-	-	1
Liquor officers,	2	-	-	-	-	2
Patrolmen,	1	49	12	13	15	90
Wagon drivers,	-	2	-	-	-	2
Wagon officers,	-	2	-	-	-	2
Committing officer,	-	1	-	-	-	1
Reserve officers,	-	11	-	-	-	11
Stewards,	-	3	2	2	2	9
Matrons,	-	2	-	-	-	2
Totals,	9	75	16	17	19	136

Vacancies.

Four vacancies have occurred during the year, as follows : —

Patrolman Timothy F. Holland resigned March 17, 1903. He was appointed on the force July 6, 1896.

Steward John Cummings resigned Aug. 18, 1903. He was appointed on the force Feb. 20, 1882.

Patrolman John Daley resigned Aug. 18, 1903. He was appointed on the force Feb. 20, 1882.

Patrolman Frederick J. Shaw died Aug. 22, 1903. He was appointed on the force April 15, 1872.

Appointments.

Four patrolmen have been appointed on the regular force, as follows : —

NAME.	Date of Appointment.	Length of Service on the Reserve Force.
Morgan, John W.,	March 17, 1903.	20 months.
Drislan, Florence A.,	Aug. 18, 1903.	25 months.
Flynn, William F.,	Aug. 18, 1903.	20 months.
Carr, John H.,	Sept. 1, 1903.	17 months.

Ten reserve officers have been appointed, as follows : —

NAME.	Date of Appointment.	Age.	Birthplace.	Previous Occupation.
Lomax, Joseph F., . . .	Mar. 24, 1903,	23	Fall River, Mass.,	Slasher tender.
Bogan, Hugh,	Aug. 18, 1903,	32	Bolton, Eng., .	Coachman.
Dwyer, John F., . . .	Aug. 18, 1903,	23	Fall River, Mass.,	Freight trucker.
Joyce, James, Jr., . . .	Aug. 18, 1903,	30	Fall River, Mass.,	Motorman.
Keavy, Daniel J, . . .	Aug. 18, 1903,	24	Fall River, Mass.,	Clerk.
Killeen, Daniel, . . .	Aug. 18, 1903,	31	Widnes, Eng., .	Loom fixer.
McDonald, Martin J., . .	Aug. 18, 1903,	29	Portsmouth, R. I.,	Gardener.
Murphy, Daniel F., . .	Aug. 18, 1903,	36	Portsmouth, R. I.,	Spinner.
Salmon, Nicholas J., . .	Aug. 18, 1903,	23	Fall River, Mass.,	Steamboat mate.
McDonald, Jeremiah J., .	Sept. 1, 1903,	25	Fall River, Mass.,	Operative.

Commendation.

Dec. 16, 1902, Patrolman James W. Hennessy was commended for courage and prompt action in rescuing a man from a burning building, and was granted a furlough of two days, with pay.

Promotion.

Oct. 27, 1903, Lieut. Martin Feeney was promoted to the rank of captain.

WORK OF THE DEPARTMENT.

Arrests.

The number of persons arrested during the year ending Nov. 30, 1903, was 4,697, against 4,973 the preceding year, — a decrease of 276, or 5.8 per cent. Of this decrease, 191 were males and 85 were females. The following

table is a comparative statement of the arrests for this year with those of the preceding year, and the average arrests for the eight years from 1895 to 1902, inclusive :—

OFFENCES.	1903.	1902.	Average for Eight Years, 1895-1902.
Offences against the person,	394	414	434
Offences against property, committed with violence.	93	96	78
Offences against property, committed without violence.	445	285	248
Malicious offences against property,	61	73	42
Forgery and offences against the currency, .	-	3	4
Offences against the license laws,	56	68	88
Offences against chastity, morality, etc., . .	180	211	170
Offences not included in the foregoing, . .	3,468	3,623	3,341
Totals,	4,697	4,973	4,305

The number of males was 3,955; of females, 742; of foreigners, 2,784; of non-residents, 774. Eighty-three persons were delivered to other authorities, 1,567 were released (1,558 being first offenders, within twelve months, for drunkenness) and 3,047 were held for trial.

The number of arrests for the year is an increase of 392, or 9.1 per cent., over the average number of arrests for the eight preceding years. The number of arrests for the year is 4.13 per cent. of the population. The average number of arrests for the eight preceding years (4,305) is 4.26 per cent. of the average population for that time.

The number of males arrested during the year is an increase of 339, or 9.38 per cent., over the average number for the eight preceding years. The number of females is an increase of 53, or 7.7 per cent., over the average number for the eight preceding years.

There were 599 persons arrested for offences against property. Of this number, 334, or 55.76 per cent., were under twenty years of age.

The average amount of lost property restored for the eight preceding years was \$10,231.16; in 1903 it was \$10,475.05, or \$243.89 more than the average. The average amount of stolen property recovered for the eight preceding years was

\$6,906.12; in 1903 it was \$13,084.72, or \$6,178.60 more than the average.

Thirteen hundred and thirty persons were accommodated with lodgings,—an increase of 92 over last year. The average number of persons accommodated with lodgings during the eight preceding years was 2,615.

The number of non-residents arrested this year (774) was 16.48 per cent. of the total arrests. The number of non-residents arrested during the four preceding years was 14.39 per cent. of the arrests for that time.

Forty-seven and seven-tenths per cent. of the population is of foreign birth. The number of foreigners arrested this year (2,784) was 59.27 per cent. of the total arrests. The proportion of prisoners of foreign birth is 23.28 per cent. greater than the proportion of the population of foreign birth.

Thirty-five and one-tenth per cent. of the population is between the ages of twenty and thirty-nine, inclusive. The number of persons between these ages arrested this year (2,481) was 52.82 per cent. of the total arrests. The proportion of prisoners between these ages is 50.5 per cent. greater than the proportion of the population.

The following table is a comparative statement of police work for nine years, from 1895 to 1903, inclusive:—

YEAR.	Population.	Number of Arrests.	Percentage of Arrests.	Lodgers accommodated.	Value of Lost Property restored.	Value of Stolen Property recovered.
1895,	87,926	3,812	4.34	3,783	\$16,612 66	\$5,829 42
1896,	97,356	3,966	4.08	4,150	10,130 81	11,932 94
1897,	101,106	4,283	4.24	4,279	11,615 40	5,901 38
1898,	97,617	4,168	4.26	2,460	8,371 58	3,869 94
1899,	102,281	4,473	4.37	2,106	7,408 25	5,048 61
1900,	104,868	4,460	4.25	1,894	7,684 78	5,137 58
1901,	107,831	4,313	4.00	1,508	9,556 88	6,765 47
1902,	108,728	4,978	4.57	1,238	10,469 93	10,863 58
1903,	113,002	4,697	4.13	1,330	10,476 05	13,064 72
Average, . .	102,357	4,343	4.25	2,472	\$10,258 24	\$7,592 02

Drunkenness.

There were 2,456 persons arrested for drunkenness, against 2,824 the preceding year, — a decrease of 368. Of this decrease, 299 were males and 69 were females. The number of persons arrested for drunkenness is 2.16 per cent. of the population; 65 per cent. were of foreign birth and 22.6 per cent. were non-residents. The number of arrests for drunkenness this year is an increase of 149, or 6.46 per cent., over the average number for the eight preceding years.

Juveniles.

The number of juvenile offenders (those under seventeen years of age) was 473, against 375 the preceding year. One hundred and seventeen, or 24.7 per cent., were of foreign birth; 77.6 per cent. of the parents were of foreign birth.

The number of juvenile offenders for the year is an increase of 208, or 78.5 per cent., over the average number for the eight preceding years. The number of juveniles arrested this year for offences against property (271) is an increase of 136, or 99 per cent., over the average number arrested for these offences during the eight preceding years.

Inspector's Department.

The following statistics of this branch of the service are included in the general statement of the work of the department: —

Number of persons arrested,	146
Number of cases investigated,	2,135
Number of days in second district court,	199
Value of lost property restored,	\$200 00
Value of stolen property recovered,	6,527 75

Inspector of Claims.

The work of the officer detailed to assist the law department in investigating claims against the city was as follows: —

Number of cases investigated,	48
Number of witnesses interviewed,	203
Number of days in court,	12
Number of notices served,	55

Ages.

The ages of the prisoners were as follows : —

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Under 20 years,	661	57	718
20 and under 25 years,	587	87	674
25 and under 30 years,	521	108	629
30 and under 35 years,	548	132	680
35 and under 40 years,	447	101	548
40 and under 45 years,	439	82	521
45 and under 50 years,	307	64	371
50 and under 55 years,	228	47	275
55 and under 60 years,	148	30	178
Over 60 years,	119	34	153
Totals,	3,955	742	4,697

Nativities.

The nativities of the prisoners were as follows : —

	Males.	Females.	Totals.		Males.	Females.	Totals.
Africa,	3	-	3	Holland,	-	1	1
Austria,	23	2	25	Ireland,	514	130	644
Australia,	1	-	1	Italy,	43	1	44
Brasil,	1	-	1	Malta,	1	-	1
British Provinces,*	32	12	44	Norway and Sweden,	15	1	16
Canada,	745	128	873	Portugal,†	120	17	137
China,	15	-	15	Russia,	161	11	172
Cuba,	1	-	1	Scotland,	53	17	70
Denmark,	3	-	3	Spain,	2	-	2
East Indies,	1	-	1	Syria,	2	-	2
England,	523	146	669	Turkey,	1	-	1
Finland,	7	-	7	United States,	1,647	266	1,913
France,	4	-	4	Wales,	12	9	21
Germany,	15	1	16	West Indies,	6	-	6
Greece,	2	-	2	Totals,	3,955	742	4,697
Hawaii,	2	-	2				

* New Brunswick, Newfoundland, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island.

† Includes Western Islands.

Miscellaneous Work.

	1902.	1903.
Accidents reported,	132	158
Buildings found open,	194	204
Cases investigated,	44,223	46,306
Defective sidewalks reported,	317	660
Defective streets reported,	371	320
Defective water pipes reported,	40	18
Disturbances suppressed,	1,878	1,822
Fire alarms given,	44	52
Fires extinguished without alarm,	55	50
Fires, men on duty at,	1,065	966
Intoxicated persons assisted home,	122	118
Lodgers accommodated at station houses,	1,330	1,238
Lost children restored to parents,	407	479
Notices served for Board of Health,	176	306
Nuisances reported to Board of Health,	105	92
Search warrants served,	15	11
Gallons of malt liquor seized,	13	17
Gallons of spirituous liquor seized,	6	239
Stray teams cared for,	80	109
Street obstructions removed,	6,568	6,814
Value of lost property reported,	\$7,504 43	\$6,118 36
Value of lost property restored,	10,475 05	10,469 93
Value of stolen property reported,	11,981 07	9,294 86
Value of stolen property recovered,	13,084 72	10,863 58

Number of Arrests and Nature of Offences.

NATURE OF OFFENCE.	SEX.		JUVENILES.			NATIVITY.		RESIDENCE.		DISPOSITION.			
	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Native.	Foreign.	Resident.	Non-resident.	Held for Trial.	Released.	Delivered to Other Authorities.
Abortion,	-	4	4	-	-	-	4	-	3	1	4	-	-
Abortion, accessory to,	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-
Adultery,	12	9	21	-	-	-	7	14	13	3	20	-	1
Arson,	2	-	2	2	-	2	2	-	2	-	2	-	-
Assault and battery,	316	30	346	16	2	18	114	232	330	17	344	-	2
Assault, indecent,	4	-	4	1	-	1	2	2	4	-	4	-	-
Assault on officer,	9	-	9	-	-	-	4	5	9	-	9	-	-
Assault with a weapon,	17	1	18	-	-	-	8	10	15	3	17	-	1
Bastardy,	19	-	19	-	-	-	10	9	17	2	19	-	-
Blackmailing,	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-
Boarding-house keeper, defrauding,	6	-	6	-	-	-	3	3	6	-	6	-	-
Bonfires, making,	4	-	4	2	-	2	2	2	4	-	4	-	-
Boxing exhibition, promoting,	19	-	19	-	-	-	16	3	19	-	19	-	-
Breaking and entering a building,	71	-	71	51	-	51	45	26	68	3	71	-	-
Breaking and entering a dwelling,	19	3	22	5	-	5	16	6	13	4	22	-	-

Number of Arrests and Nature of Offences — Continued.

NATURE OF OFFENCE.	SEX.		JUVENILES.			NATIVITY.		RESIDENCE.		DISPOSITION.			
	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Native.	Foreign.	Resident.	Non-resident.	Held for Trial.	Released.	Delivered to Other Authorities.
City ordinances, violation of,	88	-	88	56	-	56	54	34	88	-	88	-	-
Common drunkards,	3	2	5	-	-	-	1	4	5	-	5	-	-
Common nuisance, keeping a,	9	10	19	-	-	-	7	12	19	-	19	-	-
Concealed weapons, carrying,	5	-	5	-	-	-	1	4	2	3	5	-	-
Contempt of court,	62	14	76	12	2	14	34	42	69	7	74	-	2
Cruelty to animals,	5	-	5	-	-	-	1	4	5	-	5	-	-
Deserters,	19	-	19	1	-	1	15	4	-	19	-	-	19
Disorderly house, keeping a,	7	6	13	-	-	-	7	6	13	-	13	-	-
Disturbing the peace,	316	61	377	21	-	21	145	232	361	16	374	-	3
Dog law, violation of,	4	1	5	-	-	-	1	4	5	-	5	-	-
Drunkennes,	2,000	466	2,466	2	-	2	862	1,604	1,901	555	891	1,558	7
Election law, violation of,	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-
Embezzlement,	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1
Escaped prisoners,	9	-	9	-	-	-	7	2	-	9	-	-	9
Family, neglect to support,	98	-	98	-	-	-	36	57	88	5	90	-	3

Number of Arrests and Nature of Offences — Concluded.

NATURE OF OFFENCE.	SEX.			JUVENILES.			NATIVITY.		RESIDENCE.		DISPOSITION.		
	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Native.	Foreign.	Resident.	Non-resident.	Held for Trial.	Released.	Delivered to Other Authorities.
Neglected children,	6	4	10	6	4	10	10	-	10	-	10	-	-
Night-walking,	-	10	10	-	-	-	5	5	5	5	10	-	-
Obscene literature, distributing,	2	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	2	-	-
Obscene literature, printing,	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-
Obstructing an officer,	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	2	-	-
Peddling without a license,	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-
Perjury,	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1
Physician practicing without being registered,	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	2	-	-
Policy lottery, promoting,	8	-	8	-	-	-	3	5	3	-	3	-	-
Rape, and assault to rape,	8	-	8	-	-	-	2	6	7	1	3	-	-
Robbery,	3	-	3	-	-	-	3	-	1	2	2	-	1
Runaway children,	3	-	3	3	-	3	3	-	-	3	-	-	3
Stealing a ride,	17	-	17	9	-	9	11	6	13	4	17	-	-
Stolen property, receiving,	3	3	6	-	-	-	1	5	6	-	6	-	-
Stubborn children,	43	13	61	23	6	29	40	21	60	1	53	1	3

Threatening,	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	1	2	2	1	3	-
Tobacco, selling to minors,	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-
Trespass,	17	-	17	9	-	9	13	4	4	17	-	16	1
Vagrancy,	34	1	35	4	-	4	16	19	19	12	23	35	-
Weekly payment law, violation of,	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	-	2	-
Weights and measures law, violation of,	3	-	3	-	-	-	1	2	2	3	-	3	-
Totals,	3,965	742	4,697	443	30	473	1,913	2,784	3,923	774	3,047	1,567	33

Licenses.

The law regulating the number of places which may be licensed for the sale of intoxicating liquors in all cities and towns, except Boston, which vote to grant licenses of the first five classes, provides that the number of places licensed shall not exceed one for each one thousand of the population, as ascertained by the last preceding national or State census. The number of places licensed was 104; 1 special club and 41 druggists' licenses were also issued.

The total amount paid into the city treasury for liquor licenses was \$206,241. Of this amount, 25 per cent., \$51,560.25, is paid to the Treasury of the Commonwealth, and the balance, \$154,680.75, is the revenue to the city.

The following table exhibits the number of licenses of all kinds issued, etc., during the year ending Nov. 30, 1903:—

	INTOXICATING LIQUORS.							Innholder.	Common Victualer.
	First Class, Innholder, Fee, \$2,500.	First Class, Victualer, and Fourth Class, Retailer, Fee, \$1,800.	First Class, Victualer, and Fourth Class, Wholesaler, Fee, \$3,000.	Fourth Class, Wholesaler, Fee, \$1,500.	Fifth Class, Brewer, Fee, \$2,500.	Sixth Class, Druggist, Fee, \$1.	Special Club, Fee, \$300.		
Licenses issued,	7	83	10	1	3	41	1	2	167
Licenses revoked,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31
Licenses transferred,	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	13
Applications rejected,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10

Police Signal Service.

Seventy-three signal boxes are in use. There were 23,321 telephone messages and 440,273 on-duty calls sent in during the year. Three horses and two wagons are used in the patrol service. The wagons made 2,406 runs, covered 3,681 miles and conveyed 2,765 prisoners to the station houses.

The cost of maintaining the police signal system was \$4,092.63. The expenditures were as follows:—

Food, shoeing, veterinarian and medicine,	\$555 51
Harness and wagon repairs,	112 15
Miscellaneous barn supplies,	23 20
Labor,	1,794 17
New signal apparatus,	850 45
Repairs to apparatus,	116 73
Dry batteries, porous cups, vitriol, etc.,	148 53
Telephones and repairs,	18 25
Register paper, ribbons and ink,	112 20
Printed forms,	35 00
Box posts,	105 50
Electrician's wagon and harness,	157 50
Miscellaneous,	63 44
Total,	<u>\$4,092 63</u>

FINANCIAL.

Requisitions were made on the city council for the sum of \$139,262.98, to meet the running expenses of the department, including the police signal system. Deducting \$900.41, the amount paid into the city treasury for uniform materials, leaves the net cost for maintaining the department, \$138,362.57. The expenditures were as follows :—

Alterations and repairs to station houses,	\$1,013 08
Beds and bedding,	205 80
Carriage hire,	30 00
Directories, law and other books,	49 00
Disinfectants,	132 25
Fuel,	1,170 31
Furniture,	161 90
Janitor,	572 00
Janitor's supplies,	130 12
Laundry work,	143 83
Legal services for officers,	37 50
Light,	1,428 38
Military drill,	442 27
Newspapers,	59 60
Office expenses (postage, telegrams, etc.),	54 77
Officers' expenses,	341 34
Prisoners (food, photographs, transportation, etc.),	994 83
Salaries,	125,893 55
Signal system,	4,092 63
Stationery, record books and printing,	643 79
Telephones, rent and tolls,	243 16
Amount carried forward,	<u>\$137,840 11</u>

Amount brought forward,	. . . . .	₱137,840 11
Typewriter, services of, for city marshal,	. . . . .	204 67
Uniforms and equipments,	. . . . .	992 07
Miscellaneous,	. . . . .	226 13
		<hr/>
Total,	. . . . .	₱139,262 98

Respectfully submitted,

**RUFUS W. BASSETT,
WILLIAM MORAN,
JAMES M. MORTON, JR.,**
Board of Police.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

ADJUTANT GENERAL

OF THE

Commonwealth of Massachusetts

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1903.



BOSTON:

WRIGHT & POTTER PRINTING CO., STATE PRINTERS,

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1904.

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THE STATE BOARD OF PUBLICATION.

ANNUAL REPORT.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, BOSTON, Dec. 31, 1903.

To His Excellency Governor JOHN L. BATES.

GOVERNOR:—I have the honor to submit the annual report of this department for the year 1903.

MILITIA.

The organization remains the same as last reported. The Legislature having authorized the Commander-in-Chief to reorganize under the national militia bill, this is receiving attention by Your Excellency.

The militia is in good condition, as shown by the performance of ordered duty. I believe the largest percentage of attendance has been reached this year, and with it a good performance of duty. The camp duty was well performed, the annual drill being held in Boston on June 25, attending the dedication of the monument to Maj. Gen. Joseph Hooker. The promptness with which each command reported, its soldierly bearing, strict attention to duty, lack of stragglers and general excellence, entitle the whole force to words of commendation. It is a pleasure to me to look back upon the year's work of the troops of this Commonwealth. While there is much yet to be done, officers and men, I feel, are entitled to praise, and will, I am assured, continue in well-doing. For a detailed report of the duties performed during the year I refer you to the report of the Inspector General.

During the year the two vacancies of companies in the Fifth and Eighth regiments have been filled by the admission of a company at Hingham, to be known as Company K, Fifth Infantry, and a company in Boston, to be known as Company A, Eighth Infantry. The militia now has its full

complement allowed by law, and all commands are well recruited as to numbers and have performed the duties required by law.

TOURS OF DUTY.

All organizations of the militia performed their camp and annual drill duty in accordance with requirements of the militia law.

The First Brigade, with the exception of the First Regiment of Heavy Artillery, and the Second Brigade, with the exception of the Fifth Infantry, performed its camp duty at the State camp ground, South Framingham. The First Brigade performed its annual drill at the same time, while the Second Brigade performed its annual drill in Boston, June 25.

The First Regiment of Heavy Artillery performed its annual drill in Boston on June 25, and its camp duty at Portland in the combined army and navy manœuvres.

The Naval Brigade performed its annual drill in Boston, June 25, and its camp duty on board vessels of the United States Navy at the combined manœuvres of the army and navy at Portland.

Both of these commands received generous praise from the army and navy officers in command for an excellent and intelligent performance of duty.

The Fifth Infantry performed its duties of annual drill on June 25, and its camp duty at Duxbury.

The First Corps of Cadets performed its camp and annual drill at Hingham on camp ground owned by the corps, and volunteered its services without pay for June 25 in Boston.

The Second Corps of Cadets performed its annual drill in Boston on June 25, and its camp duty at Boxford on its own camp ground.

Several details have been made for funerals of deceased officers and men of the militia during the year.

Troop A, Cavalry, acted as escort to Your Excellency on your annual visit to Harvard College.

A magazine explosion took place at Lowell on July 29, and the following companies were precepted by His Honor the mayor of Lowell: companies C and G, Sixth Infantry,

and Company M, Ninth Infantry. These companies reported promptly, and were made into a provisional battalion, under Capt. William Fairweather of the Sixth Infantry, and were credited with performing excellent duty in rescuing the injured and guarding property. They were relieved on August 3, and returned to their home stations. I visited the troops on duty and found them properly rationed and under excellent discipline, and the citizens of Lowell expressed their appreciation of the duty. As appropriations are not provided by law for such duties, the city of Lowell will probably put in a bill of expenditures to the State. The pay rolls are in the hands of the Auditor, and await an appropriation for payment amounting to \$2,410.68.

HEAVY ARTILLERY.

The First Regiment has continued this work, and the army manœuvres have given the officers and men an opportunity to become familiar with all new modern coast artillery. When reorganization is accomplished, I recommend that this regiment be formed in accordance with the Coast Artillery of the United States Army.

An appropriation of \$1,500 for equipment was authorized by the Legislature, and with an unexpended balance amounted to \$2,015.50. Of this sum, \$400 has been expended.

An appropriation of \$406 for paying bills contracted the previous year at the army manœuvres on Massachusetts and Rhode Island coasts was made. Bills have been paid to the amount of \$292.

ACTIVE MILITIA.

The force now allowed by law is 485 officers and 6,116 enlisted men, being an increase of 1 commissioned officer and 1 enlisted man.

ENROLLED MILITIA.

Returns from cities and towns show, with three towns estimated, the number of enrolled militia to be 495,060, — an increase of 27,782 over previous year.

RIFLE PRACTICE.

This department has been vigorously conducted by the Inspector General of Rifle Practice, with good results.

The appropriation for rifle practice was \$20,000. Of this amount, there has been expended \$20,000.

There was appropriated \$2,000 for the purpose of sending a team to Sea Girt, N. J. Of this amount, there has been expended \$2,000. The Inspector General of Rifle Practice reports a deficit.

ARMORIES.

The armories remain the same as last year, with the exception of Cambridge and Somerville, which have completed new armories under the armory law, and troops are now quartered in them.

The new armory in New Bedford will be completed about Jan. 1, 1904, and the troops in that city will be moved in as soon as the armory is turned over to this department.

Furniture and equipment have been furnished by this office to the armories in Cambridge and Somerville, and have been ordered for the New Bedford Armory.

Better armories are being provided in a majority of the cities and towns. A few do not comply with the law, and rents have been reduced.

Everett has completed a new armory, built by the city, and Company B, Eighth Infantry, occupied it March 1, 1903.

The armories erected in Boston, Springfield, Worcester, Lynn, Fitchburg, Fall River, Lowell, Lawrence, Cambridge, New Bedford and Somerville are generally in good condition, but constant repairs are required.

The amount appropriated for the care, furnishing, heating, lighting and janitors for the above armories was \$35,000. Of this amount, \$34,242.18 had been expended up to December 15, and a sufficient amount is available to pay salaries of janitors and lighting bills.

The amount appropriated for armory rents was \$38,000. Of this amount, schedules have been forwarded to the Auditor for payment amounting to \$37,425.02.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

All money accounts received, excepting those due Jan. 1, 1904, have been certified to the Auditor.

There has been expended for pay and transportation, boards of officers and office salaries and direct expenses of the militia, \$187,030.31.

There remains in the various appropriations unexpended the sum of \$5,677.79, which is not available for deficiencies.

I regret to report deficiencies in military bounty, occasioned by the large attendance of troops at ordered duties. The appropriation of \$150,000 is based on 94 per cent. of attendance. This year several organizations reached 100 per cent., and the average attendance was the largest I have ever known.

A small deficiency will be reported in military accounts for quartermasters' supplies and quartermasters' incidentals, occasioned by troops taking part in army and navy manœuvres, and the extra expense of the Fifth Infantry camp at Duxbury and First Heavy Artillery at Portland.

I am unable to give the amount of deficiencies, as all bills are not received.

The appropriation for janitor allowance was \$7,000. Of this amount, \$6,632.63 has been expended.

The appropriation for allowance for repairs to uniforms was \$9,000. Of this amount, there has been paid to companies, based on the average attendance at duties, the sum of \$8,983.09.

Estimated amount paid out for the war record work, postage and printing is \$2,400.

The sum of \$4,000 was appropriated for riding. Of this amount, \$3,394.10 has been paid to officers on certified bills.

There is standing to the credit of the Commonwealth at Washington, of the appropriations for arming and equipping the militia, the sum of \$101,313.36, and \$44,247.84 out of extra appropriations under act of March 3, 1903. It is the policy of the department to hold this, to be used in providing new uniforms for the militia when the War Department

is ready to furnish the same. I am informed by the Quartermaster General of the army that they cannot be furnished inside of one year, and will not be until the supply of clothing now on hand is exhausted.

There is standing to the credit of the Commonwealth at Washington the sum of \$6,160.88, for arming and equipping the naval militia.

The amount appropriated for the care of the United States steamer "Inca" was \$1,200. Of this amount, there has been expended \$1,185.73.

The work authorized by the Legislature for the preservation of the records in this office has progressed as rapidly as the clerical force of the office will permit. From consultation in the interests of historians, municipal authorities and patriotic societies, these records have been handled, and have become so worn as to necessitate rebinding, in order to preserve the same and to secure leaves which have become detached and liable to loss. During this year seventy volumes have been restitched and prepared for binding, and about ninety volumes needing repairs will receive attention as soon as may be, and in addition some fifty volumes of correspondence on Shipman's files should receive attention. It should be remembered that these records date from 1780, and as years go by become more and more valuable to the Commonwealth as a matter of history, and are matters of vital importance to the public.

The amount appropriated, with balance on hand, was \$2,500. Of this amount, \$133.75 has been expended, the balance will be expended under contracts made, and an appropriation of \$500 will be required.

The work of rewriting and arranging war records has progressed under supervision of this department, controlled by a commission which will make full report.

Acting under a resolve of the Legislature, 7,000 testimonials to officers and men who served in the Spanish war have been prepared, and are partially delivered. The appropriation for this work was \$2,500, of which \$2,319.80 has been expended. A small appropriation will be required to close up the work.

The amount appropriated for printing the annual report of this office was \$1,100. Of this amount, there was expended \$888.21.

Acting under a resolve of the Legislature requiring the Adjutant General to report to the Legislature in January the number and names of officers and men of the war of the rebellion who had never received a bounty, the Resolve was printed in forty-four newspapers over the State. Several letters have been received, and will be reported, as required, Jan. 23, 1904. The amount appropriated for this work was \$2,000. Of this amount, \$1,236.61 has been expended in publications in newspapers and clerical work. The balance of the appropriation will be paid out in salaries and expenses to Jan. 23, 1904, the date the report is to be made to the Legislature.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

All troops at camps were rationed under the supervision of the Commissary General in a most efficient manner. Details of the same will be found in the report of the Commissary General.

The usual repairs to buildings on the camp ground have been made, and paid for out of the appropriation of \$1,000, of which \$949 has been expended.

The amount received from sales of condemned military property was, with balance on hand, \$1,947.34. Of this amount, \$1,934.74 has been expended in repairs.

The camp ground is in good condition, but not large enough for manœuvres, as now required, neither are the camps hired for regimental camps outside the State reservation. If a large tract of land can be procured, at a reasonable expense, I think it worthy of consideration; and, if it can be procured, it should be used without buildings thereon, troops to camp on that ground, and do all the work of policing camp, erecting latrines and other incidental camp preparation. Such a ground would give ample facilities for manœuvres and extended order work. The State arsenal could be transferred to Boston, saving considerable expense, and the proceeds of the sale of the buildings and grounds could be applied to the new camp ground.

I believe the troops should be equipped as soon as possible with the new United States regulation uniform. They could be purchased of the Quartermaster General of the United States Army now, if that department was ready to deliver on requisition.

I would recommend that the blue uniform be kept when issued for full dress, and the field uniform be of army pattern of woolen, as prescribed and used for drills.

During the year new magazine rifles have been received, and will be issued early in January. It was thought best to continue the year's rifle practice with the Springfield rifle, and at its close issue the magazine gun.

The gray belts received from the Quartermaster General, U. S. A., are now obsolete, as a new one has been adopted, and will be issued as soon as received. I recommend that the troops for the present continue the blue web belt now in use, awaiting the issue of new blue and gray belts by the government.

In time the new service uniform overcoat should be supplied, and the issue of blue overcoats be discontinued.

The division of the \$2,000,000 appropriation, in addition to the yearly allotment, will undoubtedly aid in equipping the militia under the new orders governing military uniforms.

The work in this office has grown rapidly; the care of twelve armories and numerous duties added yearly require additional help; and I recommend that an additional clerk be allowed, for keeping accounts of appropriations and of the new armories.

I desire to express to you my thanks for your uniform courtesy and good advice in all matters pertaining to this department.

Respectfully submitted,

SAMUEL DALTON,

Adjutant General.

REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT,

BOSTON, MASS., Dec. 15, 1903.

Brig. Gen. SAMUEL DALTON, *Adjutant General*.

SIR:—I have the honor to submit the annual report of this department for the year 1903.

The following changes in the personnel of this department have taken place: Lieut. Col. James T. Soutter, A. I. G., Lieut. Col. Henry L. Williams, A. I. G., and Lieut. Col. Arthur B. Denny, A. I. G., resigned Jan. 8, 1903; and Lieut. Col. Walter C. Hagar, A. I. G., Lieut. Col. John Perrins, Jr., A. I. G., and Lieut. Col. Frederick B. Carpenter, A. I. G., were appointed to fill the vacancies Jan. 8, 1903.

The following assignments of the inspecting officers were made to the several organizations:—

ARMORY INSPECTIONS.

The Inspector General to the Ninth Regiment of Infantry; Lieut. Col. Geo. H. Benyon, A. I. G., to the First Regiment Heavy Artillery, First Battalion Light Artillery and Light Battery A; Lieut. Col. Walter C. Hagar, A. I. G., to the Sixth Regiment Infantry and Second Corps Cadets; Lieut. Col. Edward J. Gihon, A. I. G., to the First Brigade headquarters, Second Regiment Infantry and the Signal Corps; Lieut. Col. Paul R. Hawkins, A. I. G., to the Fifth Regiment Infantry and First Corps Cadets; Lieut. Col. John Perrins, Jr., A. I. G., to the Naval Brigade, First Battalion Cavalry, Troop F, Cavalry, and the Ambulance Corps; Lieut. Col. Frederick B. Carpenter, A. I. G., to the Second Brigade headquarters and the Eighth Regiment Infantry.

CAMP INSPECTIONS.

The Inspector General to the First and Second Brigade headquarters, Signal and Ambulance Corps; Lieut. Col. Geo. H. Benyon, A. I. G., to the First Regiment Heavy Artillery, Eighth Regiment Infantry, First Battalion Light Artillery, Light Battery A and Troop F, Cavalry; Lieut. Col. Walter C. Hagar, A. I. G.,

to the Sixth Regiment Infantry and Second Corps Cadets; Lieut. Col. Edward J. Gihon, A. I. G., to the Second, Fifth and Ninth regiments Infantry; Lieut. Col. Paul R. Hawkins, A. I. G., to the First Corps Cadets; Lieut. Col. John Perrins, Jr., A. I. G., to the Naval Brigade and First Battalion Cavalry; Lieut. Col. Frederick B. Carpenter, A. I. G., to guards and sentinels, and assistant to Brig. Gen. F. W. Wellington, Commissary General. Maj. H. P. Ballard, A. I. G., Second Brigade staff, and Maj. Arthur L. Spring, A. I. G., First Brigade staff, were detailed for service in the department during the Hooker Day parade, June 25, 1903, and performed such duties as were assigned them in a prompt and satisfactory manner.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT INSPECTIONS.

The special inspections of the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, made under orders from the War Department, were conducted by Maj. R. A. Patterson, A. C., U. S. A., Capt. James A. Shipton, A. C., U. S. A., and Lloyd England, A. C., U. S. A. Officers of this department were detailed to accompany them, with orders to extend every courtesy, and to aid them in the work whenever possible.

The work of this department has been increased the past year. The inspecting officers made 171 inspections, were on duty 6,877 hours, and travelled 25,012 miles in the performance of their duty; 917 letters were written and 745 received.

The militia has made good progress during the past year, and several of the organizations are in a high state of efficiency, yet there is much to be desired.

The personnel of officers and men is excellent, and care must be taken to preserve it; to that end, more theoretical instruction should be given, that officers and men may become interested in the work. Less attention should be given to parades and reviews, and more to the duties of the soldier, guard duty and practical field work. Brigade and regimental commanders should hold schools for officers at frequent intervals, and the attendance of officers be made obligatory. Regular army officers should be invited to prepare and read papers at these meetings. Company commanders should assemble their non-commissioned officers for instruction at least once a week.

All headquarters and companies should be furnished with books of instruction, such as the United States Drill Regulations, Wagner's Security and Information, Army Examiner, Customs of the Service, Manual of Court Martial, Manual of Field Engineering, Quartermaster, Paymaster and Subsistence Manuals, and such

others as may be deemed advisable; these to be paid for by the State, and carried on the property book.

I am of the opinion that the time has arrived when the militia should be reorganized on geographical lines. We have regiments with some of their companies seventy-five miles apart, and in different counties. There are country companies representing three different regiments and two brigades in a radius of nine miles. The armory at Lowell contains two companies of the Sixth and one of the Ninth; the one at Worcester, two companies of the Second and one of the Ninth; at Cambridge, one company each of the First, Fifth and Eighth. Much better results could be obtained if the companies were concentrated by battalions, enabling them to meet often for battalion drills, and be under the immediate supervision of their field officers. I am sure it would result in better attendance at drills, be a saving to the State in mileage and expenses, and, throwing aside all political bias and old associations, would be of the greatest benefit to the militia.

The mobilization of the entire militia in Boston, June 25, on the occasion of the dedication of the statue of Maj. Gen. Joseph Hooker, gave the citizens an excellent opportunity of witnessing the work of the State troops.

In this connection, permit me to say that never in the history of the Commonwealth has the entire State militia passed in review before the Commander-in-Chief with such soldierly bearing, perfect alignments, proper cadence, and so thoroughly armed and equipped as it did on this occasion. The State has every reason to be proud of the efficiency displayed by its citizen soldiers.

FIRST BRIGADE.

The tour of camp duty and annual drill of the First Brigade was performed at South Framingham, June 20 to 27 inclusive; June 20 was considered as the annual drill.

The arrangement of the camp was excellent. Owing to the weather conditions, the best results from drills and ceremonies could not be obtained. It was extremely cold for the time of year, and rained some part of every day but two.

General Mathews and staff continued the good work of last year. The Assistant Adjutant General and Quartermaster, both new to their positions, did their work like veterans, and are entitled to much credit.

The sanitary arrangements were satisfactory, and received the careful oversight of the medical officers. A non-commissioned officer was appointed in each organization as an acting sanitary officer, who was held responsible for the care of quarters. As far

as observed by the officers of this department, the innovation seemed to be a success, with greater possibilities for the future.

It was feared that the cold, rainy weather would breed much sickness, but such was not the case. An average of only $5\frac{1}{2}$ men were sick in quarters, $1\frac{1}{2}$ in regimental hospital, and but 3 cases were treated in the brigade hospital.

The commissary department was ably conducted by General Wellington and his assistants.

The attendance was excellent in all the organizations excepting in the Sixth Infantry.

Guard duty showed further improvement over last year, yet it was far below what it should be. As usual the new and green men were placed on the important posts, and in several instances made an exhibition of themselves.

Roll calls were well attended, but a decided lack of uniformity in dress was noticed. Smoking by both officers and men was noted. Setting-up drill was well executed by most of the companies, but a few company commanders evidently do not realize the importance of the drill. Military courtesy was generally satisfactory. Ball games were indulged in on the field during ceremonies, directly in violation of orders of the brigade commander. Ceremonies as a rule were well performed.

Church services were held in the Second and Sixth regiments on Sunday, and were well attended.

The mounted arm performed a very fair tour of duty. The batteries were poorly horsed, and had but three real drills during the week. One cavalry and two battery horses either were killed or died during the tour of duty.

The organizations composing the brigade were inspected, under the provision of the Dick bill, in camp instead of at their home stations.

Capt. J. H. Shipton, A. C., U. S. A., inspected the Second Regiment Infantry and First Battalion Light Artillery; Capt. Lloyd England, A. C., U. S. A., the Sixth Infantry, Troop F and the Signal Corps. An officer of this department was present at each inspection, but by your direction no report was made.

Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, U. S. A., accompanied by his military secretary, Colonel Reber, visited the camp on Tuesday, and was tendered a review by General Mathews. General Miles's staff for this occasion consisted of the Inspector General, Colonel Reber, Lieutenant Colonels Benyon, Hagar, Gihon and Carpenter, and Captains Shipton and England.

The brigade made a very satisfactory passage, the only criticisms made being for a few faulty distances, alignments and salutes.

Maj. Gen. Daniel E. Sickles arrived in camp at 4.30 o'clock the same afternoon, and remained in camp over night. Both generals received the proper artillery salute. General Sickles was tendered a review on Wednesday, but it had to be abandoned, owing to the rain.

The passage in review before the Commander-in-Chief on Friday was generally satisfactory, with the exception of ragged salutes and improper distances.

On the occasion of the dedication of the statue of Maj. Gen. Joseph Hooker in Boston, Thursday, June 25, the brigade performed a magnificent tour of duty, and made a record of which it may well be proud.

Some two thousand men and two hundred horses were moved to Boston after breakfast and returned to camp before supper, without delays, accidents or mishaps of any kind, excepting the loss of one horse in the artillery. The officers, and especially Captain Wood, the quartermaster, are entitled to much credit for the very able manner in which the details for this undertaking were worked out and executed.

Four trains, consisting of forty day coaches, fourteen baggage cars and nine flat cars, were used in transporting the brigade. The troop entrained properly and quickly, and the trains ran in ten-minute intervals. The troops were detrained at the Huntington Avenue yard, in the rear of the Mechanics building, Boston, marched quickly to their station in line, and paraded over the entire route with excellent alignments, cadences and deportment.

One ration was carried by each man, which was eaten before the procession moved, after which the streets were carefully and properly policed. After the parade the brigade entrained at the Huntington Avenue yard, and left for camp in the same order and schedule as in the morning. Every officer and man not excused by proper authority returned to camp in good condition. Not one was reprimanded for any cause, or reported as being under the influence of liquor. On the return to camp the usual routine was resumed without delay or friction.

The average attendance of the commissioned officers, enlisted men and bands was 1,943 $\frac{3}{4}$ for the entire tour of duty,—a gain of 98 $\frac{1}{2}$ over last year.

FIRST BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS.

Every officer and non-commissioned officer reported at State inspection, which was very satisfactory. The commanding officer was ably assisted by his staff officers, who were well qualified to perform the duties of their departments. The spirit of enthusiasm

and desire to assist the commanding general in carrying on the work of the brigade was very noticeable and commendable. The non-commissioned staff officers were of excellent set-up, efficient and well instructed in their duties.

State property was properly cared for and in excellent condition. Books and papers, as a whole, were in good condition, particularly the endorsement, letter and provost guard books. The inspecting officer especially commended the Assistant Adjutant General of the brigade in the completeness of his records.

Personnel excellent; general instruction very good.

During the winter months every organization in the brigade was visited by a staff officer, usually with an officer of this department.

SECOND BRIGADE.

The seven days camp duty was performed by this brigade at South Framingham, July 18 to 24 inclusive, excepting the Fifth Infantry, which was given permission to camp at Powder Point, Duxbury, August 10 to 17, and Light Battery A at Sagamore, July 11 to 18.

The annual drill of the brigade was performed in Boston, June 25, on the occasion of the dedication of the statue of Maj. Gen. Joseph Hooker.

General Whitney and staff worked hard to make the camp a success. Many of the staff officers were new in their positions, which placed them at some disadvantage, but I saw little to criticise and much to commend. The non-commissioned staff was made up of bright, intelligent men, who appeared very energetic and zealous in their duties, but spent too much of their time acting as orderlies to the commissioned staff.

The medical director inspected the camp each day at 11 o'clock, and every detail for the health of the brigade was carefully looked after by the medical officer on duty; and, notwithstanding the rainy weather, the health of the men was excellent at all times.

The commissary officers performed their duties in a satisfactory manner, as far as observed by the inspecting officer on duty.

Captain Parker of Light Battery A sent one of his 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch guns to the camp on his return from his tour of camp duty at Sagamore. A volunteer squad of four men was sent with it, to fire the morning and evening guns, also the salute on the arrival of the Commander-in-Chief. The men performed their duties in a soldierly manner, and made themselves useful about brigade headquarters.

Drills and ceremonies were faithfully performed, and calls answered promptly; military courtesy and discipline could have

been improved ; policing of camp very good ; care of quarters fair, — that of the Ninth Infantry excellent.

The field manœuvres on Thursday, the 23d, gave uncertain results. There were too many detached bodies under non-commissioned officers, who did not realize what was expected or desired of them. The umpires were Lieut. Col. M. D. Clement, Fifth Infantry ; Capt. J. A. Shipton, A. C., U. S. A., Capt. Lloyd England, A. C., U. S. A. ; and Lieut. F. W. Stopford, U. S. A.

A meeting was held at headquarters in the evening, to decide the numerous claims made by the attacking and opposing forces, but up to August 20 — in fact, to the present time, as far as I have been informed — the umpires have been unable to make a decision. As none of the officers of this department were at the meeting to hear the claims and arguments, I have no criticisms or suggestions to make.

Headquarters, band and eight companies of the Ninth Infantry went to camp by electric cars over the Boston and Worcester road. The result of this experiment was very satisfactory to Colonel Donovan and his officers. The cars were taken at a point about five minutes' march from the east armory, and the ten passenger and one baggage car used left at two-minute intervals, reaching camp on practically schedule time. On the return trip, Saturday, the car containing Company G of Worcester was in collision with a regular car, and many members of the company were seriously injured.

Church services were held in the mess halls of the Eighth and Ninth Infantry on Sunday. On the same afternoon Colonel Pew of the Eighth Infantry gave an instructive address to the enlisted men of his regiment, in lieu of the evening parade.

The mounted arm performed an excellent tour of duty. Military courtesy was good, poor set-up of men and lack of uniformity in dress being the principal faults. One horse was injured on the march to camp.

Guard duty in the Eighth Regiment was excellent ; in the Ninth, unsatisfactory ; in the cavalry, generally satisfactory. The work of the provost guard, under Captain Cobb, the paymaster, was of the highest order, and reflects much credit on that officer and the men under him. Excellent discipline was maintained, without an arrest being made.

The Signal and Ambulance Corps work was satisfactory, as will be noted by my detailed report on those organizations.

On Tuesday General Whitney tendered a review to the Inspector General and his assistants. The brigade made a very creditable passage.

The Commander-in-Chief, accompanied by the Lieutenant Governor and other State officials, arrived in camp on Wednesday, at 11 o'clock, and was received with proper ceremonies. A little later the officers of the brigade called to pay their respects, after which a review was held, the different organizations presenting an excellent appearance. Just prior to the review, Maj. A. R. Hooper, A. D. C., of the general staff, was thrown from his horse, and his right leg was fractured at the knee.

His Excellency remained in camp over night, witnessing the evening parade of the Eighth and Ninth regiments. On Thursday morning the Governor, accompanied by the Inspector General, made a thorough inspection of the camp, and expressed himself as much pleased with its condition. I regret to say that two guards failed to turn out on his approaching guard quarters.

The Y. M. C. A. was given quarters in the end of one of the mess halls, and did excellent work. Owing to the wet weather, the facilities for amusement and recreation were doubly appreciated by the men.

The horses of this brigade were a fine lot of animals. I question the advisability of bringing too high-spirited and mettlesome horses to camp. They occupy too much attention of the rider, and detract much from the ceremonies, in addition to being dangerous.

Several dogs were kept in the quarters of the enlisted men. There is no objection to this, if the animals are kept under proper restraint; but when they are allowed to chase and annoy horses, and, in some instances coming under my personal observation, incited to do so, they become a nuisance as well as dangerous, and should be prohibited.

Sports should not be allowed to conflict with the regular duties. During this camp ball games curtailed the drill space of the mounted arm to an unwarranted degree, and on several evenings foot balls were in evidence during the ceremony of evening parade.

The average attendance of commissioned officers, enlisted men and band for the seven days was 1,807, out of an enrolled strength of 1,902.

SECOND BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS.

The commissioned staff are all officers who have had experience, and are well versed in their various departments. They are interested in their work, and are carrying it on in an intelligent manner. The non-commissioned staff is made up of bright, intelligent men, many of whom are new in their position, and need some study to perfect themselves.

The State inspection proved very satisfactory. The new headquarters rooms are finely furnished, and are particularly convenient.

Books and papers were in excellent condition, and well cared for; State property very satisfactory; military courtesy and discipline excellent.

All the officers, excepting the provost marshal, have been detailed under the direction of the brigade inspector to inspect the several organizations of the brigade. This work has been productive of good results, and should be continued. In performing this duty the officers travelled nine hundred and twenty miles, the expense being paid from the staff treasury. I believe some arrangement should be made to have the actual expenses of these inspections paid for by the State.

FIRST HEAVY ARTILLERY.

This regiment still remains in the high state of efficiency noted last year. The extremely hard work of the year has been performed in a highly satisfactory manner, and reflects great credit on the command. Colonel Frye has expended much time and energy in perfecting the organization, and has received the hearty and intelligent co-operation of his officers and men.

The attendance of enlisted men at armory inspection was as follows: headquarters, 28; Battery A, 52; Battery B, 59; Battery C, 50; Battery D, 55; Battery E, 57; Battery F, 44; Battery G, 56; Battery H, 55; Battery I, 59; Battery K, 50; Battery L, 51; Battery M, 58; total of the 12 batteries, 646; an average per battery of $53\frac{1}{2}$, — a loss of $\frac{6}{12}$ from last year, 8 men being absent with leave, 24 without.

The headquarters inspection found everything in excellent condition, with the exception of the armory accommodations, which are entirely inadequate for the needs of the regiment.

The arms were in a satisfactory condition, excepting those of batteries C and L. The Gatling gun was found in poor condition. Equipments satisfactory, excepting batteries B and G. Clothing good in batteries B, L and M; very good in rest of the batteries. Books and papers excellent in batteries A, C, D and G; very good in batteries B, E, H and M; satisfactory in batteries F and K; very fair in Battery L; unsatisfactory in Battery I.

Cash balance on hand, \$4,115.61, — a loss of \$1,816.09 from last year.

Drills very good in batteries A, D, H and K; good in batteries C, E, F, L and M; very fair in Battery I; fair only in batteries B and G.

Personnel good. Knowledge of guard duty showed improvement over last year, but was unsatisfactory in batteries B, F, G and L. Military courtesy generally very good.

In the artillery branch of its work the regiment showed remarkable proficiency.

I would again respectfully call attention to the unsatisfactory armory accommodations afforded several of the batteries of this regiment.

The annual tour of camp duty was performed in connection with the United States Army and Navy manœuvres in the artillery district of Portland, Me., August 22 to 28 inclusive.

The attendance was excellent, as the following shows: headquarters, 58; Battery A, 60; Battery B, 60; Battery C, 59½; Battery D, 57½; Battery E, 59½; Battery F, 59½; Battery G, 60; Battery H, 60; Battery I, 60; Battery K, 57½; Battery L, 56½; Battery M, 59; an average attendance of enlisted men per battery of 59½, — a loss of 2½ from last year.

The regiment was divided and assigned as follows: —

District Headquarters, Fort Levett, Cushing's Island. — Colonel Frye and a detail of his staff, with band. Battery Bowdoin, Battery M, 1 12-inch B. L. rifle; Battery Daniels, Battery A, 3 15-pound R. F. guns; and a battery of 3 6-pound R. F. guns.

Fort Williams, Portland Head. — Major Dyar and detail of staff. Battery DeHart, batteries G, H, C and E, 4 10-inch B. L. rifles.

Fort McKinley, Great Diamond Head. — Major Quinby and detail of staff. Battery Ingalls, batteries D, F, L and K, 4 12-inch mortars.

Fort Preble, Spring Point. — Captain Lombard and detail of staff. Battery Kearney, batteries I and B, 2 12-inch mortars, 3 8-inch converted rifles, 2 12-pounders, 1 36-pound field piece, 1 Gatling gun.

From the time the regiment left its home station until its return, all duties were performed in a prompt, intelligent and soldierly manner. It was assigned strictly to artillery work, and served twelve different types of guns. Range finding and signal details were furnished and electricians supplied.

Military courtesy was excellent; guard duty fair; commissary arrangements satisfactory. The health of the command was excellent; but one case, a sprained hand, was treated at the headquarters hospital.

The inspecting officer said: "No small amount of the excellent results of the week's work was due, first, to the prompt business methods of the staff officers, and second, to the loyalty and devotion of the enlisted men." Their alacrity and evident understanding of their duties brought instant praise from army officers who were with them officially or who witnessed their work. The regiment has earned its place of honor, and must retain it. No further

commendation is necessary than to state the fact that from every post commander copies of orders have been received by the regimental commander, in which the appreciation of the good conduct, soldierly bearing and cheerful and enthusiastic performance of duty is noted, and communicated therein.

The annual drill of the regiment was performed on Hooker Day in Boston; 51 officers, 696 men and band of 40 were present for duty, or 96.82 per cent. of the total strength. It made an excellent appearance, and performed its duty in a satisfactory manner.

SECOND INFANTRY.

The general conditions in this regiment have improved during the year, but there are some companies which need attention to bring them up to the standard of the regiment.

The attendance of enlisted men at armory inspection was as follows: Company A, 60; Company B, 57; Company C, 55; Company D, 50; Company E, 50; Company F, 53; Company G, 57; Company H, 58; Company I, 49; Company K, 57; Company L, 47; Company M, 47; total, 640, out of an enrollment of 683; an average of $53\frac{4}{7}$, — a gain of $\frac{8}{7}$ per company, companies I, L and M falling below 50; 24 absent with leave, 19 without.

Personnel satisfactory, excepting companies I and L; condition of property in companies C, E, G, H, I, L and M need attention; drills satisfactory, excepting in companies B, E, F, H, I, L and M.

Books and papers should receive more careful supervision from battalion commanders, especially in companies F, I, L and M.

Amount spent by the 12 companies for all purposes, \$21,280.87; cash balance, \$4,227.76, — a loss of \$277.63 from last year.

Companies B, F and I are not in as good condition as last year; Company K has shown the greatest improvement; Company L has shown some improvement, but there is room for much more; Company I needs vigorous recruiting, an improved personnel and hard study. The drill hall of Company F is too small. It is apparent that some of the company commanders have not carefully followed out the orders of the colonel of the regiment.

The average attendance of the enlisted men at camp was as follows: Company A, 60; Company B, 56; Company C, 60; Company D, 58; Company E, 58; Company F, 58; Company G, 60; Company H, 60; Company I, 56; Company K, 60; Company L, 58; Company M, 54; total, 698, out of an enrollment of 711; an average per company of $58\frac{2}{3}$, — a gain over last year of $1\frac{2}{3}$; a very satisfactory showing.

Roll calls, on the whole, well attended, excepting in companies F and I; smoking in ranks noted in companies E and I. There

was a lack of uniformity in dress at roll calls. The band should attend roll calls, and conform to the rules and discipline of the camp.

Setting-up exercises well performed, excepting in companies I, L and B; policing of camp excellent.

Drills were seriously interfered with by poor weather conditions. Guard duty could have been improved; it is the weakest point in the regiment. Discipline and courtesy, with very few exceptions, excellent.

Care and arrangement of quarters excellent, although the uniform appearance would be improved if the officers would curtail the amount of furniture in quarters and discard carpets in some of the tents in companies D and B.

The regiment was inspected on Tuesday by Capt. J. A. Shipton, A. C., U. S. A., and made a good appearance.

The regiment should be commended for the excellent tour of duty performed in Boston on Hooker Day.

The commissioned officers are as a whole very efficient and capable. The enlisted men are of good physique, intelligent and well instructed. This regiment can be depended on in the future, as it has been in the past.

FIFTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

This regiment has not improved in general condition and efficiency to the extent expected. There is a lack of administration in some directions that should be corrected, and several companies must show a decided improvement, or be recommended for disbandment.

The attendance at armory inspections was as follows: Company A, 60; Company B, 49; Company C, 57; Company D, 56; Company E, 57; Company F, 51; Company G, 52; Company H, 52; Company I, 53; Company L, 49; Company M, 44; an average per company of $52\frac{2}{3}$, — a gain of $1\frac{2}{3}$ over last year, companies B, L and M falling below 50; 23 men absent with leave, 31 without. Company K was not inspected, owing to the short time organized.

Arms were in excellent condition in companies A, E and I; very good in companies B and H; satisfactory in companies F and G; fair in companies C and M; unsatisfactory in companies D and L. Equipments and clothing excellent in companies A and E; very good in companies C, G and H; satisfactory in companies B, D, F, I, L and M. Books and papers excellent, especially those of Company A.

Amount spent for all purposes, \$15,760.82; cash balance, \$3,636.61, — a loss of \$1,033.78 from last year.

Personnel very good, excepting companies B and M. Drills

excellent in Company A ; satisfactory in companies C, D, E and I ; good in companies B, F, G, H and L ; very fair in Company M. Knowledge of guard duty satisfactory in companies A and C only ; military courtesy and set-up of men poor.

The regiment has done excellent work in rifle practice, having 99 per cent. of its strength qualified as marksmen.

The colonel should exercise more authority and insist on all his orders being obeyed, and should be accorded more genuine support by his field officers.

It is very important that more care be used in recruiting and in physical examination of enlisted men.

The non-commissioned officers of the regiment as a whole are efficient, and should spend more time in instructing recruits during the winter months.

Camp duty was performed on Powder Point Hill, in Duxbury, August 8 to 14 inclusive. The attendance of enlisted men was as follows : headquarters, 29 ; Company A, 59 ; Company B, 57 ; Company C, 59 ; Company D, 58 ; Company E, 59 ; Company F, 60 ; Company G, 58 ; Company H, 60 ; Company I, 53 ; Company K, 60 ; Company L, 60 ; Company M, 55 ; an average per company of $58\frac{1}{2}$, — a gain of $1\frac{1}{2}$ over last year.

The camp was in an ideal location, but was rather cramped for room, and too close to the houses of the summer residents. Its layout was poor, especially the location of the guard quarters and company kitchens. The ground was not suitable for manoeuvres.

Roll calls well attended, but companies D, F, H and I were slow in falling in. Bill of dress not adhered to, especially in companies D, F, I and M. Men in companies D and M were heard answering to the names of absent members.

Setting-up exercises well performed as a rule ; policing of camp excellent during the week ; inspection of quarters excellent ; arms and property in good condition ; drills very good, but not well attended.

Guard duty was unsatisfactory. Guards were not properly instructed by officers ; sentinels were careless in their salutes. They could repeat general orders, but could not apply them, and were unfamiliar with insignia of rank. The guard quarters were located in the most conspicuous place in camp, and the prisoners were in full view of the public at all times, and were allowed liberties that were prejudicial to discipline.

Ceremonies as a rule well performed, although some unsteadiness was noted in ranks.

The regiment made a very satisfactory passage in review before the Commander-in-Chief.

Discipline and courtesy could have been improved ; taps not

well observed, excepting in Company K; commissary arrangements satisfactory.

The field manoeuvres were well planned and executed, and, considering the limited area at its disposal, the regiment received a great deal of valuable instruction, especially in fire discipline and cover. There should, however, have been more definite instructions given to the officers as to what they were to do. They handled their men well, but did not seem to understand the intention of the commanding officer, or to know what was required of them.

The personnel and physical condition of the recruits showed an improvement since the armory inspection.

The appearance and conduct of the regiment on Hooker Day were excellent.

SIXTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

This regiment has made a highly creditable gain in enrollment and attendance during the year, but the weak companies reported last year have not improved to the extent hoped for.

The attendance at armory inspection was as follows: Company A, 53; Company B, 59; Company C, 60; Company D, 51; Company E, 55; Company F, 53; Company G, 58; Company H, 50; Company I, 53; Company K, 48; Company L, 48; Company M, 54; total, 642, out of an enrollment of 686; an average per company of $53\frac{1}{2}$, — a gain of $4\frac{1}{2}$ for the year, companies K and L falling below 50, Company C again having every man present out of a full enrollment.

The arms were not in as good condition as last year, especially in companies D, H, I, K and L. Equipments in a generally satisfactory condition. The clothing, as a rule, was in good condition, and well cared for. Caps were out of shape, and about 150 campaign hats were without devices or cords.

Books and papers fairly well kept; the inspecting officer made some timely suggestions as to the method of keeping the files.

Amount spent for all purposes by the several companies, excepting Company F, \$14,810.23; cash balance, \$7,043.70, — a loss of \$121.36 from last year.

Furniture, with the exception of companies C and G, was in good condition.

Inadequate armory facilities still exist in companies M, L, E and I.

Drills varied in the several companies, from very good to fair, companies C and L being the best, the others satisfactory, excepting companies D, K and M. Guard duty not up to the standard

expected, and a thorough and complete explanation of general orders is needed, more particularly in companies D, K and M. General instruction was satisfactory, excepting as noted in drill and guard duty.

Knowledge of arms good, excepting in companies K and M; personnel good, excepting in Company K.

The commanding officer and his field and staff are capable and efficient. The regiment, as a whole, was in good condition, but Company K must show marked improvements to retain its place in the militia, and two other companies need careful attention.

Attendance at camp and annual drill was as follows: Company A, 54½; Company B, 57½; Company C, 57; Company D, 56½; Company E, 57½; Company F, 59½; Company G, 58½; Company H, 51½; Company I, 49½; Company K, 57½; Company L, 53½; Company M, 59½; an average of 56. The attendance on the first day was unsatisfactory, 1 officer and 65 enlisted men failing to report for duty. This condition improved during the week.

Discipline was lax throughout practically the entire command. Men did not fall in promptly or quietly at roll calls, and in many cases not completely clothed. There was too much jostling, nonsense, profanity and obscenity indulged in, and too often unrebuked. At tattoo roll call on the first night in camp Company K had but 12 men in ranks, 7 of whom were smoking. They were rebuked by the captain, but, as he was himself smoking, it did but little good. These conditions improved to some extent during the week.

Military courtesy generally satisfactory. Guard duty was not performed in a satisfactory manner, and more attention should be given to this important work. Policing of camp and quarters good, excepting in companies C and K.

The weather conditions interfered with drills to a serious extent, yet every opportunity was taken advantage of.

Ceremonies were well performed, improper distances being the principal faults noted.

The conduct of the regiment during the parade on Hooker Day, and in transit to and from Boston, was exemplary.

EIGHTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

The regiment is in a satisfactory condition. Colonel Pew is an able commander and instructor; he has received the hearty and loyal support of his officers and men, and a well-drilled and efficient organization is the result.

The attendance of enlisted men at armory inspection was as follows: Company A, 45; Company B, 55; Company C, 58; Com-

pany D, 47; Company E, 48; Company F, 49; Company G, 52; Company H, 47; Company I, 58; Company K, 53; Company L, 55; Company M, 45; an average per company of 51, — a gain of $1\frac{1}{2}$ over last year; 14 men were absent with leave, 39 without.

The attendance at inspections of headquarters was not satisfactory, 4 officers and 8 men, out of 17 officers and 9 men, being absent, but all were with leave.

The Quartermaster's books were properly kept, but the property was not on hand, and what was inspected was not well cared for. This department needs the attention of the commanding officer. The other staff departments were found in excellent condition.

Captains complained of their inability at times to get recruits examined promptly by medical officers.

The field music of the regiment is a model, and is in a high state of efficiency, and it should receive all the assistance and encouragement possible. Suitable rooms should be finished off for its use in the Lawrence armory.

Personnel excellent. Condition of arms excellent in companies A, B, C, D and I; very good in companies E, H, K and L; satisfactory in companies F and G; unsatisfactory in Company M. Equipments and clothing excellent in Company A; very good in companies B, D, E, I, K and L; satisfactory in companies F, G, H and M; fair in Company C.

Books and papers excellent, except that company fund books should be kept so as to show all receipts and expenditures.

Amount spent for all purposes, \$15,574.28; cash balance, \$3,215.66, — a gain of \$923.19 over last year.

The headquarters at Salem and the armories of companies B, C, G, H, K and M were very unsatisfactory, but since then the armory inspection rooms have been assigned headquarters in the new State armory at Cambridge, and Company C stationed there also. Company B has moved into its new armory. Companies K and M have fine accommodations in the new battalion armory in Somerville, and I am informed that the city officials of Salem will endeavor to improve the conditions of the quarters of Company H.

Drills excellent in companies C and I; very good in companies B, D, E, F, H, K and L; satisfactory in Company G; fair in companies M and A.

Guard duty well understood and exemplified; general instruction very good. More attention needed in extended order work; this same necessity was noted last year.

The regimental examining board for non-commissioned officers has proved beneficial, and the companies have efficient and well-informed non-commissioned officers.

The attendance at camp was as follows: headquarters, 51; Company A, 59 $\frac{3}{4}$; Company B, 54 $\frac{3}{4}$; Company C, 60; Company D, 57 $\frac{3}{4}$; Company E, 56 $\frac{1}{2}$; Company F, 55 $\frac{3}{4}$; Company G, 59 $\frac{1}{2}$; Company H, 59 $\frac{1}{2}$; Company I, 59 $\frac{1}{4}$; Company K, 56 $\frac{1}{4}$; Company L, 58 $\frac{3}{4}$; Company M, 55; an average per company of 57 $\frac{3}{4}$, — a gain of $\frac{1}{4}$ over last year.

In place of the regular setting-up drill, the calisthenic exercises of Lieutenant Koehler, U. S. A., were used, with good results.

Attendance at roll calls satisfactory, but a lack of uniformity in dress was noted.

Regimental and battalion drills very good; ceremonies excellent. Officers could study Manual of Sword to advantage.

Guard duty very satisfactory; policing of camp and care of quarters excellent. Military courtesy fair only the first of the week, but improved later. Discipline on Thursday night very unsatisfactory; blank cartridges were fired continually all night and more or less during Friday morning, with no apparent effort being made to stop it.

The appearance and conduct of the regiment on Hooker Day were all that could be desired; the attendance was 703 officers and men, 39 being absent.

NINTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

I regret to be unable to report the continuation of the improved condition noted last year; basing my judgment on the result of the armory inspection, should say that the regiment as a whole has barely held its own. The commanding officer with his field and staff has worked hard and faithfully to maintain the standard. The companies located in Boston are the principal ones at fault. This can be partially explained by the fact that a short fuel supply limited the number of drills during the winter months; but there are several line officers who need to renew their interest in their companies.

The attendance at armory inspection was as follows: Company A, 57; Company B, 39; Company C, 48; Company D, 49; Company E, 48; Company F, 52; Company G, 49; Company H, 50; Company I, 55; Company K, 40; Company L, 57; Company M, 48; total, 592; average per company, 49 $\frac{4}{11}$, — a loss of 2 $\frac{8}{11}$ from last year; 20 were absent with leave, 76 without, — an increase of 38.

The average attendance of enlisted men for the last ten drills prior to State inspection was 40 $\frac{3}{11}$, Company A having the highest, 49 $\frac{7}{10}$; Company C the lowest, 32 $\frac{1}{10}$.

At headquarters inspection State property was found in good

condition, excepting the rifles; these showed lack of care. Books and papers satisfactory. Medicine chests and hospital steward's pouch needed fresh supplies.

The drum corps is in the same unsatisfactory condition as last reported; the drum major and 4 musicians were absent without leave.

Property in fair condition only; all cap devices missing; blouses ill fitting. This corps should receive the immediate attention of the regimental commander.

In the companies the arms were found in a satisfactory condition, excepting in companies C, E, H, K and M; equipments and clothing very good, excepting in companies E and H.

Books and papers, as a whole, satisfactory and well kept.

Amount spent for all purposes, \$14,139.11; cash balance, \$2,436.42, — a gain of \$1,135.50 over last year.

Proficiency in drill and knowledge of guard duty varied a great deal. The best were companies G, D and I; the poorest, companies B, E, H and K; the others barely satisfactory.

Personnel very good. Companies I and L have improved; companies B, C, E, H, K and M need bracing up.

The attendance of enlisted men at camp was as follows: Company A, 58; Company B, 56; Company C, 54; Company D, 58; Company E, 51; Company F, 53; Company G, 58; Company H, 56; Company I, 60; Company K, 53; Company L, 56; Company M, 55; an average of $55\frac{2}{3}$, — an average gain of 1. Average daily strength, including officers, men and band, 757, — a gain of 41.

Roll calls but fairly well attended; lack of promptness in falling in, and the men were not always under good control. They were seen smoking in rank, answering to their names from their tents, and in some cases, in addition to answering to their own names, did so for others.

Setting-up exercises very satisfactory; policing of camp excellent; knowledge of guard duty poor; care of quarters excellent. The new boxes and racks made a great improvement in the appearance of the tents. Rifles, as a rule, in bad condition, companies K and D being the exceptions.

Drills very good; ceremonies, as a rule, excellent; discipline and courtesy very good. Many enlisted men were careless in rendering salutes.

Non-commissioned officers need study and instruction. More attention should be given to guard duty, and the smaller details of drill and discipline.

NAVAL BRIGADE.

The brigade is in excellent condition. It has put in a year of good, hard work, and a high state of efficiency is the result.

Attendance at armory inspection was as follows: headquarters, 47; Company A, 46; Company B, 54; Company C, 48; Company E, 54; Company F, 56; Company G, 56; Company H, 45; Company I, 50; total enrollment, 35 officers, 470 men; an average per company of $51\frac{1}{2}$, — a loss of $1\frac{1}{2}$ from last year; 7 men were absent with leave, 7 without.

Arms and equipments in excellent condition. Care of clothing good, but much of it showed effects of hard wear.

Books and papers as a rule satisfactory.

Cash balance, \$6,263.35, — a gain of \$3,902.84.

The system of administration is excellent. Personnel excellent.

The Signal Corps as a whole is very efficient. The engine division is made up of sturdy and reliable men, who appear well versed in the duties of their respective ratings; they are practically all licensed engineers or firemen.

Drills excellent in Company I; satisfactory in companies C, E, F, G and H; fair only in companies A and B. Discipline good. Guard duty is somewhat neglected, owing to the fact that the summer tour of duty is performed afloat.

The new Fall River armory is a fine building, splendidly arranged, well furnished, and a model of its kind.

The summer tour of duty was performed aboard the United States training ship "Prairie" and steam launch "Inca," August 22 to 29 inclusive.

The attendance was as follows: headquarters, 53; Company A, 49; Company B, 49; Company C, 50; Company E, 52; Company F, 46; Company G, 53; Company H, 54; Company I, 51; an average of $50\frac{1}{2}$, — a loss of $4\frac{1}{2}$ from last year, 37 enlisted men being absent.

Owing to insufficient accommodations on the "Prairie" for the entire brigade, Lieutenant Commander Dillaway was ordered to take 12 officers and 20 enlisted men to the steam launch "Inca" at Fall River, with directions to perform their tour of duty on that vessel; consequently, the inspecting officer had no opportunity of observing the work of this detachment.

The attendance remained the same on board the "Prairie" throughout the tour of duty, but there were some changes on the "Inca."

Officers reported for their tour of duty in blue uniform, with side arms; enlisted men, in blue uniforms, with flat caps, without

rifles, haversacks or canteens; hammocks, mattresses, blankets and clothes bags were neatly lashed together, and forwarded as baggage.

On board the "Prairie" the regular officers retained their respective stations and duties, the brigade officers being so assigned as to work in conjunction with them, either performing the duties under the supervision of the regular officers, or observing while duties were performed by them. The enlisted men were assigned as crew, with the regular sailors distributed equally among the four divisions, to correct and instruct them in the performance of their several duties in ship routine, etc. This general plan was continued during the entire tour, the brigade officers performing more work and assuming greater responsibilities as they became better acquainted with the ship and their duties.

The men were divided into divisions, sections and watches, and further assigned as gun crews, boat crews, etc. They were instructed in boat drills, standing rigging, marline spike seamanship, heavy and rapid fire guns, compass and general ship routine, and the engine forces in the engine and boiler room. They took part in land operations against the army and militia at Portland, and in all this work performed the various duties with alacrity and intelligence.

A detailed report has been forwarded to you, together with letters from the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Chas. H. Darling, Rear Admiral J. B. Coghlan and Capt. Duncan Kennedy, all expressing the highest praise of the character of work performed, and the efficiency shown by the officers and men of the Massachusetts Naval Brigade.

The only criticisms made by the inspecting officer were in the lack of uniformity of clothing at Sunday morning inspection; a lack of care in carefully following the bill of dress on other occasions; poor fire discipline; and improper intervals in extended order during the land operations.

The health of the brigade was excellent, and the entire tour of duty was a very satisfactory one.

The brigade performed an excellent tour of duty on Hooker Day, and good discipline was maintained.

FIRST CORPS OF CADETS.

The high standard of administration and efficiency that has characterized the corps in years past has been maintained. Its officers are of the highest character, and are intelligent and enthusiastic military instructors. The staff departments are ably conducted, and the non-commissioned officers are competent and well posted. Personnel of the enlisted men excellent.

The small enrollment, which was the subject of my criticism last year, has been materially improved.

The attendance at armory inspection was as follows: Company A, 52; Company B, 52; Company C, 71; Company D, 61; average, 59; 12 absent with leave, 11 without,—a gain of 11 per company over last year.

The total enrollment last year at armory inspection, 238; this year, 281. The total enrollment last year at camp inspection, 252; this year, 289.

The State property in the possession of the corps consists of the colors and rifles only. The condition of the rifles was not entirely satisfactory to the inspecting officer.

Books and papers were neatly and excellently kept, but not on the exact lines of the other organizations of the militia, as was noted in my last report.

Cash balance, \$994.97, not including money on hand to pay interest on mortgage,—a gain of \$464.57 over last year.

The enlisted men can repeat the instructions given them, but cannot explain their meaning in the intelligent manner that is expected of them.

The corps performed its annual drill and camp duty at Hingham, July 11 to 18 inclusive.

The attendance of enlisted men was as follows: headquarters, 10; Company A, 59; Company B, 48; Company C, 74; Company D, 62; an average per company of 60 $\frac{3}{4}$,—a gain of 7 over last year; 16 men reported absent.

Guard duty well performed, and general and special orders well committed, but their application was not thoroughly understood. A few dirty rifles were found in the hands of the various guards.

Drills and ceremonies very satisfactory; policing of camp, care of quarters, cook houses, store houses, baths and stables excellent. Good progress was made in rifle practice. The canteen as conducted by this corps can well be used as a model for the rest of the militia organizations.

The corps spent one day and night outside the limits of the camp, and gained some knowledge in making camp, cooking rations, advance and rear guard work.

Discipline and military courtesy excellent. The band of the corps is in an excellent condition.

The inspecting officer made some timely suggestions as to methods and administration, which have been referred to the commanding officer, and will, I trust, receive careful consideration.

This organization can be depended on in an emergency, and is an honor to the Commonwealth.

SECOND CORPS OF CADETS.

The same unsatisfactory condition of this corps, as noted in my last report, still exists. I hope the change in the administration will show a decided improvement in its condition at the coming armory inspection. As the inspecting officer truly said in his report, "History, tradition and sentiment will not suffice to keep alive a military body to-day." If marked improvement in enrollment and efficiency is not made the coming year, measures must be taken to compel it, or a reorganization ordered.

The attendance of enlisted men at armory inspection was as follows: Company A, 36; Company B, 23; Company C, 36; Company D, 32; an average per company of $31\frac{1}{4}$, — a loss from last year of $1\frac{1}{4}$, with an enrollment of enlisted men of 145, including headquarters; 4 were absent with leave, 11 without.

The average attendance for the ten drills preceding the State inspection was as follows: Company A, 14.5 privates; Company B, 9.1 privates; Company C, 12.8 privates; Company D, 14.5 privates.

It is impossible for the most efficient officers to secure and maintain well-drilled companies with such attendance. One company turned out for inspection with but three fours, each four having one man in the rear rank. The captain of the company having the largest enrollment informed the inspector that he had had no platoon drill since camp, owing to the fact that not enough men had been present to permit it.

The rifles showed lack of care in cleaning; rust was in evidence at both ends of the bore. Mess kits new, and in good condition. Campaign hats in an unsatisfactory condition, many being without cords or devices; Company A had but two complete hats, Company B thirteen defective, Company C fifteen, Company D but three defective. Clothing generally in good condition.

Books and papers at headquarters in good condition. The inspector suggested an improved method of keeping company files.

Drills fair only, both in close and extended order. Officers and men showed a good knowledge of guard duty, although the enlisted men could repeat their general orders better than they could explain them. Knowledge of arms satisfactory. Personnel very good.

Cash on hand at last audit, \$620.52, — a loss of \$109.33.

The most serious trouble with the corps is the matter of enrollment and attendance. The largest number in a company is but 40, making a proper subject for disbandment if in any other organization other than a Cadet Corps.

It is a serious question whether the city of Salem is large enough

to maintain five companies of a desirable personnel. One company has 14 men from Gloucester, properly beyond the limits of the command; another company has but 3 Salem men on its rolls. This no doubt accounts in some degree for the slim attendance at drills. These matters demand the serious consideration of Colonel Fitz. The corps should be recruited up to a proper strength. Officers' meetings should be held regularly, and every effort made to bring the old historic Second Corps up to a proper standard of efficiency.

The corps performed its seven days' camp duty at Boxford, July 18 to 24. The small enrollment and poor attendance was again in evidence. Every commissioned officer was present for the entire tour.

The average attendance of enlisted men was as follows: Company A, $31\frac{1}{2}$; Company B, $19\frac{3}{4}$; Company C, 34; Company D, $34\frac{1}{2}$; an average per company of 30, — a loss of $6\frac{1}{2}$ from last year. The average attendance of officers and men, not including band, was $142\frac{3}{4}$; average number absent, $29\frac{6}{7}$, — not a creditable showing.

Discipline was good; military courtesy very good; guard duty generally satisfactory. Ceremonies, under the condition of the weather and attendance, satisfactory. Policing and care of quarters fair. More uniformity is desirable. Drills on the whole satisfactory.

Health of the camp excellent; not a man was carried on the sick report.

The duties of the several staff departments were performed in a very satisfactory manner.

FIRST BATTALION LIGHT ARTILLERY.

Headquarters' inspection very good. Attendance, 100 per cent. of enrollment. Books and papers well kept. Arms, clothing and equipments in excellent condition. Cash on hand, \$238.23.

BATTERY B.

Twenty enlisted men absent from State inspection, — a weakness which occurred last year. Enrollment, 3 officers, 82 men; present, 3 officers, 62 men; 11 absent with leave, 9 without.

Battery drill good. Knowledge of guard duty fair. Nomenclature of piece good. Drivers' examination fair. General instruction good. Personnel good. Fatigue caps in poor condition, as were the sabres. Brasses very good. The gun room is a poor place to keep valuable guns. Books and papers fair. Cash on hand at last audit, \$1,172.29.

As a whole, the battery is in a better condition than last year.

BATTERY C.

Attendance at inspection, 3 officers and 81 men, out of an enrollment of 3 officers and 81 men, being 100 per cent.

Battery drill good. Knowledge of guard duty satisfactory. Nomenclature of piece fair. Drivers' examination unsatisfactory. General instructions good. Personnel good. Sabres, caps and overcoats old and worn out. Brasses bright, and equipments generally well cared for. The gun room is a totally unfit place in which to store the pieces. Books and papers in excellent condition. Cash on hand at last audit, \$492.53.

CAMP DUTY.

Headquarters, enrollment, 11; average attendance, 11. Battery B, enrollment, $76\frac{2}{3}$; average attendance, $72\frac{1}{2}$; absent, $4\frac{1}{4}$, — a gain of $10\frac{3}{4}$; Battery C, enrollment, 88; average attendance, $87\frac{2}{3}$; absent, $\frac{2}{3}$, — a loss of $\frac{2}{3}$.

The battalion had a hard tour of duty, owing to the number of reviews, inspections and rainy weather.

Roll calls showed an improvement over last year. Guard duty poor. Inspection of quarters fair. Stables fair only. Military courtesy good. Canvas uniforms ill-fitting and dirty.

The battalion performed very satisfactory work Hooker Day. Battery C lost a horse on the return trip from Boston, the animal being taken sick in the car, and died after reaching South Framingham, although every effort was made to save it. Another horse in this battery developed glanders after its arrival on the field. It was carefully inspected by Dr. Peters, who condemned it, and ordered it to be destroyed.

The battalion was inspected in camp by Capt. J. A. Shipton, A. C., U. S. A.

LIGHT BATTERY A.

As usual, this battery is in a very high state of efficiency, which is the result of intelligent and conscientious work by both officers and men.

Out of an enrollment of 5 officers and 85 men, 5 officers and 81 men were present at State inspection, 3 men being absent with leave, 1 without.

The $3\frac{2}{10}$ inch rifles, harnesses, arms, equipments, clothing, books and papers in excellent condition; the gun carriages need a coat of paint.

During the year the battery has added two artillery wagons, harnesses, a quartermaster's wagon and officers' tentage to its very

complete equipment. The old sabres should be condemned and turned in, and a complete field artillery equipment of sabres, knives and revolvers issued to the command.

Riding instruction has received extra attention, at a considerable expense in addition to the amount paid by the State. The battery has also paid the expense of its revolver team, which has had another successful year.

Drills very good. Knowledge of guard duty good. General instruction excellent. Knowledge of arms very good. Military courtesy and discipline excellent.

Cash and securities on hand at last audit, \$9,981.91, — a gain of \$792.37.

Camp duty was performed at Sagamore, July 11 to 17 inclusive, the annual drill being performed on Hooker Day, June 25. This duty was performed under service conditions, and the entire organization was equipped for it. It was extremely satisfactory, excepting the attendance. This fault was noted last year, and I trust it will improve at the next camp. With an enrollment of 5 officers and 85 men, 5 officers and an average of $76\frac{1}{2}$ men were present; $8\frac{3}{4}$ absent, — a gain of $2\frac{1}{4}$ over last year.

The camp was in an ideal location. Drills and target practice in addition to regular camp routine occupied the time until Tuesday, when the tents were struck, and the two platoons marched out of camp in opposite directions, and spent Tuesday and Wednesday in offensive and defensive work against each other. This work was very instructive, and of great benefit to the command.

Drills and target practice were resumed on Thursday. Target practice at a range of 3,300 yards gave very satisfactory results.

The tour of duty was not only instructive but enjoyable, owing to the fine weather conditions, salt-water bathing, and a country well adapted for field artillery work. There was not a case of sickness, and no accidents.

Guard duty satisfactory. Military courtesy and discipline excellent. Care of quarters excellent.

The battery returned by train to its home station on Saturday, and gave a short street parade between the station and armory, this day's duty being performed without expense to the State.

I consider this battery ready for any kind of duty at all times.

FIRST BATTALION CAVALRY.

Last year I reported this battalion as in a fair condition; this year at armory inspection it was found to have lost ground. This can be accounted for in part by the facts that within a few months both troops have changed commanding officers, and a new battalion

adjutant has been appointed ; in addition to this, the short coal supply during the winter months and the extensive repairs made in the armory of Troop A prevented many drills.

The attendance at inspection was very unsatisfactory. With an enrollment of 71 in each troop, there were 14 enlisted men absent without leave in Troop A, and 13 in Troop D ; last year 1 officer and 14 men were absent without leave in Troop A, and 15 men in Troop D.

The record of attendance for the ten weeks prior to and including inspection was as follows : Troop A, with an average strength of 71.7, had an average attendance of 47.6, showing an average absence of 24.1 ; Troop D, with an average strength of 76.1, had an average attendance of 48.8, showing an average absence of 27.3. Such a showing as this indicates a lack of interest that demands the attention of both battalion and troop commanders.

State property was in a generally good condition, and well cared for. A few carbines in Troop A and sabres in Troop D needed repairs. A few articles of uniform and horse equipments showed wear, and should be exchanged for new.

Books and papers well kept. The inspector recommended that the headquarters enlistment book for non-commissioned staff be signed by the commissioned officers in person, and that proper rosters be kept by the adjutant.

Drills good in Troop A ; satisfactory in Troop D. Knowledge of guard duty good ; knowledge of arms satisfactory. General instruction very fair in Troop A ; satisfactory in Troop D.

The armories are well suited to the needs of the troops. The guard and property rooms in the armory of Troop D are not as secure as is desirable, and steps should be taken to protect the arms and other property. The furniture of Troop D not entirely satisfactory, and should be repaired.

The inspecting officer reports that liquor is kept in the armory of Troop A at times, for the use of its members. This is a practice, however limited, that should not be tolerated, and the responsibility rests entirely on the commanding officers.

The financial condition of the two troops has changed considerably during the year : Troop A spent for all purposes \$7,147.78, and had cash on hand at last audit of \$514, — a loss of \$842.08 from last year ; Troop D spent for all purposes \$5,271.95, and had cash on hand at last audit of \$1,477.22, — a gain of \$407.69 over last year.

The attendance at camp showed an improvement over last year, and was as follows : headquarters, 7 officers, 6 enlisted men ; Troop A, 3 officers, 75 enlisted men, 3 absent ; Troop D, 3 officers, 71 enlisted men, 1 absent.

The tour of camp duty was well performed. Officers and non-commissioned officers were energetic and enthusiastic, and the command made excellent progress during the week.

The battalion went to and from its home station over the road, and did its work well, receiving the commendation of the inspector.

Drills and ceremonies satisfactory. Guard duty generally well performed. Care of quarters satisfactory. The condition of the stables was excellent throughout the tour, especially in Troop D. Uniformity of dress could have been improved, also steadiness in ranks at roll calls and ceremonies. Military courtesy was a weak point, and instruction is needed in the smaller details of courtesy and discipline.

The battalion made an excellent appearance on Hooker Day. Alignments and distances were well kept, discipline excellent. The street where the horses were fed was left clean and free from all litter.

TROOP F, CAVALRY.

The attendance at armory inspection fair only. With an enrollment of 4 officers and 73 enlisted men, the hospital steward and 8 privates were absent, but all were reported with leave.

State property was not in an entirely satisfactory condition. Sabres need repairing. Blades were clean, but were badly pitted; hilts were loose; scabbards dented, and plating badly worn. Carbines were not satisfactory; a few locks were out of repair, and many of the carbines showed lack of proper cleaning, both inside and out.

Equipments satisfactory, and clothing in fair condition, but ill fitting. Furniture good, and armory properly policed.

Books and papers in excellent condition. Amount spent for all purposes, \$3,981; cash balance at last audit, \$3,000.

Drills, knowledge of guard duty and general instruction satisfactory. Personnel very good. Officers were well informed and efficient, and the enlisted men well up in their duties.

The attendance at camp, with an enrollment of 81, was an average of 76, with 5 absentees,—practically the same as last year.

The troop went to camp over the road, and arrived in good condition, excepting one horse, which stepped on a rolling stone and broke a bone in its fore leg; the animal was condemned and shot. What few drills could be sandwiched in between the rain and the review gave good results.

Roll calls were well attended, but a lack of uniformity in dress was noted. Military courtesy good. Ceremonies satisfactory. Care of quarters good; stables fair. Guard duty poor; this same fault was noted last year, and needs attention.

The troop was inspected in camp by Captain England, A. C., U. S. A.

An excellent tour of duty was performed on Hooker Day, the appearance, distances and discipline being excellent.

This organization is an earnest, hard-working body of men, and I consider it ready for any emergency requiring the use of cavalry.

SIGNAL CORPS.

Attendance at armory inspection was an improvement over the previous year. First Brigade Corps, out of an enrollment of 1 officer and 25 men, had all present except 1 enlisted man, who was absent without leave, — a gain of 4; Second Brigade Corps, enrollment 25, present 25, — a gain of 4.

FIRST BRIGADE CORPS.

The commander had but recently assumed command, and there were many new recruits, but they were doing conscientious and intelligent work.

Personnel excellent. Condition of kits excellent. Clothing and equipments very good. Books and papers satisfactory. Cash balance, \$68.33, — a loss of \$382.42.

Drills satisfactory. Signal, heliograph and telegraph instruction excellent.

SECOND BRIGADE CORPS.

Personnel excellent. Drills very good. Signal, heliograph and telegraph instruction excellent. About one-half of the men are electricians.

Books and papers fair only. Property books not properly balanced, nor vouchers numbered. Cash balance, \$77.79, — a gain of \$39.83.

Kits were in excellent condition, also clothing and equipments.

Average attendance of enlisted men at camp was as follows: First Brigade Corps, 26 $\frac{3}{4}$; absent, $\frac{3}{4}$, — a gain of 4 $\frac{1}{4}$. Second Brigade Corps, 25 $\frac{1}{2}$; absent, $\frac{1}{2}$, — a gain of 1 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Owing to weather conditions, the work of the corps at First Brigade camp was seriously handicapped. The absence of the sun prevented heliograph work to any extent, and the damp, heavy atmosphere prevented long-distance flag signalling.

Roll calls were well attended. Military courtesy good. Discipline excellent. Policing of camp excellent. Care of quarters not satisfactory, but improved during the week.

The Second Brigade Corps performed an excellent tour of duty. Military courtesy and discipline good. Roll calls satisfactory.

Policing of camp excellent, care of quarters very good. Uniformity in arranging contents of tents showed improvement. A number of poor canteens and a few dirty lantern globes were noticed.

This corps, through the courtesy of the Worcester & Boston Street Railway Company in loaning two search lights and allowing the tapping of their field wires, was enabled to do excellent search-light signalling and to perform several electrical experiments.

Lieutenant Stevens and his men invented a plow to lay wires under ground, also portable telephones, that were compact and very serviceable. The plow was of an ordinary hand type, but in place of the mold board there was a knife that cut a six-inch trench. In the rear of the knife was a tube through which the wire was run, then followed a small roller that relaid and rolled the sod again. Some 5,000 feet of wire were laid in about two hours.

Flag and heliograph signalling by day and torch signalling by night were carried on with excellent results.

Both corps are in excellent condition. Officers and men are thoroughly interested in their work, and deserve all the encouragement that can be given them.

AMBULANCE CORPS.

With an enrollment of 3 officers and 49 enlisted men, there were present at armory inspection 3 officers and 46 men, 1 corporal and 2 men being absent, 1 being sick, and the other absent without leave. The absent corporal was a colored cook, who takes no part in the corps work. He is paid for his services, and is not expected to be present, excepting when his services as cook are required.

State property was well cared for. Some blouses were much worn, and quite a number ill fitting; the overcoats were in rather bad condition, and, moreover, were not of uniform pattern. This has been reported before, and should be corrected. Brassards were soiled, frayed and much worn. New overcoats of uniform pattern, and some new blouses, should be issued.

Books and papers neatly and properly kept, with the exception of the fund book, which is not kept or audited in the prescribed manner. Captain Bell informed the inspector that this fault would be rectified at once.

Amount spent for all purposes, \$741.70; cash balance, as reported by the commanding officer, \$425, — a gain of \$329.22 over last year.

Administration very good. Personnel excellent. In addition

to the formal inspection, the corps was put through a short drill, followed by a litter drill, an exemplification of first aid to the injured, transporting the wounded, bandaging, improvising splints, litters, etc. The entire work showed commendable knowledge, enthusiasm and skill.

The attendance of the detachment detailed for duty at the camp of the First Brigade was $29\frac{1}{2}$, 1 man being absent one day.

It performed its duty in a satisfactory manner. Attendance at roll calls good. Military courtesy fair. Policing of camp and quarters excellent.

The weather conditions were extremely bad, but little sickness resulted, only 4 cases being treated in the brigade hospital.

On Hooker Day the detachment performed its full duty. Its passage in review was somewhat handicapped by being directly in rear of the cavalry, which resulted in loss of distances.

The work of the detachment detailed to the Second Brigade camp was not quite as satisfactory. Average attendance, 1 officer, $27\frac{1}{2}$ men; absent, 1 officer and $3\frac{1}{2}$ men.

Lack of promptness at roll calls and lack of uniformity in dress were noticeable. Military courtesy fair only. Discipline good. Policing of camp and care of quarters excellent. A few rusty or dirty dippers were noticed. The quality of the steel in the blades of the sheath knives is very poor, and in consequence they are all very much nicked.

There was but little sickness in camp, and the corps was not called on to demonstrate any great ability in its distinctive work, excepting at the time of the unfortunate accident to Maj. A. R. Hooper of the general staff, who was thrown from his horse just prior to the review on Governor's Day. The ambulance was called, and carried Major Hooper from headquarters mess hall to the brigade hospital, where an examination made by General Blood and Captain Bell demonstrated that the major's left leg was fractured just below the knee. The bone was set, and the major sent to Boston on the 4 o'clock express. An ambulance was summoned to meet him at the train, and he was conveyed to his home in East Boston, under the care of an Ambulance Corps doctor. The expeditious and skillful manner in which this case was handled reflects great credit on Captain Bell and his assistants, and demonstrated the fact that the corps is ready for such an emergency.

The command is doing excellent work, and is deserving of all the encouragement that can be given it.

GUARD DUTY.

Guard duty was given particular attention by this department, and Lieutenant Colonel Carpenter, A. I. G., was detailed to compare the work of the several organizations. A decided lack of uniformity in instruction was found, and more attention to this important duty is imperative. Sentinels should receive more careful instruction as to the meaning of their general orders, insignia of rank and courtesy. A new guard book should be provided for all guard quarters, that a more complete record of the work of the various guards be had. Guard schools should be held at regular intervals, and before sentinels are put on post, especially at the important ones. Competent officers should be detailed in each organization to carefully map out and follow up the necessary instruction to bring guard work up to the standard expected.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

As prescribed by paragraph 566 of regulations, the following suggestions for the improvements of the militia are respectfully submitted:—

I. That regiment and battalion camps be held every other year, or at least once in three years.

II. That the armory act be so amended that it may embrace cities and towns where only one company is located, at the discretion of the Adjutant General. Much better results can be obtained if such companies are given the same facilities for work as are enjoyed by companies located in State armories.

III. That systematic instruction be given officers in the preparation of military papers, and a sample set of same be issued to each headquarters and company.

IV. That all enlisted men care for their own rifles, use more care in their preservation, and become familiar with their mechanism.

V. That the rank of Assistant Inspector General be raised to that of colonel.

VI. That the two Signal Corps be consolidated under the command of a captain.

VII. That field officers exercise more careful supervision over their companies, especially at home stations.

VIII. That more attention be given to the study and instruction in guard duty. This is the weakest spot in the militia to-day. As a rule, enlisted men can repeat their general orders and instructions, but cannot explain or apply them.

IX. That blankets of a uniform pattern be issued to all bands.

X. That new cavalry guidons, similar to those in use by the United States Army, be issued to replace those now in use.

XI. That an Assistant Inspector General, who shall be a naval officer with rank of commander, be added to the general staff.

XII. That non-commissioned officers of brigade staffs be detailed from the line.

XIII. That a yearly allowance for uniforms be granted to commissioned officers. The constantly occurring changes in the bill of dress make an actual hardship on many of the officers to-day, and keep many efficient men from accepting commissions.

XIV. That the enlisted men of each Signal Corps be armed with revolvers, and be made eligible to qualify as marksmen; and that the corps be furnished with two extra heliograph outfits for intermediate stations, two ninety-volt search lights, strong hunting knives and small belt axes.

XV. That the issue of distinguished marksman's medals be confined to officers and men who have won distinction with rifles. Under the present system, any one detailed to accompany the State team to Sea Girt becomes a distinguished marksman without it being necessary to fire a shot.

XVI. That white mustering clothes, a second white working suit and white undershirts without buttons be issued to the Naval Brigade.

XVII. That a sum of money not exceeding \$50 be appropriated for this department, to pay for postage and other incidental and necessary expenses.

In conclusion, I wish to express my gratitude for the assistance you have so generously accorded me, and to record my appreciation of the valuable and efficient work performed by the officers of this department, they having discharged all duties assigned them with fidelity and zeal.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. BRIGHAM,
Brigadier General and Inspector General.

REPORT OF THE SURGEON GENERAL.

SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE, BOSTON, JAN. 1, 1904.

Brig. Gen. SAMUEL DALTON, *Adjutant General, Massachusetts.*

SIR:—I have the honor to forward my report for the year 1903.

At the present time the medical department of the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, as a whole, is in good condition. The medical officers are gentlemen of character, honest, faithful, intelligent workers, having the honor of the State at heart. The work done by this department has been good, although inspections of the various camps showed no marked improvement over last year, in some respects the showing being not quite up to that high standard, which was rather exceptional.

Not having had the honor of inspecting the First Regiment Heavy Artillery camp at Portland, I can give no personal account of the camp sanitation of this regiment. I believe it was good. The First and Second Brigade camps were kept in good condition, although this was at the expense of much lime, petroleum oil and sulphate of iron.

If the State camp at Framingham is to be used as a muster field or camp of the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, something should be done at once to improve the sanitary conditions. New and larger latrines or more modern sanitary arrangements should be put in use, new and more modern bathing facilities should be constructed, and the camp building put into first-class, up-to-date condition.

I myself am in favor of smaller or regimental camps, where conditions such as would be found in actual warfare would obtain; or a more extensive brigade camp ground, that would accommodate at one time the whole State militia, using tents, and requiring the troops to muster under actual war conditions, or as near as possible to those conditions.

The camp of the First Corps of Cadets, as I saw it, was never better or more nearly perfect in every way. I am proud of this corps; it is a credit to the State.

The inspection of the Second Corps of Cadets is always a pleasure, and this year's inspection was no exception. The bath-

ing facilities are good, latrines well built and well cared for, and all the camp buildings, as seen from a medical stand-point, good. The water supply is ample and of good quality.

The camp of the Fifth Regiment was delightfully located, and, judging from reports of the medical officers, there was very little sickness.

The medical department did good work on Hooker Day, under the supervision of Lieutenant Colonel Foster. Surgeons and assistant surgeons from each regiment and corps were detailed to hospital erected on Common, and also at relief stations on route of procession. This good work was fully appreciated by the Surgeon General.

The work of the medical officers in my department during the past year has been of a kind that gives me great satisfaction. I believe the work has never been surpassed in the history of the militia.

The annual meeting of the military surgeons of Army, Navy and National Guard, United States, was held in Boston, May 19, 20 and 21. The meeting was fairly well attended. Representatives from Russia, England, Italy, Mexico and Canada were in attendance. These delegates were noted surgeons, many of them veterans. As Surgeon General and president of the association I was very anxious to give the visiting surgeons a reception worthy of the State and city, and one that would be a credit to the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia. I am happy to say that, with the assistance of His Excellency and Council, Captain Standish and the entertainment committee, Colonel Foster and the finance committee, and the co-operation of all the militia, we were able to do this, and more. I feel well satisfied with the result. It only remains for me personally and in the name of the State and association to thank one and all who assisted in any way to make the meeting a success. For that kind assistance I desire here to especially mention the First Corps Cadets for their great favor in allowing our reception to the association to be held in the armory of the corps. I feel under great obligations to Colonel Edmands and his officers for this favor, and through Colonel Edmands I desire to extend my thanks to all the officers and men who in the least helped us to make the reception such a success.

I also extend my thanks to Captain Cushing and the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company for the unexpected entertainment of the association members and ladies at their armory after the opening meeting. The lunch and courtesies to members of the association were fully appreciated.

The kindness of Colonel Frye in tendering of a battalion review

at South armory in presence of the association members and ladies was fully appreciated. I thank him and his officers and men for it.

I also desire to express my appreciation of the kindness to the association by the Automobile Club in giving the visitors such a pleasurable ride to Lexington and Concord. This was a most pleasant occasion.

To the surgeons of the Massachusetts militia I extend my heartfelt thanks for the manner in which they supported me financially and in every way possible to make the meeting in Boston one long to be remembered.

I again wish to call the attention of surgeons, who have the care of the medical and surgical supplies furnished, to the necessity of taking every precaution to prevent the unnecessary loss of such supplies. Officers will be held strictly accountable for all instruments furnished by this department.

To His Excellency, — my associations with you have always been very pleasant, and more particularly so during the past year. The many kindnesses which you have shown me will never be forgotten. Allow me to thank you.

As usual, I am greatly indebted to General Dalton and Colonel Capelle for favors. No one could have been more kind to me than these gentlemen.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBERT A. BLOOD,
Surgeon General.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSARY GENERAL.

COMMISSARY GENERAL'S OFFICE, BOSTON, NOV. 30, 1903.

Brig. Gen. SAMUEL DALTON, *Adjutant General, Boston, Mass.*

SIR : — I have the honor to submit the report of the subsistence department of the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia for the current year.

Pursuant to General Orders, No. 7, A. G. O., current series, the several commands comprising the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia performed the camp duty required. I was present during the encampment of each brigade.

The First Brigade encamped at Framingham from June 20 to 27 inclusive. In general, the system of supply distribution used last year was followed this year, as were the same forms of requisition blanks.

Upon my application the Adjutant General detailed Lieut. Col. Frederick B. Carpenter of the Inspector General's department to act as my assistant at each encampment, and in him I found a conscientious, painstaking and capable officer. He had almost entire charge of the distribution of the commissary stores.

All supplies furnished were of the best quality, and were delivered promptly at the time specified in orders; and when the mess call sounded, all meals were in readiness. Blank No. 11, adopted last year, greatly facilitated the work, so much so that the paymaster of each command received on Saturday (the day of breaking camp) an itemized account of all supplies issued to such command during the tour of duty, together with a rebate check for any sum advanced by him in excess of liability. Each command left the camp ground with all its accounts settled with the commissary department. A deposit of 75 cents per man (partially to cover expenditure for guests) was required of each command, and the actual cost per ration per day was 34 cents, the balance being returned as above stated.

In order that some idea may be had of the amount of supplies

necessarily purchased, I submit an accurate account of those consumed by the First Brigade during the tour of duty (7 days), June 20 to 27 inclusive, 1903:—

	Pounds.
Meats and fish,	33,248
Bread and flour,	10,947
Lard,	1,050
Butter,	2,718
Milk, 1,922 cans,	30,752
Eggs, 5,280 dozen,	7,920
Prunes,	800
Beans,	1,560
Corn meal,	570
Rice,	880
Baking powder,	170
Potatoes, onions and vegetables,	34,630
Coffee and tea,	1,850
Sugar,	4,720
Molasses, 141 quarts,	353
Vinegar, 38 gallons,	266
Salt,	780
Pepper,	42
Peas, 510 cans,	1,020
	<hr/>
	144,226

The cost of the above to the several commands was 34 cents per ration per man.

The encampment of the Second Brigade (except the Fifth Regiment Infantry and Light Battery A) was held at Framingham, July 18 to 24, 1903. The duty required of the commissary department during this period was but a repetition of that required by the First Brigade in June.

I have not heard a single complaint, either as to the quality or quantity of the food provided.

All paymasters received itemized accounts and checks for balance of money due them before breaking camp.

Captains Shipton and England, army officers detailed by the War Department to report on the condition of the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, took special interest in the manner in which the subsistence department was conducted. They examined and approved all blank forms used, and followed the ration from the time it was issued until it reached the command requiring it. Their approbation was several times expressed, and each upon departure carried with him a set of our blank forms.

The Second Brigade (excepting the Fifth Regiment Infantry and Light Battery A) performed only its annual camp duty at Framingham, the duty in Boston on Hooker Day, June 25, being in lieu of annual drill.

The cost per ration per man per day for the Second Brigade was 33 cents.

The Fifth Regiment Infantry, Second Brigade, M. V. M., encamped at Duxbury, August 8 to 14 inclusive.

The First Corps Cadets encamped at Hingham, July 12 to 18; the Second Corps Cadets at Boxford, July 18 to 24 inclusive.

Battery A, Light Artillery, made a practice march in July, by special order, instead of encamping with the Second Brigade.

The supplies for each of the above commands were purchased by the regimental commissary, or an officer detailed to act as purchasing agent for the Commissary General. The bills for expense thus incurred, with check to cover same, were forwarded to the Commissary General, and settlements were made by him in accordance with orders.

The cost per ration for these commands was as follows:—

	Cents.
Fifth Regiment Infantry,	33
First Corps Cadets,	35
Second Corps Cadets,	53
Battery A, Light Artillery,	68

The annual tours of duty of the First Regiment Heavy Artillery and the Naval Brigade, M. V. M., were held in connection with the manœuvres of the United States troops and the war ships of the United States Navy off Portland in August, by special orders. The national government furnished rations for the militia troops, as well as those of the army, therefore this department had nothing to do regarding the rationing of these two latter commands.

The present system of subsistence in the militia has been in operation now four years, — a test which in my opinion sufficiently guarantees its success.

I respectfully recommend that the company quartermaster sergeants be required to familiarize themselves with what constitutes a ration, and that this instruction be given in the armory, or at some time and place other than at camp. This can easily be accomplished by a little study of Form No. 7, commissary department blanks, which contains the printed ration as adopted in General Orders, and will of itself furnish the desired familiarity.

I desire to acknowledge the hearty co-operation of all connected with this department, and of those who have been detailed to it.

My thanks are due General Dalton for all needed assistance, and to Lieutenant Colonel Carpenter, who so well performed the duties required of him during the encampments of the First and Second brigades.

I have the honor to be, General, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRED. W. WELLINGTON,
Brigadier General, Commissary General, M. V. M.

REPORT OF THE JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL.

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S OFFICE,
BOSTON, Dec. 14, 1903.

Brig. Gen. SAMUEL DALTON, *Adjutant General, Boston.*

SIR : — I have the honor to make my report for the current year.

Of the regimental courts-martial held during the year, the proceedings in twenty cases were referred to me for review, and upon these several cases my reports in writing have been made. No general court-martial was held during the year. My opinions in writing have been given upon the several matters pertaining to the government of the militia that have been referred to me for advice.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY S. DEWEY,
Brigadier General and Judge Advocate General.

REPORT OF BOARD OF MILITARY EXAMINERS.

OFFICE OF THE EXAMINING BOARD FOR
OFFICERS OF THE VOLUNTEER MILITIA,
STATE HOUSE, BOSTON, MASS., Dec. 31, 1903.

Brig. Gen. SAMUEL DALTON, *Adjutant General*.

SIR : — I have the honor to submit, in behalf of the Examining Board, the following report : —

During the year 1903 the Board held 31 meetings and examined 130 officers ; passed 122 as competent, rejected 8 as incompetent.

Of the officers examined, .06385 per cent. failed to pass, while during the years 1899–1900, 12.095 per cent. ; 1900–1901, .039 per cent. ; and 1901–1902, .08989 per cent. failed.

All the necessary records and papers have been completed for the year.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. A. BANCROFT,
Major General (retired), President.

REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF RIFLE PRACTICE.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF RIFLE PRACTICE,
STATE HOUSE, BOSTON, Dec. 31, 1903.

Brig. Gen. SAMUEL DALTON, *Adjutant General*.

SIR: — I have the honor to submit the report of this department for the year ending Dec. 31, 1903.

ORDERS AND CIRCULARS.

The following orders and circulars relating to the department have been issued from the office of the Adjutant General during the year: —

General Orders, No. 3, January 9, publishing results of State, general, regimental and corps competitions for 1902, and the award of prizes.

General Orders, No. 5, January 30, reaffirming General Orders, No. 5, series of 1902.

Circular, April 4, giving assignments of targets at Walnut Hill.

General Orders, No. 8, April 24, giving dates and information in regard to competitions for places on Sea Girt team.

Circular, July 25, publishing requirements for qualification with Krag-Jorgensen rifle.

General Orders, No. 10, relating to Sea Girt team.

General Orders, No. 11, publishing special duty details, and regulations for State rifle and carbine competitions.

General Orders, No. 12, publishing results of State, general, regimental and corps competitions for 1903.

EFFICIENCY.

Although last year's record was the highest ever attained, it is gratifying to be able to report that the percentage of efficient this year is 96.78 per cent., — a gain over 1902 of 1.80 per cent.

The following table summarizes the year's work: —

Original qualifications,	2,969
Requalifications,	2,279
Efficients not requalifying,	<u>352</u>
Total,	5,600

Marksmen of record in service Nov. 1, 1903,	5,600
Unqualified men in service Nov. 1, 1903,	<u>186</u>

Aggregate strength, subject to range work, 5,786

Of the 186 unqualified men : —

The general staff returns	3
The First Brigade returns	5
The Second Brigade returns	94
The Naval Brigade returns	52
The Second Corps Cadets returns	32

The unqualified men in the First Brigade are : —

From headquarters,	2
From First Heavy Artillery,	1
From Troop F, unattached,	2

The unqualified men in the Second Brigade are : —

From Fifth Infantry,	15
From Eighth Infantry,	48
From Ninth Infantry,	30
From First Battalion Cavalry,	1

	1902.	1903.
Aggregate strength, subject to range work,	5,560	5,786
Unqualified men,	279	186

The companies in each organization having the largest number of unqualified men are as follows : —

First Regiment Heavy Artillery, Battery D,	1
Fifth Regiment Infantry, Company H,	7
Fifth Regiment Infantry, Company M,	4
Eighth Regiment Infantry, Company A,	14
Eighth Regiment Infantry, Company M,	10
Eighth Regiment Infantry, Company F,	5
Eighth Regiment Infantry, Company H,	5
Eighth Regiment Infantry, Company D,	4
Eighth Regiment Infantry, Company E,	4
Eighth Regiment Infantry, Company G,	4
Ninth Regiment Infantry, Company H,	12
Ninth Regiment Infantry, Company E,	8

Ninth Regiment Infantry, Company B,	3
Second Corps Cadets, Company A,	13
Second Corps Cadets, Company D,	9
Second Corps Cadets, Company C,	5
Second Corps Cadets, Company B,	4
Naval Brigade, Company F,	19
Naval Brigade, Company B,	10
Naval Brigade, Company A,	9
Naval Brigade, Company I,	5
Headquarters First Battalion Cavalry,	1
Troop F, unattached,	2

Attention is again called, with emphasis, to the fact that too large a proportion of officers fail to qualify or requalify. Out of the 484 officers allowed by law (according to the Adjutant General's report, 1902), 84 did not qualify or requalify, — over 17 per cent.

HONORABLE MENTION.

The field and staff of the Second Brigade, the Second Regiment Infantry, the Sixth Regiment Infantry and the First Corps Cadets returned 100 per cent. efficient.

The First Heavy Artillery returns but 1 unqualified man.

The First Battalion of Cavalry, which last year returned 32 unqualified men, this year returns but 1.

Troop D, which in 1901 and 1902 reported 20 unqualified men, this year has every officer and man a qualified marksman. Only 2 failed to requalify.

The following companies, having the maximum legal enrollment, have qualified every officer and man : —

First Heavy Artillery, batteries A, B, G, E and M.
 Second Regiment Infantry, companies A, G and H.
 Fifth Regiment Infantry, companies F and G.
 Sixth Regiment Infantry, companies A, B, E, G and L.
 Eighth Regiment Infantry, Company C.
 Ninth Regiment Infantry, companies D and L.
 Naval Brigade, Company G.

The following companies, having less than the maximum legal enrollment, have qualified every officer and man : —

First Heavy Artillery, batteries F and H.
 Second Regiment Infantry, companies D, E, I, K and L.
 Fifth Regiment Infantry, companies B and D.
 Sixth Regiment Infantry, companies C, D, F, I, K and M.
 Eighth Regiment Infantry, companies B and I.
 Ninth Regiment Infantry, companies A, F, G, I, K and M.
 Naval Brigade, Company H.

Company A, First Corps Cadets (63 men), has qualified every officer and man.

Forty-four companies, 10 more than last year, have qualified or requalified every officer and man.

Sixty-three companies, 13 more than last year, report 100 per cent. efficient.

QUALIFICATION REQUIREMENTS.

A circular issued by this department, dated July 25, 1903, allowed the use of the Krag-Jorgensen rifle in qualification, scores to be made as follows:—

At 200 yards, the same as with the Springfield rifle for all classes.

At 500 yards one point, and at 600 yards two points, were added to the qualification requirements for these ranges.

Otherwise, the conditions were identical with those of 1902.

FIGURE OF MERIT.

The points allowed for qualification have been on the same basis as last year.

The following table shows the increase in the figure of merit over last year, on a percentage basis:—

	Percentage, 1902.	Percentage, 1903.
First Regiment,	67.30	68.14
Second Regiment,	70.70	80.74
Fifth Regiment,	63.33	60.92*
Sixth Regiment,	69.54	73.82
Eighth Regiment,	54.99	63.98
Ninth Regiment,	50.53	59.27
First Corps Cadets,	89.59	81.69*
Second Corps Cadets,	39.76	38.48*
Naval Brigade,	56.77	56.61*
First Battalion Cavalry,	48.85	71.19
Troop F,	65.00	68.25
General staff,	10.52	51.58
First Brigade staff,	52.50	37.00*
Second Brigade staff,	35.29	51.00

* Decrease.

The possible points (rifle only) of all these organizations, including general and headquarters staffs, were 28,930.

The points actually made were 19,239, or 66.50 per cent.,—a gain over 1902 of 4.42 per cent.

MONEY AND MONEY ALLOWANCES.

The money allowances have been as follows :—

First Heavy Artillery,	\$1,285 50
Second Regiment Infantry,	1,504 50
Fifth Regiment Infantry,	1,166 50
Sixth Regiment Infantry,	1,403 50
Eighth Regiment Infantry,	1,149 00
Ninth Regiment Infantry,	1,129 50
First Corps Cadets,	551 50
Second Corps Cadets,	170 00
Naval Brigade,	744 00
First Battalion Cavalry,	307 50
Troop F,	140 00
First Brigade, headquarters,	22 00
Second Brigade, headquarters,	33 50
Battery B, First Battalion Light Artillery,	16 50
Battery C, First Battalion Light Artillery,	13 50
Battery A, unattached,	42 00
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Total,	\$9,679 00
Money allowance in 1902,	8,812 50
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Increase in 1903,	\$866 50

DECORATIONS AND TROPHIES.

Military engravings with inscription plates have been issued to the winning teams in the corps competitions, also medals and cups to individual prize winners. There were 8,186 decorations issued, — 397 more than in 1902.

The bill of dress, adopted April 1, 1903 (General Orders, No. 6), General Regulations A, 6, stipulates :—

The badges to be worn on the left breast of the coat, suspended by a ribbon from a bar of metal passed through the upper ends and tops of the ribbons, forming a horizontal line, the outer ends of which will be from three to four inches below the top of the shoulder, according to the height of the wearer.

With the dress or service coat, the ribbons only of the above-mentioned medals, bars and decorations for excellence in rifle work will be worn. They will be worn on the left breast of the coat, forming a horizontal line, the outer end of which will be from three to four inches below the top of the shoulder, according to the height of the wearer; the ribbons not to exceed a quarter of an inch in length.

In compliance with the provisions of this paragraph, the decorations issued for qualifications made this year will be issued with

ribbon attached, to be worn in the manner specified above. The colors of the ribbons will be as follows:—

Distinguished marksmen, red.

Expert marksmen, dark blue and white.

Sharpshooters, dark blue.

First, second and third class, the same colors as prescribed in General Orders, No. 16, series of 1897.

First class revolver, the same colors as prescribed in General Orders, No. 16, series of 1897.

Second class revolver, plain rifle green.

Samples of these ribbons, indicating exact shade of color to be used, also sample of the bar from which all medals will be suspended, can be seen at the office of this department, Room 108, State House.

REVOLVER PRACTICE.

Three hundred and thirty-three officers and 200 men, 533 in all, qualified with the revolver, as against 424 in 1902,—a gain of 109. This is very satisfactory, as compared with the records of past years. It is especially gratifying that 65 more officers have qualified this year than last year.

<i>Recapitulation.</i>		1902.	1903.
Enrollment,		5,560	5,786
Efficients,		5,281	5,600
Unqualified members,		279	186
Qualifications made,		4,955	5,247
Money allowances,		\$8,812 50	\$9,679 00
Marksmen of record who failed to requalify,		326	353
Revolver qualifications,		424	533
Decorations awarded,		7,789	8,186

Increase in rifle qualification over 1902, 292

Increase in revolver qualification over 1902, 109

Number and class of marksmen:—		1902.	1903.
Experts,		181	317
Sharpshooters,		854	892
First class,		671	672
Second class,		2,302	2,585
Third class,		1,273	1,134
Totals,		5,281	5,600

From the above table it will be noted that, although the enrollment is increased 226 over last year, the department records 319 more efficients. The tendency seems to be to qualify in the higher classes, as is shown by the fact that in the third class qualifications

there is a falling off of 139, while the second class qualifications show an increase of 283 over 1902. The 1902 report showed only 88 increase over the previous year.

THE STATE GENERAL COMPETITIONS.

The State general rifle competition was held at Walnut Hill, Woburn, Thursday, October 1, and the carbine competition at the same place, Thursday, October 8. The weather conditions were favorable on both days.

The rifle match was shot, as last year, at 500 and 600 yards.

The total number of points was 330 more than last year.

In order to provide for the possibility of unfavorable weather conditions, such as made the contest in 1902 so uncomfortable, a number of tents were pitched on the ranges between the 500 and 600 yard firing points, and one was assigned to each organization. A large hospital tent was erected, for the use of the executive and statistical officers.

The following officers were detailed at the rifle competition:—

Lieut. Col. Otis H. Marion, medical director, First Brigade.

Lieut. Col. George H. Benyon, A. I. G., staff Commander-in-Chief.

Lieut. Col. Edward J. Gihon, A. I. G., staff Commander-in-Chief.

Lieut. Col. Frederick B. Carpenter, A. I. G., staff Commander-in-Chief, statistical officer.

Capt. Walter H. Woods, First Brigade staff.

Capt. Albert L. Wyman, Second Brigade staff.

Capt. John P. Kane, paymaster, Ninth Infantry.

Lieut. Christopher Harrison, signal officer.

The Sixth Regiment Infantry won the tri-color, with a score of 1,276 points out of a possible 1,500 points.

The First Regiment Heavy Artillery was second, with a score of 1,268 points.

The following table shows the standing of the various organizations in this competition, as compared with 1902:—

	1903.	1902.
Sixth Regiment Infantry,	1,276	1,216
First Heavy Artillery,	1,268	1,237
Second Regiment Infantry,	1,223	1,239
Naval Brigade,	1,206	1,118
First Corps Cadets,	1,204	1,228
Eighth Regiment Infantry,	1,174	1,228
Fifth Regiment Infantry,	1,161	1,194
Ninth Regiment Infantry,	1,086	860
Second Corps Cadets,	988	936
Totals,	10,586	10,256

Gain, 330 points.

In the cavalry competition the guidon trophy was won by Troop D, with a score of 767 out of a possible 1,000 points, at 200 and 500 yards, — an increase over last year of 82 points.

Troop A was second, with a score of 755.

The scores were all much better than last year, as will be seen from the following table : —

	1902.	1903.
Troop D,	685	767
Troop A,	679	755
Troop F,	649	740
Totals,	2,013	2,262

Total gain in points, 249.

The following officers were detailed for this competition : —

Lieut. Col. John Perrins, Jr., A. I. G., staff Commander-in-Chief.
 Lieut. Arthur G. Scoboria, assistant surgeon, Troop F.
 Lieut. Alfred M. Blinn, paymaster, First Battalion Cavalry.
 Lieut. John Caswell, I. R. P., Eighth Regiment Infantry.
 Lieut. Robert McMeekin, I. R. P., Fifth Regiment Infantry.
 Lieut. Albert J. Walton, I. R. P., First Battalion Cavalry.

CORPS COMPETITION.

The annual regimental and corps competitions of company teams were held as follows : —

First Regiment Heavy Artillery, at Walnut Hill, October 20.
 Second Regiment Infantry, Holyoke, September 16.
 Fifth Regiment Infantry, Walnut Hill, September 15.
 Sixth Regiment Infantry, Walnut Hill, September 21.
 Eighth Regiment Infantry, Walnut Hill, September 14.
 Ninth Regiment Infantry, Walnut Hill, October 9.
 First Corps Cadets, Hingham, October 17.
 Second Corps Cadets, Boxford, September 24.
 Naval Brigade, Walnut Hill, October 26.

The company teams this year were reduced from 15 to 10 men, firing 10 shots each.

INTERSTATE COMPETITIONS.

The work of the rifle team selected to represent the State in the competitions at Sea Girt, N. J., in 1902, was so satisfactory, and the results of this work so encouraging, that on recommendation of the chief of this department, approved by the Adjutant General, the Legislature again made a special appropriation of \$2,000 (chapter 32, Acts and Resolves of 1903), for the expenses of

another team to represent the Commonwealth in the competitions for the national and other trophies, at Sea Girt, September 8 and 9.

This team consisted of 12 officers and men and 3 substitutes, selected by the same method as last year.

Forty-six candidates from the infantry organizations met at Walnut Hill on several occasions, and the following members of the team were finally selected and announced in General Orders, No. 10:—

Lieut. Fred H. Turnbull, Company E, Naval Brigade.

Lieut. John B. Paine, staff, First Heavy Artillery.

Lieut. Archibald McMillan, staff, Sixth Regiment Infantry.

Col. Sergt. Axel T. Tornrose, First Heavy Artillery.

Col. Sergt. George M. Jefts, Sixth Regiment Infantry.

Q. M. Sergt. James H. Keough, Company A, Sixth Regiment Infantry.

Q. M. Sergt. C. David Berg, Company L, Fifth Regiment Infantry.

First Sergt. Charles J. Jeffers, Company D, Eighth Regiment Infantry.

Sergt. David D. McTaggart, Company A, Second Regiment Infantry.

Bugler, George W. Chesley, Company A, Sixth Regiment Infantry.

Private William T. Abbott, Company I, Eighth Regiment Infantry.

Private John W. Blake, Battery B, First Regiment Heavy Artillery.

Private James Durward, Company G, Fifth Regiment Infantry.

Private George W. Reid, Company A, Sixth Regiment Infantry.

Private Joshua D. Upton, Company A, Sixth Regiment Infantry.

The officers of the team were:—

Team captain, Inspector General of Rifle Practice.

Surgeon, Lieut. Col. Otis H. Marion, medical director, First Brigade.

Quartermaster, Capt. Albert L. Wyman, quartermaster, Second Brigade.

Adjutant, Lieut. John M. Portal, staff, First Heavy Artillery.

The competitions for the "Hilton" and "Interstate" trophies at Sea Girt, which formerly were held under the auspices of the National Rifle Association, were this year under General Orders, No. 78, Headquarters of the Army, which offered a National trophy as a first prize, and the "Hilton" and "Interstate" trophies as second and third prizes, respectively, with entirely new conditions, namely: distances, 200, 500, 600, 800, 900 and 1,000 yards; 10 shots by each competitor at each range.

No member of the Massachusetts team, with one exception, had ever shot over any range beyond 600 yards, and when practice commenced there was but one 1,000 yard target in the State (at Walnut Hill), although another was erected during the summer. It was consequently impossible for all to use this range in any one day's practice, which greatly retarded our team work.

The team left Boston for Sea Girt August 27, with the expectation of having ten days' practice at that range before the date set

for the match; but unfortunately a heavy storm, which lasted from the morning of our arrival until the opening day of the National Rifle Association tournament, prevented any practice shooting as a team, although members of the team subsequently entered for practice in individual matches.

In spite of these discouragements, the Massachusetts team took third place in the competition, and brought back to Massachusetts the Interstate trophy, "The Soldier of Marathon" (last won by this State in 1889), and a cash prize of \$200. Each member of the team also received a bronze medal presented by the United States government, and also a medal presented by the National Rifle Association.

The following are the scores of the 15 teams entered:—

New York (National trophy and \$500),	2,988
New Jersey (Hilton trophy and \$300),	2,902
Massachusetts (Interstate trophy and \$200),	2,888
District of Columbia (\$150),	2,873
Ohio (\$100),	2,787
United States Marine Corps (\$50),	2,773
United States Army (rifle),	2,761
Connecticut,	2,738
United States Army (carbine),	2,641
Pennsylvania,	2,718
Rhode Island,	2,693
Georgia,	2,684
United States Navy,	2,629
Vermont,	2,302
Michigan,	2,002

The officers of the team were of invaluable assistance, and I wish to extend to them my grateful appreciation of their many courtesies.

The match was conducted by Maj. John F. Guilfoyle, Twelfth United States Cavalry, whose rulings, for their firmness, fairness and absolute freedom from partiality, could easily serve as models for other officers who may be called upon to occupy this unenviable position.

It is possible that the conditions of this match may be changed again in 1904, and that the competitions may be held in the middle west; but I am firmly of the opinion that, whatever the changes may be, either in conditions or location, this State should be represented. Our team having now taken its place as one of the three leaders, we should not be satisfied with anything less than first place, which we can certainly attain if the proper support and encouragement are given to this department.

Permission to enter the various matches of the National Rifle

Association and the New Jersey State Rifle Association, without expense to the Commonwealth, was given to the First Corps Cadets, Battery B, First Heavy Artillery, and Light Battery A, unattached.

In the interstate regimental match, a team composed of members of the Massachusetts State team, belonging to the Sixth Regiment Infantry, was entered in a list of 27 competing teams, and won second place, tying the winning score, — 533 out of a possible 600, at 200 and 500 yards.

RANGE FACILITIES.

The new requirements for qualification in small arms practice, prescribed by the War Department for the Volunteer Militia, termed "Class C," are a modification of the small arms firing regulations adopted for the regular army, and are somewhat less exacting than those which have obtained in this State; but lack of range facilities prevents a compliance with them by the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, at present.

The conditions call for 300 and 1,000 yard ranges, which have not been constructed in Massachusetts, except as already stated, at Walnut Hill, where there are two 1,000 yard targets, and a 300 yard range is contemplated before the opening of the 1904 shooting season.

Other stipulations are rapid fire and skirmish runs, which are impossible of execution with the limited space available on any range now in use.

The Second Corps Cadets offers a reasonable excuse for its 32 unqualified men, in the fact that a proper range is not provided by the city of Salem. The same complaint is made by the commanding officer of Company H, Eighth Regiment Infantry, stationed in that city.

To quote a portion of section 90, chapter 367, Acts of 1893:—

The mayor and aldermen of cities and selectmen of towns shall . . . provide suitable grounds or places for the . . . target practice of the militia belonging to their respective cities and towns. . . . Any city or town failing to comply with the provisions of this section shall forfeit to the use of the Commonwealth a sum not exceeding five thousand dollars. . . .

This law must be enforced, or the militia organizations stationed in the cities and towns which disregard it will rapidly deteriorate in efficiency.

Apropos of this, the Acting Adjutant General of the United States Army, in his annual report for 1903, says: "If the military efficiency of the soldier is rated as 10, 8½ of these points is *accurate rifle shooting*."

Since the War Department has taken up this subject of rifle

shooting in the militia with such vigor; it is not unlikely that in the near future United States inspecting officers, reporting on the condition of the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, will advise the disbandment of the companies which persistently report a large number of unqualified men.

The time is near at hand when the Commonwealth must provide a range. There is not one in the State with area enough for skirmish firing, and but one or two suitable for long-range work. Until the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia is provided with a State range, it will be impossible to train men in the broader effectiveness with the rifle which is gained by practice in skirmish firing. While slow firing at known distances is necessary to teach carefulness in aiming, rapid and skirmish firing develop steadiness and self-reliance.

APPROPRIATIONS.

The greater number of qualifications this year caused an increase of \$866.50 over the money allowance of 1902; and a corresponding increase in decorations, added to the fact that the cost of publishing the annual report was for the first time charged to this department, has caused the expenses to exceed the appropriation for this department by \$1,938.89.

The issue of the Krag-Jorgensen rifle will considerably augment the expense for 1904, so that a larger appropriation will be necessary.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

1. My recommendation of 1901 and 1902 is most earnestly renewed, viz., that a range be provided by the Commonwealth sufficiently large for all possible necessities in the rifle work of the future.

2. I again recommend an appropriation of \$2,000 for the expenses of a team of representative marksmen who shall enter the competition for the National trophy, to be held at such time and place as shall be decided upon by the Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice in the United States.

3. That the enlisted men of the Signal Corps be armed with revolvers.

4. That the appropriation for the expenses of this department for 1904 be \$25,000.

It is again a pleasure to record my appreciation of the faithful and efficient services of the clerk of this department, Sergt. George R. Russell, N. C. S., First Regiment Heavy Artillery.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. G. WHITE,

Colonel, Inspector General Rifle Practice.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF RIFLE PRACTICE,
STATE HOUSE, BOSTON, Sept. 16, 1903.

Brig. Gen. SAMUEL DALTON, *Adjutant General, State House, Boston.*

GENERAL: — I have the honor to submit the following report of a tour of duty performed in compliance with General Orders, No. 8, and General Orders, No. 10, A. G. O., current series.

The team of expert marksmen and its officers reported at the armory of the First Corps of Cadets, Columbus Avenue, at 5.30 P.M., August 27, and left for Sea Girt, N. J., at 6 o'clock, Back Bay station, *via* Fall River line.

We arrived at our destination in a severe north-easterly storm, which lasted until the evening of the 31st, thereby preventing that practice which we had expected to obtain by arriving on the ground one week in advance of the competitions.

Practice began on the morning of September 1, and, although frequently interrupted by the individual and team matches of the New Jersey and National Rifle Association, which commenced September 2, was continued with these interruptions until the date of the competitions for the National trophies, which took place on the 8th and 9th of September.

Fifteen teams entered in these competitions, finishing in the following order: New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, District of Columbia, Ohio, U. S. Marines, U. S. Infantry, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Georgia, U. S. Cavalry, U. S. Navy, Vermont and Virginia.

New York wins the National trophy, with a score of 2,988 out of a possible 3,000 points.

New Jersey wins the Hilton trophy, with a score of 2,902 out of a possible 3,000 points.

Massachusetts wins the "Soldier of Marathon," Interstate trophy, with a score of 2,888 out of a possible 3,000 points.

When the meagre accommodations for long-range shooting in Massachusetts are taken into consideration, there having been, up to July 1, only one 1,000 yard target in the State, and since then only two, the result is most gratifying, and demonstrates quite clearly the fact that, with the same opportunity for practice as obtains in New York, New Jersey, District of Columbia and Pennsylvania, the Massachusetts team of the future will easily win first place. I would also add that the Massachusetts team was somewhat handicapped by the fact that two of the best shots were disabled, one by illness and the other by a broken arm, making it necessary to fill their places by substitutes.

The expense to the Commonwealth for sending this representative team has been amply justified.

The fact that a member of the New Jersey team was enlisted in the Fourth New Jersey and also Ninth New York was the reason for an inquiry which I respectfully addressed to the Honorable Secretary of War, to be brought before the Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice. This inquiry was made, not for the purpose of attempting to change the relative standing of the teams, but as a protest against the method in vogue in some States, of allowing a member of the National Guard of another State to shoot on a representative team. It seemed to me that the practice was most reprehensible, and should be stopped, and I believe it will.

I was met by a very serious embarrassment on arriving at Sea Girt, when I discovered that the ammunition, which had been procured with the distinct understanding that it must be of a late pattern, without cannellures or waterproofing, was all cannellure ammunition, of the issue of 1901 and 1902. I immediately put myself in telephonic communication with the Frankford arsenal, and was directed by Major Rockwell to go to the arsenal for the purpose of seeing what might be done.

Arriving there, I had an interview with Colonel Heath, the result of which being that he turned over to me 15,000 rounds of ammunition made Aug. 28, 1903. This was shipped to Sea Girt by express, and arrived there the following morning. Colonel Heath stated that he did this on his own responsibility, in order to help me out of a serious difficulty, and directed that I ask the Governor to send a requisition for this additional amount of ammunition. Enclosed herewith I send copies of invoices for which I gave receipt.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. G. WHITE,
Colonel, Inspector General Rifle Practice.

REPORT ON MANŒUVRES AT FORT RILEY.

WORCESTER, MASS., Nov. 10, 1903.

Brig. Gen. SAMUEL DALTON, *Adjutant General, Massachusetts.*

SIR: — I have the honor to submit the following report of the manœuvres at Fort Riley, Kan., of the provisional division camp, William Cary Sanger, under the command of Maj. Gen. John C. Bates, U. S. A.

In accordance with the letter of instructions from the Adjutant General's office, I left for Fort Riley on Thursday, October 15, reaching that place on Sunday, October 18, at 3.30 P.M. I reported at division headquarters, and was at once assigned a tent among those designated for the State attachés, which were located at headquarters' camp. Camp equipage was furnished, and visiting officers were provided with mounts complete, each officer receipting for and being responsible for his mount until its return to the picket line.

There was a large mess tent for the accommodation of visiting officers and others. Bath houses and hot and cold water were provided. Visiting officers were required to wear a yellow brassard on the right arm, above the elbow; and this designation enabled them to accompany troops participating in the various problems, to visit the hospitals, and practically to inspect the camp thoroughly.

The total number of State and territorial representatives was twenty-two. England, Russia and Spain were represented by military attachés.

The bureau of information was in charge of First Lieut. C. Sidney Haight, Fourth U. S. Cavalry; and this officer won the friendship and respect of all visiting officers by his unfailing courtesy and readiness at all times to give information in regard to the various problems, exercises and lectures.

All general orders and circulars issued from division headquarters were furnished each visiting officer.

The camp was admirably laid out, just east of the Fort Riley post, and along the line of the Union Pacific Railroad. It was thoroughly equipped, conical and wall tents being used. The camp was piped for water, and the supply ample. The sanitary

arrangements were well looked after ; sinks were properly located, burned out twice each day and saturated with slack lime.

The medical department established an excellent field hospital, with wards for surgery, fever and infectious diseases.

The reservation for the manœuvres comprised about one hundred square miles, a large part of which was leased land, for which the government paid a small sum per acre, and also paid land and crop damage, which was determined by officers following the troops and estimating the same.

The provisional division was organized as follows :—

Maj. Gen. John C. Bates in command : First Battalion U. S. Engineers ; Hospital Corps, company of instruction, No. 1 ; Signal Corps, — Company B, U. S. Signal, Signal Company Nebraska National Guard.

First Brigade, Brig. Gen. Frederick D. Grant, U. S. A., commanding : Second U. S. Infantry, headquarters, band and twelve companies ; Twelfth U. S. Infantry, headquarters, band and First Battalion ; Twenty-first U. S. Infantry, headquarters, band and twelve companies.

Second Brigade, Brig. Gen. J. Franklin Bell, U. S. A., commanding : Sixth U. S. Infantry, headquarters, band and eleven companies ; Twenty-fifth U. S. Infantry, headquarters, band and eleven companies ; Fifty-fifth Iowa Infantry, headquarters, band and twelve companies.

Third Brigade, Brig. Gen. Thomas H. Barry, U. S. A., commanding : Provisional Regiment, Missouri Infantry, headquarters, band and twelve companies ; Second Nebraska Infantry, headquarters, band and twelve companies ; Provisional Regiment, Texas Infantry, headquarters, band and twelve companies.

Fourth Brigade, Brig. Gen. James W. F. Hughes, Kansas National Guard, commanding : First Kansas Infantry, headquarters, band and twelve companies ; Second Kansas Infantry, headquarters, band and twelve companies.

Cavalry brigade, Brig. Gen. Camillo C. C. Carr, U. S. A., commanding : Fourth U. S. Cavalry, headquarters, band and first and second squadrons ; Eighth U. S. Cavalry, first and third squadrons ; Tenth U. S. Cavalry, headquarters, band and first and third squadrons.

Divisional Artillery, Maj. William R. Coffin, Artillery Corps, U. S. A., commanding : Sixth Battery, U. S. Field Artillery ; Seventh Battery, U. S. Field Artillery ; Nineteenth Battery, U. S. Field Artillery ; Twentieth Battery, U. S. Field Artillery ; Twenty-fifth Battery, U. S. Field Artillery ; Twenty-eighth Battery, U. S. Field Artillery ; Twenty-ninth Battery, U. S. Field Artillery ; Battery A, Kansas Field Artillery ; Battery B, Kansas Field Artillery.

Total strength, about ten thousand.

The manœuvres embraced the following schedule of exercises :—

October 13, Tuesday. Arriving and making camp.

October 14, Wednesday. Arriving and making camp.

October 15, Thursday. Forenoon : drills, regimental. Afternoon : outposts by regiments ; Problem 1.

October 16, Friday. Forenoon: drills, brigade. Afternoon: march to bivouac, First Brigade.

October 17, Saturday. Formation of outposts; Problem 2.

October 18, Sunday. Forenoon: divine service in those regiments with chaplains, at such hour as regimental commander designates; arrival and making camp, National Guard.

October 19, Monday. Forenoon: advance and rear guards, regular troops; Problem 3; National Guard, battalion drill; close and extended order, 9 to 11, if desired. Afternoon: regimental drill; close and extended order, 2 to 4.

October 20, Tuesday. Forenoon: brigade drill; close and extended order, 9 to 11. Afternoon: construction of intrenchments. Evening: lecture to all officers, by Col. Arthur L. Wagner, Assistant Adjutant General, U. S. A.

October 21, Wednesday. Forenoon: outposts by regiments; Problem 4. Afternoon: completion of intrenchments, mentioned October 20.

October 22, Thursday. Deployment of entire division; all trains to accompany column; Problem 5.

October 23, Friday. Contact of opposing forces of all arms; Problem 6.

October 24, Saturday. Forenoon: review of entire division. Afternoon: regular troops; field sports; National Guard lecture to officers, on intrenchments, by officer of the Corps of Engineers, U. S. A.

October 25, Sunday. Same as October 18.

October 26, Monday. Attack and defence of a position; Problem 7.

October 27, Tuesday. Problem 8, to be announced later; National Guard breaking camp.

October 28, Wednesday. Attack and defence of a convoy; Problem 9.

October 29, Thursday. Forenoon: battery service target practice. Afternoon: field sports.

October 30, Friday. Cavalry screen; Problem 10.

This schedule was carried out practically as made up, no interference being occasioned by the weather during the period October 18-27, which included the tour of duty of the State troops.

The following is a copy of Circular No. 1, which gives the rules governing the conduct of the tactical exercises during the manœuvres:—

1. All duties pertaining to the manœuvres will, as far as practicable, be performed exactly as they should be in actual war.

2. The opposing forces will be designated as the "Blue" and the "Brown." They will be attired as follows:—

"Brown" Forces.— Officers: campaign hat, leggins, service coat and trousers. Enlisted men: campaign hat, leggins, khaki or brown canvas blouse and trousers.

"Blue" Forces.— Officers: campaign hat, leggins, service trousers, present dress blouse or obsolete field blouse being optional with the

wearer. Enlisted men: campaign hat, leggins, khaki or brown canvas trousers, and, within the discretion of regimental or independent battalion commanders, either blue shirt or blue blouse.

3. All troops will march fully armed and equipped. Each infantryman will carry fifty rounds of blank rifle cartridges and each trooper fifteen blank revolver and thirty-five blank carbine cartridges, unless especially ordered otherwise from these headquarters.

4. Before leaving the camp, the cartridge belts of all soldiers who are to take part in the tactical exercises will be carefully inspected, to see that no ball cartridges are mixed with the blanks. Whenever exercises are to begin at designated positions other than the camp, a second inspection will be made upon arrival at such positions. These inspections must be made with extreme care, and by officers. When the commander of either of the opposing forces has received the reports of these inspections from his entire command, he will report the result of the inspection to the senior umpire on duty with his command, who will make a note of the same and include it in his written report.

5. All members of the command are positively forbidden to carry on their persons, or with field pieces, or to have in their possession, any fixed ammunition or ball cartridges of any kind whatsoever, while taking part in or attending the field exercises. No weapons other than those constituting part of the regulation equipment for officers and men will, under any circumstances, be carried.

6. Spectators must not go ahead of the advance guard of either side, nor gather in positions liable to mislead combatants. Military attachés, duly accredited military observers from the National Guard of the different States, and officers of the regular army attending the manœuvres in an official capacity, will either be invited to accompany the commanding general, or will be assigned to accompany umpires. Commanding officers of the opposing forces will utilize mounted orderlies and guides for the purpose of keeping spectators in rear of the forces engaged in the exercise. Orderlies will notify such people that they must remain in rear, being careful to deliver their instructions in a polite and considerate manner. While manœuvring off the reservation, civilians passing or engaged in the transaction of their private affairs must not be stopped. They may be politely requested to interfere as little as possible with the military, and to give no information concerning the presence or disposition of the forces. They will not be questioned by either the "Blue" or "Brown" forces.

7. To give juniors an opportunity to command, officers will sometimes be "excused from participation." In all cases officers so excused, unless detailed as umpires, will attend as spectators in the same manner as military attachés.

8. An officer will be detailed to accompany each of the opposing forces as topographical officer. He will be detailed by the officer designated to command the force. The topographical officer will prepare a hasty sketch of the field of operations, and will deliver it to the senior umpire on duty with the force. If the problem be such as to cover an extended or difficult terrain, the commander of the force may detail

such officers as may be necessary to assist the topographical officer. He may also detail, in addition to the above, a topographical officer to prepare a sketch for use in the preparation of his own report.

9. These topographical sketches will, unless otherwise ordered, be on the scale of three inches to the mile.

10. All reports, itineraries, etc., will be submitted as prescribed by army regulations in time of war.

UMPIRES.

11. The umpires will consist of a chief umpire, who will accompany either force or visit any part of the field, in accordance with his judgment; a senior umpire of the "Blue" and a senior umpire of the "Brown," who will accompany any portion of the forces to which they are respectively attached, and will visit any part of the field operated upon by such force, in accordance with their judgment. They will not at any time accompany the opposing force, or give any orders to it, unless in a critical situation demanding immediate action, which apparently cannot be given by umpires with that force. There will also be such assistant umpires as may be detailed by the commanding general. These umpires will be assigned to the opposing forces by the chief umpire, and will be distributed by the senior umpire with that force to different parts of the field or to different arms of the service, as he may deem proper.

12. Each umpire will wear a white band on his left arm. The umpires will wear the uniform of the side to which they are assigned. The chief umpire may wear either blue or brown uniform, at his option. The chief umpire will be accompanied by an orderly carrying a white flag with a red diagonal cross.

13. The decisions of umpires, being made by authority of the commanding general, must be obeyed immediately and without question. Should any officer deem such decision erroneous or unfair, he may, after the close of the exercise, make an appeal in writing against such decision, setting forth his views of the facts of the case. He must not, however, under any circumstances, undertake to dispute with the umpire at the same time the decision is given.

14. Umpires, while endeavoring to give correct decisions, should give them promptly. This rule is necessary, to avoid awkward pauses and misunderstandings in the course of the exercises. Should an umpire conclude, on further investigation, that his decision was erroneously given, it is expected that he will endeavor to rectify it in rendering his report.

15. The chief umpire will give to the commanding officer of each of the opposing forces his instructions relative to the tactical exercise at least twenty-four hours before the time set for its beginning. This will enable these officers to study the problem, terrain, etc., and will give them time for the instruction of their subordinates in matters pertaining to the conduct of the exercise. The commanding officers will report to the chief umpire at designated times for their instructions. If, however, the commander be senior in rank to the chief umpire, the instructions will be given by the commanding general.

16. The chief umpire will assemble the umpires for instructions on the afternoon or evening preceding the exercises. He will also summon them for verbal discussion immediately after the close of each exercise. The umpire's call will consist of officers' call, followed by the signal, "Cease firing," "Halt," "Attention." After the conclusion of an exercise each assistant umpire will submit a report to the senior umpire of the force with which he is acting; the senior umpires will then submit their reports, accompanied by the reports of their subordinates, to the chief umpire; who will then submit his report, accompanied by all the reports received from his subordinates, to the Adjutant General of the division. These reports will all be written, and will be submitted as early as practicable. At such time after the conclusion of the exercise as the commanding general may deem most expedient, all the officers of the command will be assembled, and the report of the chief umpire will be read. The exercises will then be open for discussion, and the reports of the subordinate umpires will be read when such reference is deemed necessary to clear up matters in dispute. The commanding general is the final arbiter in regard to the conduct of the exercises. He may veto any decision of the chief umpire, and will, at the conclusion of the discussion, state that the report of the chief umpire is accepted in its entirety, or with such and such amendment.

17. Officers not on duty with the contending forces, or serving as umpires, will not be present at the discussion, unless invited by the commanding general.

18. Whenever, during the exercises, a condition is brought about, or action is had, which in real warfare would be productive of results, a decision should be rendered accordingly by the umpire. If several umpires meet, the senior in rank should give the decision.

19. Whenever phases of the exercise require suspensions of the movements in any part of the field, the umpire recognizing the necessity will at once cause a trumpeter to sound "Cease firing," "Halt," "Attention." The signal will at once be taken up by the other trumpeters belonging to the same body of troops, and all concerned will cease firing, halt, and remain in their positions until the signal "Commence firing," "Forward," is given. An umpire of the opposing side, hearing this signal given, will at once cause the same signal to be sounded for the side to which he is assigned. The signal for the suspension and resumption of movements will be sounded as above, whether there be any firing or not.

20. The actual collision of opposing forces must be prevented, under all circumstances. When an exercise has reached the stage just preceding the crisis of the fight, it is evident that nothing short of the actual conditions of battle could really decide the question of victory or defeat. At this stage the signal for the suspension of movements will be given by the commanding general, the chief umpire or one of the senior umpires, and the relative dispositions of the opposing forces will be carefully noted. The chief umpire and senior umpires will then confer, and decide whether the exercises should be discontinued, or the positions of the opposing forces rectified and the operations renewed.

21. Firing by opposing parties will be discontinued at 100 yards, and umpires will then make a decision. It is to be understood that this is

the minimum distance at which firing will be practicable, and that it is only in very exceptional cases that the exercise can be continued to this point before a definite decision is made.

22. When approach is gained without discovery within less than 100 yards, captures will be made by giving the command "Halt, surrender." No shots will be permitted within such short ranges. The umpire in such a case will consider the strength of the opposing forces, and will give a decision.

23. If, owing to the absence of an umpire at any part of the field, the forces have approached within 100 yards of each other, the commanding officers of such troops will order cease firing, and if they be not instructed sooner to halt, they will, upon arriving within 25 yards of their opponents, halt their men and direct them to hold their rifles vertically, butt uppermost, as a signal that the decision of an umpire is awaited. Troops in this situation must not be attacked. If opposing troops come into actual collision, their immediate commanders will be held responsible for disobedience of orders.

24. Umpires should carefully avoid giving information or advice, or making suggestions to combatants. They should not precede the advance parties of either side, and should also be careful not to disclose the locality of troops attempting concealment by exposing themselves in that vicinity.

25. Though umpires are attached to a particular side, they should not, in their reports, refer to "our" side or "their" side. To avoid confusion, the words "Blue" and "Brown" should be used to distinguish the opposing forces. When an umpire finds it necessary in his report to refer to the "right" or "left," he should be careful to specify the right or left of the "Blue" or "Brown."

26. During a long fight, the umpires can from time to time give decisions relative to the losses incurred by a force from the fire to which it is subjected.

27. Before a detachment can be ruled out of a fight, its losses must have amounted to one-third of its strength; or it must be in such a condition that it could not be expected to continue the fight before the expiration of some time; or the situation must be such that the detachment, in the case of real war, would be obliged to surrender.

28. When practicable, the umpires will make their decisions relative to losses in accordance with the table of losses with which they are furnished. It must be remembered, however, that as a rule only approximate accuracy can be obtained. Care must be taken to avoid, on the one hand, the infliction of extraordinary losses; and, on the other hand, to avoid the absurdity of troops being subjected to a heavy fire without appreciably suffering therefrom.

29. In the decisions, special attention must be paid to the moral factors as they would exist in actual warfare, so far as they can be foreseen; and especial weight must be given to the order and discipline of the troops, as well as to the manner in which they are led by their officers.

30. In case troops are ruled out of action by an umpire before the

termination of an exercise, they must proceed as rapidly as practicable to the rear of their reserve; and their immediate commander will send notice, without delay, to the commanding officer of the force to which he belongs of the action taken. While proceeding to the rear, under these conditions, a white flag will be displayed, if practicable. In the infantry, each man of the command thus ruled out will, while marching to the rear, carry his piece horizontally across the shoulders, the arms resting over the piece. In the cavalry, sabres and carbines will be sheathed, and the guidon carried horizontally on the shoulder, the flag to the rear. In the artillery, cannoners will be seated on the limber chests, with arms folded, and the guidons will be carried as in the case of the cavalry.

31. When prisoners are captured, they will proceed to the rear of the capturing force, carrying their arms in the same position as described above.

32. Umpires will carefully note whether patrols, flankers, scouts, videttes, etc., take advantage of all cover available.

33. They will also carefully note whether officers in command of troops, especially company commanders, avail themselves of all cover possible for their commands. Whenever necessary to expose the troops, it should be done at a rapid pace and in the most favorable formation.

34. In all the exercises the greatest care and attention will be devoted to fire discipline. Ammunition will be carefully husbanded, and fire will be used only where under the conditions of war something could be accomplished by it.

35. When it has been decided to terminate an exercise, a smoke bomb will be sent up from a position as nearly as practicable in rear of the centre of the "Blue" force. As soon as this signal is given, each regimental, squadron and battery commander will order a trumpeter to sound the recall. The different commands will then immediately march back to camp, each regiment, squadron and battery marching independently, unless orders to the contrary have been previously given.

PATROLS.

36. Officers and non-commissioned officers in all exercises will see that patrols, flankers, scouts, videttes, etc., are instructed to take advantage of all cover available.

37. Patrols, if fired upon within 150 yards by dismounted men, scouts or the members of a patrol in advance, riding rapidly or otherwise, will be considered captured.

38. Should a deployed patrol be fired upon within 200 yards by a dismounted patrol on its flank, the flanker on the side nearest the enemy will halt and be considered captured. Unless much superior in numbers to the attackers, the remainder of the patrol will retire rapidly. In other cases, the result of the loss will be determined by the umpires. Should no umpire be present in this case, the detachment, unless much superior in numbers, must withdraw rapidly until it can reach cover.

INFANTRY OR DISMOUNTED CAVALRY.

39. Against well-conducted, deliberate infantry fire, infantry in close formation and without cover, at distances less than 100 yards, cannot halt or move to the flank unless the fire from their own firing line is approximately equal to that of the enemy. Across a zone swept by the enemy's fire within a range of 800 yards, closed, uncovered detachments, even protected by a strong firing line of their own, can move only forward or to the rear. The decision of the umpire is needed to determine whether they can halt within this zone.

40. When unprepared and attacked by cavalry on the flank, infantry or dismounted cavalry, even though somewhat superior in strength, will be considered defeated if the attackers be not discovered until they are within 400 yards.

41. If, before beginning to fire, an infantry or dismounted cavalry force, even somewhat superior in strength, allows a cavalry opponent to approach within 300 yards, prepared for a charge, the advantage ought ordinarily to be awarded the mounted party. A screened approach and surprise is, in this case, an important element.

42. If a well-directed and sudden volley be delivered at short range by infantry or dismounted cavalry under cover or concealed, it should, to a great extent, demoralize the party thus surprised. In this case an umpire must decide upon the probable degree of demoralization, the distance to which the surprised party must withdraw, or the time it must be kept out of action.

43. When a flank is turned, the defenders must fall back or execute a change of front before the attacking party has delivered a heavy fire within a range of 500 yards.

CAVALRY.

44. Umpires should be early on the scene in cases of cavalry attack, as otherwise it might be difficult to give a correct decision. In adjudging the result, the situation of the opposing forces, the execution of the attack and the strength of the opposing forces should be carefully considered.

45. Cavalry charges must stop at 100 yards from the enemy.

46. Cavalry standing mounted to receive a charge must be declared defeated.

47. Should cavalry, although somewhat inferior in strength, succeed in delivering an attack upon cavalry that is deploying, the attacking force should be adjudged victorious.

48. In a cavalry *v.* cavalry charge, no manœuvres should be made so close to the point of attack as to endanger the steadiness and order necessary in the delivery of the shock.

49. In a cavalry *v.* cavalry charge, the forces being of approximately equal strength and both in proper formation, the victory should be adjudged to the side last bringing up a formed reserve.

50. In deciding an attack of cavalry *v.* infantry, the condition of the

latter must be carefully considered. If the infantry undertakes to change its formation, or if it does not preserve the necessary composure in delivering its fire, it is to the advantage of the cavalry.

51. If the infantry is not surprised, or has not already been shaken, and receives the cavalry attack with coolness and well-directed fire, the attack will be regarded as unsuccessful, unless there is a great preponderance of force on the side of the cavalry.

52. When cavalry attacks artillery in front, the charge must be made in extended order, and the escort should be attacked at the same time by cavalry in close order.

53. Though a cavalry attack against the front of artillery may be attended with great loss, it is not impossible that it may succeed if skillfully made over favorable terrain.

54. Cavalry cannot move at a walk when exposed to the fire of artillery which is less than 2,500 yards away.

ARTILLERY.

55. Commanding officers should designate in general terms the object of the artillery fire, and the artillery force to be employed; but the exact objective and the manner of regulating the fire should be left to the battery commander, upon whom rests the responsibility for the proper handling of his battery and for violation of proper principles.

56. Each battery in action will mark the object of its fire by placing on the windward flank of the battery two flags on a line marking the direction of the object. Red flags are used when the object is artillery, blue flags when it is infantry, and yellow flags when it is cavalry. The poles of the flags are of different heights, so that the flags when seen from the object do not cover each other, the shorter pole being in front of the longer.

57. When moving or when unlimbering, or limbering up, unprotected artillery is at the mercy of a cavalry attack. Guns in action have to fear for their unsupported flank.

58. In the face of a well-sustained and properly directed artillery fire, at distances of 2,500 yards or less:—

(a) A column of cavalry must deploy and move at a rapid gait.

(b) A column of infantry must deploy.

(c) In a zone 2,000–1,500 yards from the enemy, closed bodies of infantry, of the size of a company or larger, cannot remain halted in the open.

(d) Between 1,500–1,000 yards infantry can move only in open order or in line, and either to the front or rear.

In the above rules an exception will be made when the hostile artillery is itself hotly engaged with artillery or infantry, and when the terrain is such as to afford shelter to the troops, or interfere with the effective use of the hostile artillery.

59. Artillery cannot get into action under infantry or dismounted cavalry fire within 800 yards, excepting under favorable circumstances, — behind effectual cover, for instance. This, however, should not pre-

vent it from accompanying advancing lines under cover of their fire to a decisive attack ; but it should not be able to unlimber at all under fire of the enemy within 600 yards.

60. At ranges of 1,000 yards artillery can hold out against dismounted skirmish fire ; but, should a strong skirmish line succeed in approaching to within 700 yards of the guns without the latter being sufficiently protected by infantry or dismounted cavalry, or proper cover, the artillery must retire promptly, or be judged unfit to move.

61. Artillery cannot move into action against artillery already in action at less than 1,200 yards, unless enabled to do so by effectual infantry or dismounted cavalry fire, or by ample cover.

62. In a duel fight, the infantry can, at 1,500 yards, support its own artillery with advantage, especially by firing upon the hostile guns. If the infantry can fire at the artillery in the flank, it should at this distance inflict considerable loss. At 1,200 yards it should be able to inflict serious loss on the artillery by frontal fire.

63. In an attack of infantry upon artillery it is important to note whether the infantry has succeeded in obtaining, unperceived, a covered position within effective firing distance from the artillery, and also whether the infantry is protected against the troops of other arms supporting the artillery.

64. At a distance of 1,000 yards artillery should still be able to protect itself against a frontal attack by infantry.

65. In judging the effect of artillery fire, the following circumstances must be taken into consideration : whether the artillery has succeeded in coming under cover into position so as to open fire suddenly ; whether the artillery has chosen its firing position with proper regard to the effect of its own fire, and so as to make it difficult for the adversary to get the range ; the number of batteries or guns firing upon the same object ; the rapidity and duration of the fire ; the distance of the object ; its size and formation ; whether it is moving or not ; and, finally, whether the artillery itself is under fire. The efficiency of the fire can be regarded as commencing with the shot after the range has been ascertained. A battery opening fire and getting the range from another battery already in action is assumed to begin effective fire with the first shot, otherwise the time for finding the range must be taken into consideration. The umpire must consider whether the ground before the object favors finding the range, or makes it difficult.

66. At a distance of about 2,500 yards artillery which has found its range can make it difficult, and in some cases impossible, for even a superior opposing force of artillery to unlimber. Artillery can rarely produce an effect on artillery without the co-operation of other arms, at distances over 2,500 yards, unless it is much superior in strength. At a distance of less than 2,500 yards a less superiority will make itself felt. When the artillery is not of equal strength on each side, the decision should be made more quickly and in proportion as the distance is smaller. Flank fire from artillery will be estimated as much more effective than frontal fire.

RULES CONCERNING PRIVATE PROPERTY.

67. There must be no firing in the immediate vicinity of houses, barns and haystacks. No camps or bivouacs will be established in orchards or in fields of standing corn.

While troops are manœuvring off the reservation, all orchards, cemeteries and vineyards will be considered impassable marshes, not to be entered by any member of the command.

When operating off the military reservation, all troops will confine themselves to the public roads, except when the necessities of the particular field exercise in the course of execution require them to enter on grounds which have been leased by the government for manœuvre purposes.

Each regiment, independent battalion and battery or troop operating alone, hospital or signal company, will be provided with nippers for cutting wire fences, and with suitable means, such as gunny sacks, in sufficient numbers, for extinguishing prairie fires. A detachment with suitable tools will follow each command, and repair damages done to fences as soon as practicable after the troops have passed.

Infantry should be able to pass through or over board or rail fences without disturbing them; in some cases it can also pass through wire fences without cutting them. The greatest care must be taken by officers and men to avoid all unnecessary damage to private property. Should there be any wanton damage to such property, the offender will be immediately placed under guard, and will be brought to trial by court martial without delay.

EXECUTION OF THE PROBLEMS AND EXERCISES.

The usual method in witnessing the operations was for a visiting officer to accompany an umpire. Copies of the problems were furnished by the information bureau, which gave full details. It was impossible for one officer to cover the entire ground, but in a general way a very fair idea of the various exercises was gained. The first problem witnessed was Monday, October 19, No. 3, advance and rear guards, regular troops only.

GENERAL IDEA.

A "Blue" force, consisting of a brigade of infantry, a battery of field artillery and two troops of cavalry, is marching in the enemy's country, with advance guard, and is attacked and harassed by a "Brown" force, consisting of nine troops of cavalry.

SPECIAL SITUATION,— "BLUE."

The "Blue" force will march from camp *via* Ogden and Vinton post-office road to the milk ranch, the head of column to pass through Ogden at 10 A.M. The march will be assumed to be in a hostile country after the force reaches Ogden.

After dinner the return march will be commenced, and assumed to be a retreat, also in a hostile country, and dispositions will be made accordingly.

SPECIAL SITUATION, — "BROWN."

The "Brown" force will move from camp *via* milk ranch road and Ogden road toward Ogden. The column will be at milk ranch at 10 A.M. It will then advance east on Ogden road, and select the most favorable position to attack and harass a "Blue" column, moving west on the same road. The "Blue" column is reported to be composed of two brigades, with cavalry and artillery, and said to be moving from Fort Riley, *via* Ogden, to Vinton post-office. Should this column be forced to retire, the "Browns" will follow and harass and damage the enemy during their retreat as much as possible.

NOTE. — The senior umpire with each "Blue" column will be authorized to arrest the advance to enable a halt to be made at 12.30 P.M., for one hour, for dinner and rest. After the expiration of one hour, to be announced by the senior umpires of the "Blue" and "Brown" forces, the retreat will be commenced.

The advance guard consisted of two battalions of infantry, two troops of cavalry and a platoon of artillery.

The "Blue" force moved promptly at the specified time, and the first contact was at 10.40 A.M. The opposing cavalry force, by reason of its mobility, seriously retarded the progress of the "Blue" column. Troops would dismount at some advantageous point, deliver their fire, and then rapidly take up another position. By these tactics the "Blue" force was compelled to use its artillery, and strengthen the advance guard by detachments from the main column. At 12.30 o'clock, the time for cessation of operations, the "Blue" column was one and one-half miles from milk ranch. At 1.30 the rear guard action commenced. It was decided that the "Brown" force did not seriously harass the "Blue" column during its return march.

Tuesday, October 20, in the forenoon, a very spirited and interesting brigade drill of cavalry and artillery was held on Ogden flats.

In the afternoon intrenchments were in process of construction on Smoky Hill flats, in accordance with the following memorandum on intrenchments: —

Exercise scheduled for afternoons of October 20 and 21: —

It is proposed to construct intrenchments on Smoky Hill flat, with the right flank resting on the Kansas River and the left flank on Whiskey Lake. These intrenchments will serve as a defensive line to resist attack on the pontoon bridge from the right bank of the Kansas River. At the left of the line a lunette will be constructed for a garrison of 200 men.

It is proposed to employ, on Tuesday and Wednesday, October 20 and 21, 500 men. If work is to be done after the above dates, fatigue details will be detailed.

The length of the defensive line is about 3,000 feet. About half of this will be occupied by the trenches and lunette, the other half will consist of the intervals between works. The different stages of the trench will be shown. The lunette will be strong enough to resist shrapnel. The gun pits required for the artillery elements of the defence will be constructed by the artillery. Different forms of revetment will be constructed for purposes of illustration; also a section of wire entanglement.

Wednesday, October 21. Problem 4, outpost exercises by regiments; regulars and National Guard.

First, the Texas regiment, National Guard, on hills lying between Three Mile Creek and Ogden, facing creek, the right of line extending toward Wilson's ranch, and the left toward the crossing of the Fort Riley-Ogden road with the reservation line.

The position of the outpost will in each case be determined by the senior umpire accompanying the organization, who will also point out the assumed location of the main body which the outpost is covering.

The line of resistance will in each case be selected by the senior umpire present, and pointed out to the National Guard, the choice being made in accordance with the terrain.

A platoon of artillery will be assigned to each regiment of the National Guard and the Kansas Brigade.

The Sixth Infantry will proceed to Three Mile Creek, and form there for the attack on the outposts of the Texas infantry. Similarly, the Twenty-first Infantry will proceed to Forsythe Canyon, and from there for the attack of the outposts of the Missouri regiment.

MEMORANDUM.—As this exercise is especially for the instruction of the National Guard, great care will be taken by the umpires to explain concisely the essential functions of its component parts, and the manner in which an attack will be received. The "Brown" will in each case make a direct attack upon the outpost, so that an illustration of the formation of the latter for defence may be plainly given.

This exercise was simply a frontal attack on the "Blue" force. The attacking force, with two battalions in the fighting line, one battalion as the reserve, formed line of skirmishers at 1,100 yards from the outpost position; and the advance commenced and continued until within 100 yards from the "Blue" force, when "Cease firing" was sounded. During the advance the attacking force brought its reserve into the fighting line. This attack could not have succeeded, by reason of the almost impregnable position of the "Brown" force, which was posted on a very steep ridge, its line of observation along the crest necessarily becoming the line of resistance. The time consumed in making the attack in this exercise was about seventeen minutes.

Thursday, October 22. Problem 5, deployment of division; entire command.

SPECIAL IDEA, — "BLUE."

A "Blue" division is marching from Ogden to Milford, *via* Pawnee flats and Republican bottom, and the head of the column has reached One Mile Creek, on the Ogden road.

The "Blue" commander has learned that the enemy, in superior forces, is advancing against him from the direction of Vinton post-office. He decides to take up a position covering Fort Riley, with his right resting on the Kansas River to Sheridan Heights, and his left on Four Mile Creek near Dixon's ranch.

The division, under the command of Brig. Gen. F. D. Grant, deployed in three lines, with artillery in positions of advantage. The front covered was estimated at about four miles.

Friday, October 23. Problem 6, contact of opposing forces of all arms.

GENERAL SITUATION.

A "Blue" army, advancing from the south, with headquarters at Emporia, Kan., has an advance detachment, composed of all arms, on the Pawnee flats, near One Mile Creek, Fort Riley reservation. The "Blue" army is operating against a "Brown" army, advancing from the north. A division of the latter has reached Garrisons, Kan.

SPECIAL SITUATION, — "BLUE."

Brigadier General Bell is encamped on the Pawnee flats. His command is as follows: Second Brigade, Third Brigade, Fourth Cavalry; Seventh, Twentieth, with appropriate Signal Corps and Hospital Corps detachments. He received the following order from the commanding general, "Blue" forces: —

HEADQUARTERS "BLUE" FORCES, EMPORIA, KAN., Oct. 22, 1903.

FIELD ORDERS, No. 25.

Brigadier General Bell, with the troops under his command, now at Fort Riley, Kan., will make a reconnoissance in force toward Garrisons, Kan., *via* Keat's post-office, to gain information in regard to the enemy reported in the vicinity of the former place, said to consist of all arms, 12,000 strong. General Bell will move at 7.30 A.M., to-morrow, the 23d inst.

By command of Major General "Blue."

R. H. WHITE, *Adjutant General*.

MEMORANDUM. — For the "Blue": the line of march from Fort Riley will be *via* Ogden and schoolhouse No. 73, on the direct road to Keat's post-office.

SPECIAL SITUATION, — "BROWN."

A "Brown" corps is encamped near Garrisons, Kan. Brigadier General Barry, with an advance division, is encamped at Peter Eskerson's ranch, on the Keat's post-office and Ogden road, Kansas. He learns that a small division of the enemy, all arms, is encamped at Fort Riley, and at this hour, 10.30 A.M., it is reported the enemy is forming for an advance on Keat's post-office. He decides to attack and to capture the enemy, if possible, or at least drive him from his line of retreat *via* Fort Riley to Emporia, Kan. He issues the following order: —

HEADQUARTERS ADVANCE DIVISION, "BROWN" FORCES,
PETER ESKERSON'S RANCH, HEAD WATER OF SEVEN MILE CREEK,
KANSAS, Oct. 23, 1903, 10.30 A.M.

FIELD ORDERS, No. 1.

A small "Blue" division of all arms is reported to be advancing from Fort Riley *via* Ogden road to Keat's *via* schoolhouse No. 73. This command will move immediately to attack. If possible, the enemy will be driven from his direct line of retreat, through Fort Riley. It is said he is especially strong in artillery.

By command of Brigadier General "Brown."

R. E. SMITH, *Adjutant General.*

MEMORANDUM. — The "Brown" force consists of the following organizations: First Brigade; Fourth Brigade; Eighth and Tenth Cavalry; Sixth and Nineteenth field batteries; one company Battalion of Engineers, with appropriate Hospital Corps and Signal Corps detachments. This "Brown" division will bivouac on the evening of October 22 at Peter Eskerson's ranch, head waters Seven Mile Creek.

The "Blue" commander is cautioned that forty acres, namely, southwest corner of north-west quarter, section 35, owned by Jordan, is not leased. The "Blue" commander will take necessary measures to prevent troops entering thereon.

This problem was participated in by practically all the forces. The "Brown" force did not accomplish its purpose, and was practically defeated.

Saturday, October 24, the entire division was reviewed by Maj. Gen. John C. Bates and Lieut. Gen. Ian Hamilton of the English army. The formation was "line of masses," and the front of the division was about one and one-half miles. The column was one hour and twenty-three minutes passing the reviewing officers.

This review of all troops in the service uniform was an inspiring and magnificent spectacle.

Monday, October 23. Problem 7.

GENERAL SITUATION.

A "Brown" army, advancing from Atchison, has crossed the Blue River, and is encamped on the line of Keat's, Eureka Lake. A "Blue" army, advancing from Beloit, has just crossed the Republican River, and is camped on the line Wakefield-Milford. Another "Blue" army, advancing from Marion, has arrived at Herington. A small "Blue" force, of all arms, is stationed at Fort Riley, which, for the purposes of this problem, is regarded as a small village. This force guards the passage of the Republican River, thus insuring a combination of the "Blue" armies, and being in a position to menace the flank of the "Brown" army if it attacks the line Wakefield-Milford. The "Blue" army on this line is about to effect a junction with the force at Fort Riley.

SPECIAL SITUATION, — "BLUE."

A small force, of all arms, has intrenched itself at Fort Riley, guarding the junction of the two "Blue" armies as mentioned in the "General Situation." The commander receives orders from the commanding general of the "Blue," at Milford, to hold his position at all hazards, and is informed that the junction of the main army with the force at Fort Riley will be effected in the forenoon of the following day. The "Blue" force at Fort Riley consists of First Battalion Engineers, Sixth U. S. Infantry, Battalion Twelfth U. S. Infantry, Second Squadron Fourth Cavalry, Seventh Battery Field Artillery, Twentieth Battery Field Artillery.

The "Blue" force leaves camp at 6.30 A.M., and moves to its position, where it intrenches.

SPECIAL SITUATION, — "BROWN."

The "Brown" commander issues the following order: —

HEADQUARTERS "BROWN" ARMY,
EUREKA LAKE, KANSAS, Oct. 25, 1903, 8 P.M.

FIELD ORDERS, No. 15.

Distribution of forces: Third Brigade, Fourth Brigade, Second U. S. Infantry, Twenty-first U. S. Infantry, Twenty-fifth U. S. Infantry, Fifty-fifth Iowa Infantry, First Squadron Fourth Cavalry, Eighth U. S. Cavalry, Tenth U. S. Cavalry, Sixth Battery Field Artillery, Nineteenth Battery Field Artillery, Twenty-eighth Battery Field Artillery, Twenty-ninth Battery Field Artillery.

I. A "Blue" army corps has crossed the Republican River, and reliable information is received that it occupies the line Wakefield-Milford. Another "Blue" army corps is reported advancing rapidly from the direction of Marion. The passage of the Republican River at Fort Riley is guarded by a "Blue" force, reported to consist of a brigade of infantry, with a small force of cavalry and artillery.

II. Gen. C. C. Carr will move at 5 A.M. to-morrow against the position at Fort Riley, which he will carry by assault, and thus obtain

control of the passage of the river; at the same time relieving our left flank from possible menace in its attack on the intrenched line Wakefield-Milford.

III. The main body of this army will move at 6 A.M. to-morrow, and attack the line Wakefield-Milford, and will keep the enemy too heavily engaged to permit him to send re-enforcements to the garrison at Fort Riley. Celerity of movement and promptness of attack are necessary in this case, as the junction of the "Blue" forces must be prevented at any cost.

By command of Major General "Brown."

H. E. SMITH, *Adjutant General.*

For the purposes of this problem, the region bounded by One Mile Creek, the Kansas River and a line due east from the source of One Mile Creek to Three Mile Creek, is regarded as impassable. The "Blue" and "Brown" main armies are imaginary, the only real troops being designated in the "Special Situations."

The "Brown" force marches from camp at 6 A.M., and proceeds to a point where Three Mile Creek is crossed by the Ogden road. At 9 A.M. it leaves its designated rendezvous, and, carefully avoiding the assumed impassable region, moves *via* Forsyth Drive or the Saddle Back road to attack the "Blue" force at Fort Riley. After arriving at the designated rendezvous, the "Brown" commander can put his troops in formation for march as soon as he pleases, but the forward movement must not begin until exactly 9 A.M.

The "Blue" force was strongly intrenched in an almost impregnable position, which could not be forced, thereby insuring the combination of the "Blue" forces as mentioned in the "General Situation."

This completes the list of exercises witnessed by your representative.

IN GENERAL.

Interesting and most instructive lectures were given by the following officers: Col. Arthur L. Wagner, on "Strategy;" Lieut. Col. John Van R. Hoff, on "Sanitary Organization;" Capt. Chauncey B. Baker, on "The Quartermasters' Department;" Capt. George Burr, on "Ordinance."

The Engineer Corps threw two pontoon bridges across the Kansas River, one for foot passage and one for the passage of troops of all arms, wagon trains, etc. Field bridges were built and roads repaired.

The Signal Corps was thoroughly equipped with the latest appliances, and rendered efficient work throughout the manœuvres.

The value of these manœuvres is unquestioned. The terrain was sufficient for the working out of the different exercises to the

fullest extent. The ground was such that troops had excellent opportunity to display their abilities in the concealment of movement and position, in taking advantage of all possible cover, in deploying and advancing in the firing line; and there were many excellent examples in that line of work, which, owing to the extreme range of the modern weapon, is of the first importance.

In the construction of intrenchments and gun pits every available device was used in concealing their location. For instance, when the earth was thrown up it was covered with grass and brush, to resemble the surrounding growth. Gun pits were placed behind tall grass and brush, making the position difficult of location by an approaching force. So well was this idea carried out, that in most cases it was impossible to locate works for any distance beyond a few hundred yards, without the aid of strong field glasses.

Cavalry was invariably used in the various exercises for patrols and scouting. The "screen" formation was used when necessary to cover a front of some extent.

The National Guard troops were fortunate in the opportunity to participate in these manœuvres, and without doubt learned many valuable lessons in the art of war that should amply pay for the time and expense involved in their tour of duty. A like experience would be of great benefit to eastern troops; and it is to be hoped that it may be their privilege in the near future to participate in a series of manœuvres at some point comparatively easy of access.

Visiting officers at Camp William Cary Sanger were given every opportunity to witness the exercises, and they gained an invaluable experience.

No officer could ask for a more instructive or pleasant tour of duty than that which it was the privilege of the State representatives to enjoy who were present at the Fort Riley manœuvres, 1903.

Very respectfully,

H. B. FAIRBANKS,

Major, Second Regiment Infantry, M. V. M.

PRECEPT,—LOWELL EXPLOSION.

LOWELL, July 29, 1903.

To Capt. WILLIAM FAIRWEATHER, *commanding Company G, Sixth Regiment of Infantry, M. V. M.*

Whereas, It appears to Charles E. Howe, mayor of the city of Lowell, that there exists in our city of Lowell a tumult caused by the explosion of magazines, and that military force is necessary to aid the civil authority in suppressing the same;

Now, therefore, I command you that you cause your command, armed with ammunition and with proper officers, to parade at Lowell, on Wednesday, July 29, 1903, then and there to obey such orders as may be given according to law. Hereof fail not at your peril, and have you there this precept with your doings returned thereon.

CHARLES E. HOWE,
Mayor of the City of Lowell.

LOWELL ARMORY, LOWELL, MASS., Aug. 20, 1903.

Maj. Gen. SAMUEL DALTON, *Adjutant General of Massachusetts.*

SIR:—I have the honor to report that, in obedience to a precept issued by His Honor Chas. E. Howe, mayor of the city of Lowell, July 29, 1903, at 10.10 o'clock A.M., the occasion being the explosion of two magazines containing dynamite and powder in Riverside Park, South Lowell, and the destruction of about fifty dwelling-houses and a loss of life estimated at twenty-five persons, I caused the three local companies of militia to assemble at their armories, by the use of the alarm lists and telephone, and refrained from ringing the bell alarm, fearing it would tend to increase the general excitement then existing. The corporations and individual concerns in which the militiamen were employed gave every assistance possible in helping the company commanders to assemble their commands. Companies C and G, Sixth Infantry, and Company M, Ninth Infantry, were the commands which participated in this tour of duty.

At 12 o'clock noon I despatched Company C, with twenty-four men and one officer, under command of Capt. Colby T. Kittredge, to the scene of the explosion. This company took up their quarters

at Easton Street, near the "Sixth Arch" bridge; and the men were immediately posted as a guard to keep the public out of the ruined district, and to protect private property, as many of the houses in the district were unguarded, and contained valuables.

Company G, twenty-eight men and one officer, under my command, arrived at the scene a few minutes afterward, and took up quarters at the overhead bridge of the Boston & Lowell Railroad, on Billerica Street.

Company M followed us closely, and took up quarters at the junction of Lawrence and Billerica streets. These companies also established guards. Other squads came to the scene as fast as they assembled at the armory, and at 1 o'clock P.M. the strength of the provisional battalion was one hundred and fifty-eight men and eight officers, and at 9 o'clock P.M. one hundred and eighty-nine men and officers were present for duty.

When the guard had been established and the public excluded from the ruined district I communicated with your office, apprising you of my receipt of the precept and of my action in the premises; also communicated with Col. Charles K. Darling, commander of the Sixth Infantry.

The men wore blue fatigue uniforms, were equipped with Springfield rifles, calibre 45, rod bayonet, web belts, haversacks and canteens, and, with the exception of Company C, were provided with five rounds of ball ammunition.

Fifteen tents were procured from the State arsenal, and arrived at the scene at 7.30 o'clock P.M., and were immediately pitched, each company having five tents. Rain had set in at 6 o'clock P.M., and the men were drenched before shelter was provided. At this time Company G changed its quarters to a field on Billerica Street, near the Wigginville schoolhouse. Emergency rations were issued the first day by Lieut. Lewis G. Hunton, commissary officer of the Sixth Regiment's staff.

On Thursday, July 30, thirteen more tents were received from the State arsenal, and pitched. Companies G and M brought their buzzacot cooking outfits from their storehouses at State camp grounds. Company C had unfortunately lost their cooking outfit, and were served cooked rations during the tour of duty.

On this day companies were divided into reliefs, and regular routine of guard duty was carried out. The territory guarded by the troops was bounded as follows: beginning at Lawrence Street, at its intersection with Billerica Street, to Talbot Street, to Easton Street, to River Street, to Billerica Street, and along the latter street to point of beginning, making a line of about one and one-

half miles in length; and guards were also posted on private houses within and without the line.

Special orders from headquarters Sixth Infantry were received, ordering to duty Maj. Geo. F. Dow, surgeon; Lieut. Lewis G. Hunton, commissary of subsistence, mustering officer and acting paymaster; and Sergt. Frederick C. M. Silk, commissary sergeant. Major Dow was relieved from duty August 2, and Lieut. Joseph S. Hart, assistant surgeon, Sixth Infantry, served as medical officer during the remainder of our tour of duty.

I appointed as acting adjutant Lieut. George S. Howard of Company G, Sergt. Maj. John E. Bruch and orderly Priv. W. Marden of Sixth Regiment, non-commissioned staff, to report to me July 31 to assist us in our work.

On account of the prevalence of dysentery among the men during the first two days of our duty, I caused to be issued an order warning the soldiers against drinking the water obtainable in the ruined district, and made arrangements for carboys of spring water to be provided for each company. The sickness among the men almost entirely disappeared within twenty-four hours after changing water.

Sunday, August 2, it is estimated that seventy thousand people visited the scene of the explosion, and were handled by our men without a hitch of any kind.

Gen. J. H. Whitney of the State Police, who was upon the grounds, was of valuable assistance to us in our work, in suggesting the disposition of our men to protect property and to aid the civic authorities.

The camp was honored by a visit from your office Saturday afternoon, August 1.

Sunday, August 2, Col. Chas. K. Darling, commanding Sixth Regiment Infantry, visited our camp, and expressed himself as pleased with the discipline of the troops.

The troops were complimented by His Honor Mayor Charles E. Howe, Hon. John C. Burke, Judge Samuel P. Hadley, and other prominent citizens, upon the soldierly manner in which they performed their duties.

I received a communication from your office at 12.30 o'clock P.M., August 3, asking if it was safe to withdraw the troops. I immediately held a conference with the mayor, who decided that the presence of the troops was no longer necessary. I issued orders to break camp at 3 o'clock P.M., August 3, and caused the battalion to assemble at 4 o'clock P.M. at the corner of Talbot and Billerica streets, and marched to the Lowell armory, where the men were dismissed.

With the exception of the first night on duty, the weather was fair.

The men are all well, and report no bad effects from the sudden call.

I wish to compliment the officers and men on the faithful and cheerful manner in which my every order or instruction was obeyed.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. FAIRWEATHER,
Captain Commanding Provisional Battalion.

REPORTS OF COMMANDING OFFICERS.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE, M. V. M.,
BOSTON, MASS., Dec. 15, 1903.

The Adjutant General of Massachusetts.

SIR: — I have the honor to report on the eight days' tour of duty of the First Brigade at camp at Framingham, June 20 to 27, inclusive. The organizations constituting the brigade, with the exception of the First Regiment Heavy Artillery, assembled in accordance with General Orders, No. 7, A. G. O., and General Orders, No. 2, headquarters First Brigade, current series. The first day of camp was considered as the annual drill by all the various sub-divisions of the brigade.

The attendance during the tour of duty was satisfactory, and was as follows:—

	Enrollment.	Present.	Per Cent.
Brigadier General and staff, . . .	19	19	100.000
Second Regiment Infantry, . . .	816	797	97.672
Sixth Regiment Infantry, . . .	819	801	97.802
First Battalion Light Artillery, . .	201	198	98.507
Troop F, Cavalry,	105	101	96.190
Signal Corps,	28	28	100.000
Detachment of Ambulance Corps, .	32	32	100.000
Brigade record,	2,020	1,976	97.822

The sanitary condition of the camp was good, and considering the very unfavorable weather conditions, it raining almost every day during the encampment, the health of the command was remarkably good, only three men being in the hospital for treatment during the tour of duty.

The policing and general cleanliness of the camp were excellent, being under the immediate supervision of the medical director, Lieut. Col. Otis H. Marion, and the other surgeons of the brigade. At this tour of duty a new departure was made in camp sanitation, by having a non-commissioned officer detailed from each company

as an acting sanitary sergeant. He was held responsible for the care of company quarters and the policing of the company street and adjacent territory. In my opinion, the result more than justified the detail.

The performance of guard duty graded from good to very bad; and, until more time and study in company armories is given to this most important part of a soldier's duty, it must continue to be, as it now is, the weak spot in our militia system. Commanding officers should insist, and see to it, that officers of the line make a specialty of this line of military work at their home stations.

The arrangement for rationing the brigade was upon the same plan as that of last year, which I do not think can be improved upon. The quality of the food was excellent, abundant, and gave universal satisfaction throughout the brigade; and great credit should be given to the Commissary General, Brig. Gen. Fred. W. Wellington, for the practical and economical system inaugurated and so successfully carried out under his supervision.

Sunday, June 21, was designated as a day of rest, all drills being suspended and visitors not being generally admitted. Religious services were held and conducted by regimental chaplains, preceded by an inspection by commanding officers.

Tuesday, June 23, the brigade was honored by an official visit from Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, U. S. A., who remained with the command all day, and made a critical inspection of it. A review of the brigade was tendered to and accepted by him, and passed off in a creditable manner.

Wednesday, June 24, Maj. Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, U. S. A., retired, visited the camp, and was received with the customary honors. A hard rainstorm prevented his taking a review of the brigade, which had been tendered to and accepted by him.

One of the most practicable and instructive days of the week was the tour of duty of the brigade in Boston, Thursday, June 25, the occasion being the dedication of the Hooker monument erected on the State House grounds, the entire militia of the State participating. The arrangements for the transportation of the brigade from the camp at Framingham were made by Capt. Walter H. Woods, brigade quartermaster, and were eminently satisfactory. The Boston & Albany train service was of the best, the rolling stock ample for the comfortable and expeditious transportation of the brigade, the mobilization was made exactly in accordance with the schedule, and the entire brigade reported promptly at the designated rendezvous in Boston with full ranks. Upon the completion of the parade the brigade returned to camp at Framingham,

and every organization reported a full complement of officers and men as present for duty, — none missing or absent without leave. During the parade no straggling was observed, and not a single case of intoxication noted. The tour of duty demonstrated the ability of the officers of the brigade to mobilize their commands, to keep their men well in hand, and to maintain the best of discipline under all circumstances and conditions.

Friday, June 26, His Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, the Hon. John L. Bates, visited the camp, accompanied by his staff. The day was designated visitors' day, and the public was freely admitted by a special pass. A review was tendered the Commander-in-Chief by the brigade commander, and passed off in a very satisfactory manner.

Saturday, June 27, camp was broken at an early hour, the various subdivisions of the brigade proceeding directly to their home stations, and all arriving without accidents or casualties.

I respectfully recommend, if the present camp ground at South Framingham is continued, that a thoroughly modern system of drainage be introduced; that a crematory be built for the disposal of garbage and general refuse, which is now dumped in rear of the camp ground; that the stable at brigade headquarters be rebuilt or enlarged, the present one being entirely inadequate to the needs of State and brigade headquarters; and that the stables of the artillery and cavalry be thoroughly repaired, — they are now in very poor condition.

Very respectfully,

THOS. R. MATHEWS,
Brigadier General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND BRIGADE, M. V. M.,
BOSTON, Dec. 7, 1903.

Brig. Gen. SAMUEL DALTON, *Adjutant General, State House, Boston.*

SIR: — I have the honor to make report of the annual tour of camp duty of the Second Brigade (excepting the Fifth Regiment Infantry and Battery A, Light Artillery) at South Framingham, July 18 to 24.

Pursuant to General Orders, No. 7, current series, A. G. O., I assumed command of the camp ground on Friday, July 17. All the organizations reported on Saturday, July 18, before 11 A.M.

Tents were pitched by the troops after arrival, except in the case of the cavalry. Guard mounting took place at 2 P.M., and thereafter the regular routine, as established in General Orders, No. 7, current series, these headquarters, was followed. On Sunday all drills were omitted.

The brigade was reviewed by Brigadier General Brigham on July 21.

On July 22 His Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief visited the camp and reviewed the brigade. He further honored the brigade by spending the night in camp.

Although it rained at some time on each day of the encampment, the work was not interfered with materially.

On Thursday, July 23, the brigade spent the morning outside of the camp ground in field exercises. Major Eldredge, with his battalion of the Eighth Infantry, assisted by a detachment of the cavalry and Signal Corps, was given charge of an outpost of an imaginary force encamped on the State camp ground. His purpose was to delay the attacking force, — consisting of the rest of the brigade, — which approached from the west, until the imaginary defending force should have time to form. Captains Shipton and England and Lieutenant Stoford, U. S. A., and Lieutenant Colonel Clement and Major Meredith, Fifth Infantry, M. V. M., acted as umpires. The experience was of value to all the troops. Major Eldredge in particular was skillful in handling his force. A very instructive criticism on the exercises was given in the evening, by the regular army officers mentioned, to the captains and field officers of the brigade.

With this exception the drills were confined to the camp ground. While the discipline was on the whole satisfactory, it was obvious that in many organizations military courtesy is not what it should be, and there is a failure to instil into the minds of many men the idea that there must be always an immediate and unhesitating obedience to orders.

Guard duty was on the whole more satisfactory than usual. In the brigade guard the special orders for the various posts were printed on large cards, prominently displayed. In the Eighth Infantry a copy of each sentinel's special orders was set up at his post. There is, however, much room for improvement, and it is intended to better this important duty during the winter.

The commissary arrangements were as excellent as they always have been in recent years under the direction of General Welling-ton. While the present system works so admirably that one hesitates to suggest any change, it would seem that the present system might be operated entirely by a brigade commissary, without the intervention on the field of the Commissary General.

The camp closed July 24, at 9 A.M., and the various organizations departed shortly thereafter for their respective home stations.

Particular mention should be made of the excellent work performed by the Signal Corps, under Lieutenant Stevens. A field

telephone was installed in a few hours, connecting headquarters and the various organizations. Several thousand feet of wire were laid underground in such a way that their location could not be discovered.

I also wish to commend a detachment from Light Battery A, who volunteered for the week for the purpose of firing the morning and evening gun and the necessary salutes.

It is hoped that it may be possible to issue to the troops in the near future a suitable service uniform. The present unsightly canvas uniform tends to make the men slouchy and unsoldierly.

It is also respectfully suggested that the Commonwealth of Massachusetts does not possess sufficient camp equipage to equip its entire military force. It would seem to be more suitable if each brigade had its own outfit of camp equipage, instead of using the tents in common.

The Fifth Infantry performed its tour of camp duty at Duxbury, and Battery A, Light Artillery, at Sandwich. Reports of the commanders of these organizations have been forwarded.

Very respectfully,

J. H. WHITNEY,

Brigadier General.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH REGIMENT INFANTRY,
SECOND BRIGADE, M. V. M.,
BOSTON, MASS., Sept. 28, 1903.

To the Adjutant General of Massachusetts, State House, Boston.

SIR:—I have the honor to report that, pursuant to General Orders, No. 7, current series, A. G. O., the Fifth Regiment Infantry performed its annual tour of camp duty for the current year at Duxbury, Mass., from August 8 to 14, inclusive. The camp was designated and known as the camp at Duxbury.

The camp was located on a plateau about twenty feet above mean sea level, situated at the easterly end of a promontory known as Powder Point. The site was approximately level, sheltered by high ground to the north and north-east, and sloping gently towards the water side. It commanded a fine view of the ocean to the eastward, and of Duxbury bay and Plymouth harbor to the south and west, and nothing finer in the way of situation could be found on the Massachusetts coast. The soil was so porous that it was not necessary to ditch the camp, and it was observed that after the heavy rainfall of Sunday morning, the only inclement weather experienced, the ground was dry in half an hour. In all respects except one, which will be commented on later, the location was ideal.

For this fine site we were indebted to Mr. William J. Wright, a public-spirited citizen of Duxbury, who gratuitously placed at my disposal the whole of his extensive shore property, comprising a number of tracts more or less suitable for camp purposes. Besides the place occupied by the camp, there was a large extent of upland available, which was used for extended order drills, guard mounting and athletic sports. We are under further obligations to Mr. Wright for his constant personal efforts to make the camp pleasant and instructive, by securing many privileges for us over the surrounding country and in assisting in the selection of suitable ground for battle exercises.

I desire also at this point to express my gratitude to Mrs. Joseph Peterson, who donated the use of a large and level field adjoining the Wright property, on which were held the close-order drills, evening parades and the review of Wednesday.

The general arrangement of the camp conformed to the plan which was used by the regiment during its service in 1898, and which was followed at Lakeville in 1902. A copy of the plan in a scale of forty feet to the inch accompanies this report. The one adverse feature of the terrain, which was alluded to above, is apparent by reference to this drawing. The camp site was limited in the direction of depth by the high road traversing the camp on the south and by private property on the north. This compelled us to reduce the depth of the camp to about one hundred and fifty feet, whereas the normal minimum depth should be at least two hundred feet. Much of the saving was obtained by reducing the width of the officers' street, and by placing the majors in line with the company officers; but it resulted in bringing the company kitchens into too close proximity to the officers' quarters. I anticipate that this feature will be commented on by the inspectors, and I wish to explain that it was unavoidable, except by placing the kitchens at the other end of the company streets; and that plan, though considered, was abandoned on account of the danger to houses on adjacent land from sparks from the fires. This shallowness of the site was the one respect in which the location failed of being perfect.

The essentials of camp life were provided for as follows:—

Water Supply.—Water was obtained from three driven wells contracted for shortly before the tour of duty. The water was of excellent quality, and its purity established by analysis before the arrival of the regiment. Each well had a capacity of about ten gallons per minute, which was many times in excess of our needs, and was sunk far below the point where danger from pollution might be feared, being upwards of thirty feet in depth. No

recourse was had or needed to any pre-existing supply, but Mr. Wright kindly furnished two large watering carts, which were on hand and in readiness to team water from his private reservoir in case our own supply failed. In this important respect we were doubly provided for.

Sinks. — Owing to the shallowness of the camp site, the sinks for the enlisted men were placed on either flank, at a distance of two hundred feet from the company streets. They were covered by substantial wooden shelters, with roofs protected by tarred paper. A liberal use of disinfectants and dry earth kept them wholesome and in sanitary condition. A smaller sink for officers was located in rear of headquarters.

Garbage Pits. — Three deep pits, boarded over, with trap doors fitting tightly over the openings, were provided for the disposal of all kitchen refuse. They were located in rear of the latrines, and were treated with disinfectants in the same manner as the latter.

Stable. — As a matter of economy, no stable was provided within the camp limits. The horses were picketed through the day, and at night were taken to a stable which was rented for the week, and which was about a mile from the camp.

Kitchens. — Shelters ten by ten feet, of cheap boards covered with tarred paper and supported by four uprights, were provided for the buzzacot outfits. Most of the messes added shelves to these structures at their own expense. One tent was allowed each mess for the storing of supplies. This arrangement appears to be satisfactory, but should be replaced by some form of portable kitchen, if camps of this nature are to be frequent, as the expense and trouble of providing these temporary shelters is considerable, and they are practically a dead loss at the end of the camp.

The regiment arrived in camp at noon on Saturday, August 8. The company cooks with their details having reported the day before, dinner was at once eaten, after which the afternoon was spent in getting the camp in order. This was completed by 5 P.M., and the day's duty was ended with evening parade.

On Sunday the daily routine was restricted to inspection of quarters and evening parade. Religious services were conducted by the chaplain in the afternoon, being postponed from the hour originally appointed in the morning by reason of a heavy rainfall.

On Monday and Tuesday drills were held both morning and afternoon, the periods being divided between close and extended order drills by battalions and by the regiment as a whole.

On Wednesday the morning drill period was employed in like manner. In the afternoon the regiment was reviewed by His Ex-

cellency the Governor of the Commonwealth, who later witnessed evening parade.

On Thursday the most important exercise of the week was carried out, in the form of a problem of attack and defence. At 8.30 A.M. the commanding officer, with Major Stover's and Major Meredith's battalions, left camp and marched about two miles into the country. After an hour spent on the old Alden farm in practising the deployments and extended order formations, this party was thrown into line of battle, and its march directed on the camp. Meanwhile, Lieutenant Colonel Clement, who had been left in command of the camp, with Major Butler's battalion as a garrison, had been making his dispositions for the defence. The problem consisted simply of an attack on Colonel Clement's position. The attacking party developed the position of the defence by its scouting parties, and, when ascertained, rectified its lines and proceeded to drive its opponents back upon the camp. The exercise was rather an extended order drill with a represented enemy than a problem. It was greatly marred by the lack of blank ammunition, as it was difficult at times for the opposing parties to locate each other, or even to know whether they were under fire or not. Notwithstanding this, and in spite of the many crudities which were expected and realized from need of drills over natural ground, the exercise was most valuable to the regiment. The officers gained much practice in preserving the continuity of the lines and the touch of the echelons, and the enlisted men received much needed instruction in scouting and in the use of cover. The exercise was concluded shortly after noon, and was followed after dinner by battalion drills in close order.

On Friday, the 14th, camp was struck, in accordance with the system used for several years by this regiment, the tents falling simultaneously at 11.15 A.M. The regiment entrained at the Duxbury station at 2.30 P.M., and arrived at Boston shortly before 4 o'clock, where the companies were dismissed.

The health of officers and men during the tour of duty was remarkable, no one being confined to the hospital, and the calls upon the medical officers being limited to one or two cases of minor surgery in patching up trifling cuts and bruises. This record is not surprising, as every condition was present to promote good health. Although the weather was hot, the ocean breezes kept the temperature at a comfortable point, and good water, food of excellent quality and well cooked, constant vigilance as to camp sanitation and frequent sea bathing kept the men in a condition that was not only evident from the blank pages in the surgeon's report book, but that could be seen in the energy and activity displayed on drill and at the many athletic events held during the

week. No doubt remains in the minds of those officers who spent the week at the Duxbury camp as to the desirability of establishing future camps on the sea shore, if we wish to make the most of our summer tours of duty.

As the performance of the summer camp duty elsewhere than on the State field at South Framingham is to be regarded as experimental, it seems proper that I should include in my report the conclusions at which I have arrived as to the success of this tour of duty, and my judgment as to the benefits derived from it by the regiment. To do so intelligently necessarily calls for a comparison of this camp with the traditional camp at Framingham.

In the first place, there was no condition essential to health and comfort, or necessary to military training, which exists at Framingham, lacking in the camp at Duxbury. In other words, all the requirements of a successful military camp of instruction existed at Duxbury in as great a degree as on the State field at Framingham.

But this is not all. To the question which has been asked by many officers interested in the outcome of our recent tour of duty, "Was there anything which you could do or learn at Duxbury which you could not have equally well done or learned at Framingham?" I must reply emphatically in the affirmative. We had all the advantages which we would have had at Framingham, and we also had many others, the most important of which I will enumerate.

First, we had the benefit of the valuable experience of selecting a camp site, and of laying out our camp in conformity to the terrain. The officers were encouraged to visit the territory placed at our disposal, and many did so, weeks before the date fixed for the tour. It is believed that the examination of the ground and the discussion of the proper laying out and equipment of the site have greatly increased their knowledge of practical camping.

Second, the staff, and especially the quartermaster and commissary of subsistence, derived the most valuable instruction in the problems of transportation, contracting and supply. These officers had already had some practical experience at Lakeville, in 1902; and the marked improvement which was noticed in the administration of their departments this year justifies the opinion that camps such as those at Lakeville and at Duxbury are the only schools in which they can attain proficiency in their duties.

Third, we had an abundance of natural ground for exercises in attack and defence, in addition to being as well provided with level ground for the ornamental features as at the State camp ground.

Fourth, the company cooks were enabled to establish their

kitchens and prepare the meals for their companies under the same conditions which would prevail in actual service. It is hardly to be expected that we shall develop a class of good army cooks in the militia, if we limit their practical training to work over a hotel range in a permanent building. At the beginning of the war in 1898 thousands of volunteers went hungry in the midst of abundance, because there were few cooks who understood open-air cooking. One of the things we are trying to do is to prevent a repetition of this experience, by seeing to it that every company has at least one man who is an adept in camp cooking. I noticed that at Duxbury the new cooks improved very much from day to day, and I believe that the training these men got was alone worth all the cost and trouble of the camp.

Fifth, we learned something about camp sanitation under the conditions of a service camp. At Framingham, the demonstration of this subject begins and ends with policing the company streets. At Duxbury, in addition to a thorough and excellent policing of the grounds, the regiment had to grapple with the disposal of garbage and kitchen slops and the use of disinfectants. Sooner or later every phase of camp sanitation came up, and was met and disposed of by the officers and men in a practical way.

In general, we got away from the fixed, stereotyped ways and traditions of Framingham, and learned how to do the planning as well as the execution of the many details which together constitute the art of camping.

The location was much more healthful than that of the Framingham camp ground, and the opportunity for sea bathing was an advantage that was appreciated by the men. I believe that their interest in the militia is stimulated, and that they will be more likely to serve successive enlistments if a policy is adopted of camping in different localities from year to year. It is certain that, under the old policy of having the summer tour invariably at Framingham, the great majority of the men soon tired of the service, and dropped out. The enthusiasm of the men this year, upon their return home, over their experiences at Duxbury, leads me to predict that a series of camps of this kind will tend to keep the old men on the rolls, and lessen the number of recruits who have to be broken in every year.

Finally, I would suggest that it is unquestionably developing a great interest on the part of the public in the militia to afford the opportunity to the residents of the different sections of the State of seeing the troops on duty, and of visiting their camps. It came to my notice, before the recent tour of duty, that a large part of the population of Duxbury viewed the approaching camp of the

Fifth Regiment with alarm. I have since learned that many of the townspeople thought that their homes were to be invaded by a mob of rowdies, who were coming there to have a "good time," and who might be expected to commit all kinds of depredations and breaches of the peace. Even some of the summer residents, who had never had a chance to see the militia at close range, were disturbed, and one lady applied to me for a safeguard over her property. It is extremely gratifying to record how completely these misgivings were overthrown, and how cordial a respect and liking for the regiment took place within a day after its arrival. On leaving, I was formally assured by the selectmen that they were delighted with the conduct of the regiment, and that it was the hope of the people of Duxbury that we might come again next year.

The same sentiments were expressed to me and to my officers on every hand. I would therefore note, as one of the beneficial results of the Duxbury camp, the creation of a cordial regard for the citizen soldiery in that vicinity and among hundreds of vacationists from all parts of the State; and I believe that such camps will do much to win the moral and material support of the tax-paying public in those localities where the militia has hitherto been an unknown and almost dreaded institution.

I wish to express my sincere thanks to Capt. James A. Shipton and Capt. Lloyd England of the Army, who were on duty with the regiment under orders from the War Department, for their valuable assistance and advice, freely given and gratefully received, during the tour of duty.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. OAKES,
Colonel Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS NAVAL BRIGADE, M. V. M.,
FALL RIVER, MASS., JAN. 1, 1904.

To Brig. Gen. SAMUEL DALTON, *Adjutant General, M. V. M., Boston, Mass.*

SIR: — In accordance with General Orders, No. 10, current series, A. G. O., and General Orders, No. 10, headquarters, Naval Brigade, M. V. M., the Naval Brigade, M. V. M., performed its annual tour of duty on board the U. S. S. "Prairie," which was attached to the North Atlantic Fleet commanded by Rear Admiral A. W. Barker, U. S. N., and embarked at the New York & New Haven Railroad Company's docks, Congress Street, Boston, Mass., on tug for transport to the ship lying off the Navy Yard, on Saturday morning, Aug. 22, 1903.

As the accommodations on board the "Prairie" were limited, a few officers and men were detailed for duty on the U. S. S. "Inca," stationed at Fall River.

The embarkation of the brigade took place promptly and orderly, station billets for each man having been furnished the ship prior to embarkation; the men were established in their respective stations within a short space of time after reporting aboard.

The "Prairie" in the afternoon weighed anchor, and on the following morning joined the fleet at Rockland, Me.

On Friday, August 28, after having participated in the manoeuvres with the fleet off the coast of Maine, the "Prairie" was detached, and proceeded to Boston, arriving there Saturday morning, August 29, where the disembarkation of the brigade took place, and the various companies were entrained to their home stations.

During the manoeuvres the men were under the immediate command of their own officers, supervised by the officers of the ship.

While at Casco Bay three hundred officers and men of the brigade were sent on an expedition to Jewell's Island, under command of Lieut. Com. William B. Edgar, to search the island for signal stations, etc. A telephone station and supplies were discovered and constructively destroyed.

On the night of August 26-27, two armed boats' crews of the brigade were sent alongside the "Hartford" to report for duty with a landing party.

On Friday, August 28, while off Cape Elizabeth, the entire brigade, under my command, participated in the landing party, under Admiral Coghlan, U. S. N., for the attack on Cape Elizabeth.

During the manoeuvres, the work of the brigade was highly commented upon by the regular officers of the Navy, under whose immediate command they served.

Officers and men received all possible assistance from the regular force on the U. S. S. "Prairie," and in working with the regular crew the result was very beneficial, as far as the gaining of knowledge and experience is concerned. Practically all the small boat work, which was considerable, was done by the brigade men. Drills at the battery were frequent. The U. S. S. "Prairie" being attached to the training squadron, her officers and men were peculiarly adapted to their work, and devoted a large portion of their time instructing the men of this organization, with very beneficial results. This year's tour should show for the increased efficiency of this organization. To the commanding officer, the officers and enlisted men of the U. S. S. "Prairie," the brigade is indebted for every courtesy and every advantage which could be

shown them. The extraordinary work in preparation for this tour devolved upon a few officers, and it was admirably carried out. Officers and men are entitled to a great deal of credit for their work ashore when the U. S. Naval Brigade landed, under Admiral Coghlan, U. S. N.

Capt. Duncan Kennedy, commanding the U. S. S. "Prairie," made report to the Secretary of the Navy on the work of the brigade while aboard his ship, as follows:—

During the time that the brigade was on board ship their behavior was excellent. There was no trouble whatever. The officers were attentive to their duties, and efficient. The men were always ready for any duty, and showed an excellent spirit. I take pleasure in calling the department's attention to the excellent discipline which was evident among both officers and men. Orders were promptly obeyed, and never any question raised as to the propriety of any duty that they might be called upon to perform.

The following is an extract of a report of Rear Admiral Coghlan, U. S. N., to the Secretary of the Navy:—

I have to state that Captain Buffinton, with the Massachusetts Naval Brigade, was only under my command in the attack on the Two Lights and adjoining stations. The following is an extract from my letter to the Commander-in-Chief of the North Atlantic Fleet, relative to this land attack: "I desire to invite your special attention to the exemplary conduct and morale of the forces engaged, with which I was highly delighted. No praise can be too great for it. The battalion commanders, subordinate officers and men all entered into the spirit of the work with zeal, and all displayed excellent judgment. The battalions were handled by their officers in a most intelligent manner. Captain Buffinton, with his force of Massachusetts Naval Militia, acted as reserve for our main body during the advance, and when near Two Lights was thrown forward on the left and was in the assault and capture of the ultimate position; and, had not orders been given him not to rush in before the general charge was sounded, his force would have captured the last position alone, he being well on the flank, although he would probably have been counted out on 'constructive' entrenchment."

I would add that the Massachusetts battalion was well organized, equipped and officered, and showed zeal worthy of all commendation. Owing to the shortness of time of preparation, I could get but a few moments with Captain Buffinton to give him the object of the movement and complete directions for its execution, necessarily leaving all details to his own judgment. My trust was not misplaced, and the work of the battalion demonstrated a high degree of discipline and intelligence among the officers and men. Inasmuch as the conduct of all this battalion was so worthy of praise, it is unnecessary to particularize any further.

The following is a copy of the report of Rear Admiral A. W. Barker, U. S. N., Commander-in-Chief of North Atlantic Fleet:—

SIR:— (1) It gives me pleasure to state that the Massachusetts Naval Militia, under your command, performed admirably their duties during the late Army and Navy manoeuvres off Portland, Me., and showed a high state of efficiency; (2) Massachusetts may well be proud of her Naval Militia; (3) I congratulate you upon commanding such a well-organized body of seamen.

Very respectfully,

GEO. R. H. BUFFINTON,

Captain, Chief of Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST CORPS CADETS, M. V. M.,
BOSTON, July 20, 1903.

Gen. SAMUEL DALTON, *Adjutant General of Massachusetts.*

GENERAL:— I have the honor to report that my command left its armory at 5.15 o'clock P.M., July 10, and went into camp at Hingham, to be in readiness to commence its tour of annual drill on Saturday, July 11, and continue with its tour of camp duty, commencing on Sunday, July 12, and ending on Saturday, July 18.

It was the intention of the corps to add to its other duties the building of a floating bridge on Saturday, July 11, but the non-arrival of a portion of the necessary material in time compelled a postponement of the work until Monday, July 13, when it was satisfactorily performed. With this exception, the usual routine, according to the standing orders of the corps, was observed, and, except one ceremony, was not materially interfered with by bad weather.

On Wednesday morning, July 15, at 8.30 o'clock, the corps, less the necessary guard details for the protection of the camp, marched out under command of Major Talbot to a point some five miles or more in the direction of South Hingham, and established a field camp, from which, that afternoon, one company, D, under Captain Rollins, was sent out to take position for defence on a hill something more than a mile distant. Soon afterward, the other three companies, A, B and C, under Captains Joy, Cabot and Blanchard, respectively, all under Major Talbot's command, were disposed for attack. The operation lasted about five hours, and was conducted over a very rough bit of country in a creditable and instructive manner.

The corps spent the night in bivouac, and returned to camp at about 10 o'clock on Thursday morning, July 16.

His Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief visited the camp on Monday morning, July 13, with several members of his staff, dined with the corps at 1 o'clock, and reviewed it at 4 o'clock P.M. He departed at about 5 o'clock.

Gen. W. H. Brigham, Inspector General, and Lieut. Col. F. B. Carpenter, Assistant Inspector General, were guests of the corps from Friday, July 10, until Tuesday, July 14. Lieut. Col. Paul R. Hawkins, Assistant Inspector General, also accompanied the corps to camp on July 10, and remained with it on duty as inspector throughout the tour, returning to Boston with it on July 18. It was a pleasure to have these officers present, and there was much regret expressed because the Adjutant General was able to be present only during the visit of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

The corps were also gratified because two officers of the United States Army, Capt. James A. Shipton, Artillery Corps, and Capt. Lloyd England, Artillery Corps, were permitted to be its guests in this camp, for the following reason. On May 21 Maj. Robert H. Patterson, Artillery Corps, U. S. A., had officially inspected the corps, by order of the War Department, to ascertain its fitness to exist as a portion of the militia under the act passed by Congress Jan. 21, 1903, particularly so because it is one of the organizations referred to in section 3 of said act, which continues, "with their accustomed privileges," certain military bodies protected in like manner by the act of May 8, 1792; but before Major Patterson could make a report he was taken ill, and relieved by Captains Shipton and England, detailed to complete the work. I therefore applied, through the Adjutant General's office of this State and the Army Department of the East, to have Captains Shipton and England visit the corps as its guests, and personally see its work, hoping that their observations might be of use in completing the interrupted report of Major Patterson. This permission was granted.

Apart, however, from such scrutiny as they exercised, these officers were of great assistance to the corps, unconsciously perhaps to themselves, in their courteous readiness to answer the multitude of questions with which at times they were possibly almost pestered; and they bore the infliction with remarkable patience. They won the respect of the corps for their professional attainments, and its admiration for their personal qualities.

Major Patterson, although scarcely recovered from his recent severe illness, was kind enough to come over from his post at Fort Warren near by, and favored the corps with a visit of a few hours on July 12, which courtesy was highly appreciated.

There were none sick in camp throughout the tour. One man came there disabled by a scalded foot, and was detailed for clerical duty, on which he was busily and continuously employed every day.

The corps was much troubled by mosquitoes; they came from the shores of the cove behind the body of the camp. Simple and now well-known precautions by the town of Hingham would have prevented this annoyance.

The attendance at this camp was the largest in the history of the corps. A table is appended.

Very respectfully,

THOMAS F. EDMANDS,
Lieutenant Colonel Commanding.

Table of Attendance, First Corps Cadets.

CAMP, 1903.	PRESENT.					ABSENT.					PRESENT AND ABSENT.			Percentage of At- tendance
	FOR DUTY.		SICK.		Total.	WITH LEAVE.		WITHOUT LEAVE		Total.			Total.	
	Officers.	Enlisted Men.	Officers.	Enlisted Men.		Officers.	Enlisted Men.	Officers.	Enlisted Men.					
July 11,	19	252	-	-	271	1	16	-	1	18	20	260	280	93.77
12,	19	253	-	-	272	1	15	-	1	17	20	260	280	94.12
13,	19	253	-	-	272	1	15	-	1	17	20	260	280	94.12
14,	19	253	-	-	272	1	15	-	1	17	20	260	280	94.12
15,	19	253	-	-	272	1	15	-	1	17	20	260	280	94.12
16,	19	255	-	-	274	1	13	-	1	15	20	260	280	94.81
17,	19	256	-	-	275	1	12	-	1	14	20	260	280	95.13
18,	19	256	-	-	275	1	12	-	1	14	20	260	280	95.13
Average,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	94.51

The above does not include a band of twenty-four pieces.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CORPS CADETS, M. V. M.,
SALEM, July 30, 1903.

Brig. Gen. SAMUEL DALTON, *Adjutant General of Massachusetts.*

SIR:—I have the honor to report that, in accordance with General Orders, No. 7, A. G. O., current series, dated April 4, 1903, my command performed its annual tour of camp duty on its camp ground at East Boxford, July 18 to 24, inclusive.

The corps left the armory in Salem at 8.20 o'clock A.M., on the 18th. A special train of five cars with baggage car, leaving Salem

at 8.35, conveyed the command to East Boxford. No delay occurred, beyond the necessary wait for orders at Danvers Junction, where connection is made with the western division of the Boston & Maine Railroad. East Boxford was reached at 9.20 o'clock, and at 9.30 o'clock the camp ground was reached. Headquarter tents had been pitched the day previous. Each company and the guard pitched its own tents. Guard mounting was performed at 10.30 o'clock, and the regular routine of camp began in accordance with orders from these headquarters. Lieut. Col. Walter C. Hagar, A. I. G., arrived about 11 o'clock A.M.

Rain began to fall Saturday evening, and developed into a very cold, north-east gale, which continued through Sunday. Inspection and battalion parade were omitted on Sunday, also guard mounting, the details being marched to guard quarters under first sergeants. Major Vose, surgeon, gave a talk to the corps in the mess hall on Sunday forenoon, on "Hygiene." Church service was held in the mess hall in the afternoon, at 3 o'clock, Rev. Laid G. Snell of Boxford officiating. While much rain fell during this tour of duty, no drills were omitted or interfered with thereby, beyond the necessary shortening of battalion drill on Thursday afternoon. Guard mounting was omitted Tuesday forenoon, the details being sent to guard quarters as on Sunday.

On Tuesday afternoon His Excellency the Governor, with the Adjutant General and several members of his staff, reviewed the corps, arriving in the forenoon and taking dinner.

Rifle practice was kept up, beginning on Monday, one company being at the butts each day. Lieutenant Robertson, I. R. P., with his assistants, all detailed from the enlisted men of the command, established ranges at 200, 500 and 600 yards, equipping each range with telephones, connecting firing points with butts, setting the poles, running wires and making connections without any outside assistance.

Special attention was paid to guard duty and instruction of sentries, each guard being required to answer a set of printed questions during its tour of duty, in addition to the daily schools required to be held by the officer of the guard at guard quarters.

The routine of camp was conscientiously performed by all; discipline and military courtesy were good, and the tour of duty was both instructive and successful.

The health of the command was excellent, notwithstanding the abundance of rain. The hospital was not used at all, and only minor ailments came to the attention of the surgeons.

Very respectfully,

ANDREW FITZ,

Lieutenant Colonel.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CORPS CADETS, M. V. M.,
SALEM, July 30, 1903.

Brig. Gen. SAMUEL DALTON, *Adjutant General of Massachusetts.*

SIR:— I have the honor to report that the annual drill of this command was performed at Boston, June 25, 1903, on the occasion of the dedication of the statue to the memory of Gen. Joseph Hooker, in accordance with General Orders, No. 9, A. G. O., May 22, 1903.

The corps left Salem by special train at 8.35 A.M. On arriving in Boston the command marched without delay to its position on Commonwealth Avenue, immediately in rear of the First Corps of Cadets, reaching there at 10.20 o'clock.

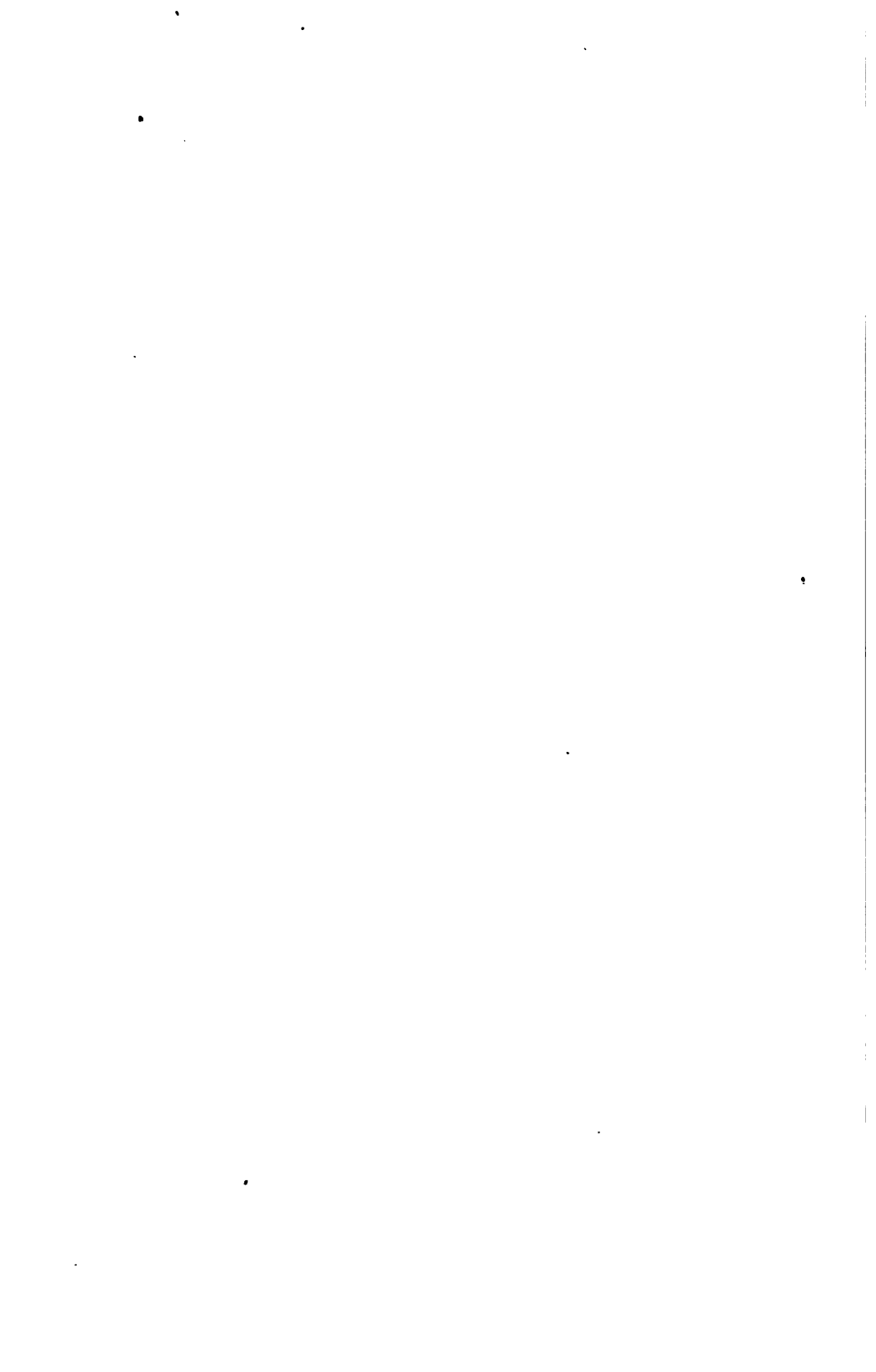
After passing in review at the State House the corps marched by way of Charles Street by the most direct route to the North Station. At 2.10 o'clock P.M. the entire command was embarked, and at 2.20 o'clock left Boston, arriving in Salem at about 3 o'clock.

Rations were issued through the quartermaster's department soon after reaching position on Commonwealth Avenue.

Very respectfully,

ANDREW FITZ,
Major Commanding.

APPENDIX.



Officers of the M. V. M. retired.

NAME.	Rank.	Organization retired from.	Residence.	Date of Retirement.	Retired with Rank of—
Benjamin F. Peach, Jr.,	Brigadier General,	2d Brigade,	Lynn,	July 24, 1897,	Major General.
William A. Bancroft,	Brigadier General,	2d Brigade,	Cambridge, . .	Jan 4, 1901,	Major General.
Francis H. Appleton,	Brigadier General,	Com'sary General, Mass.,	Peabody, . . .	Jan. 3, 1900,	Major General.
Benjamin F. Bridges,	Brigadier General,	1st Brigade,	Charlestown, .	July 9, 1897,	Brigadier General.
Thomas Kittredge,	Brigadier General,	Surgeon General, Mass.,	Salem,	Jan. 3, 1894,	Brigadier General.
James L. Carter,	Brigadier General,	Inspector General, Mass.,	Brookline, . .	May 17, 1901,	Brigadier General.
Henry Parsons,	Colonel,	6th Regiment,	Marlborough,	Feb. 25, 1898,	Brigadier General.
Charles L. Dodge,	Colonel,	8th Regiment,	Beverly, . . .	June 15, 1895,	Colonel.
Frank L. Locke,	Colonel,	Asst. Insp. Genl., Mass.,	Malden,	Jan. 3, 1900,	Colonel.
John W. Weeks,	Captain,	Chief Naval Brigade, .	West Newton,	April 10, 1900,	Captain.
Charles Pfaff,	Colonel,	1st Regiment Heavy Art'y.,	Boston,	April 20, 1900,	Colonel.
Richard H. Morgan,	Colonel,	Asst. Insp. Genl., Mass.,	New Bedford,	Oct. 30, 1900,	Colonel.
Frederick W. Merriam,	Lieut. Colonel,	2d Regiment,	North Adams,	Oct. 6, 1893,	Colonel.
G. Frank Frost,	Lieut. Colonel,	5th Regiment,	Waltham, . . .	May 1, 1894,	Colonel.
John W. Hart,	Lieut. Colonel,	2d Corps Cadets, . . .	Salem,	June 13, 1895,	Colonel.
Charles L. Hovey,	Lieut. Colonel,	1st Regiment Heavy Art'y.,	Boston,	Mar. 26, 1898,	Colonel.
Bowdoin S. Parker,	Lieut. Colonel, A. A. G.,	1st Brigade,	Boston,	Sept. 16, 1897,	Colonel.
David Clark,	Lieut. Col., Med. Director,	1st Brigade,	Springfield,	Aug. 11, 1897,	Colonel.
Samuel A. Johnson,	Lieut. Colonel,	2d Corps Cadets, . . .	Salem,	Feb. 6, 1899,	Colonel.
James T. Souther,	Lieut. Colonel,	Asst. Insp. Genl., Mass.,	Boston,	Jan. 8, 1903,	Colonel.

Officers of the M. V. M. retired — Continued.

NAME.	Rank.	Organization retired from.	Residence.	Date of Retirement.	Retired with Rank of—
Walter F. Peck, . . .	Lieut. Colonel, . . .	2d Corps Cadets, . . .	Salem, . . .	May 27, 1903,	Colonel.
William H. Devine, . . .	Lieut. Col., Med. Director, . . .	2d Brigade, . . .	Boston, . . .	June 3, 1903,	Colonel.
Eben T. Brackett, . . .	Lieut. Colonel, . . .	8th Regiment, . . .	Lynn, . . .	Aug. 6, 1896,	Lieut. Colonel.
Freeman C. Hersey, . . .	Lieut. Col., Med. Director, . . .	2d Brigade, . . .	Boston, . . .	Sept. 11, 1897,	Lieut. Colonel.
Charles H. Rice, . . .	Major and Surgeon, . . .	6th Regiment, . . .	Fitchburg, . . .	Mar. 2, 1897,	Lieut. Colonel.
Horace G. Kemp, . . .	Major, . . .	1st Battalion Cavalry, . . .	Cambridgeport, . . .	Dec. 11, 1897,	Lieut. Colonel.
Adelbert M. Moseman, . . .	Major, . . .	5th Regiment, . . .	Brantree, . . .	Feb. 11, 1898,	Lieut. Colonel.
Reuben A. Whipple, . . .	Major, . . .	2d Regiment, . . .	Adams, . . .	July 25, 1899,	Lieut. Colonel.
George R. Rogers, . . .	Major, . . .	1st Corps Cadets, . . .	Boston, . . .	Jan. 10, 1899,	Lieut. Colonel.
William L. Richardson, . . .	Major and Surgeon, . . .	1st Corps Cadets, . . .	Boston, . . .	April 22, 1899,	Lieut. Colonel.
Robert B. Edes, . . .	Major, A. I. G. R. P., . . .	2d Brigade, . . .	Newton, . . .	April 20, 1901,	Lieut. Colonel.
Andrew Robeson, . . .	Major, . . .	1st Corps Cadets, . . .	Brookline, . . .	Jan. 4, 1902,	Lieut. Colonel.
Elmore E. Locke, . . .	Lieut. Colonel, A. A. G., . . .	2d Brigade, . . .	Malden, . . .	April 17, 1903,	Lieut. Colonel.
William M. Paul, . . .	Lieut. Commander, . . .	Naval Brigade, . . .	Boston, . . .	July 19, 1900,	Lieut. Commander.
Pharcellus D. Bridges, . . .	Major, . . .	2d Regiment, . . .	South Deerfield, . . .	May 20, 1896,	Major.
Winor M. Ward, . . .	Major, . . .	8th Regiment, . . .	Wakefield, . . .	Dec. 21, 1896,	Major.
Frank H. Briggs, . . .	Major and A. I. G., . . .	1st Brigade, . . .	Boston, . . .	Sept. 7, 1897,	Major.
Elijah George, . . .	Major and A. I. G. R. P., . . .	2d Brigade, . . .	Boston, . . .	July 24, 1897,	Major.
Thomas F. Cordis, . . .	Major and A. I. G. R. P., . . .	1st Brigade, . . .	Longmeadow, . . .	Aug. 11, 1897,	Major.
Orland J. Brown, . . .	Major and Surgeon, . . .	2d Regiment, . . .	North Adams, . . .	Jan. 28, 1899,	Major.

Henry W. Atkins,	Captain,	Co. C, 1st Regiment,	Boston,	Feb. 19, 1895,	Major.
Joseph Bruno, Jr.,	Captain,	Co. B, 1st Batt. Light Art'y,	Worcester,	Feb. 23, 1898,	Major.
John J. Leonard,	Captain,	Co. G, 2d Regiment,	Springfield,	Mar. 12, 1900,	Major.
John D. Munroe,	Lieut. Commander,	Co. F, Naval Brigade,	Fall River,	Dec. 11, 1894,	Lieut. Commander.
Arthur E. Perry,	Captain,	Co. E, 1st Regiment,	New Bedford,	June 2, 1896,	Major.
Freeman Murray,	Captain,	Co. D, 8th Regiment,	Lynn,	Mar. 3, 1897,	Major.
William T. Lambert,	Captain and A. D. C.,	2d Brigade,	Boston,	July 24, 1897,	Major.
Henry McDonald,	Captain,	Co. B, 2d Regiment,	Springfield,	July 26, 1899,	Major.
Joseph H. Joubert,	Captain,	Co. F, 9th Regiment,	Lawrence,	Aug. 23, 1900,	Major.
Charles Williamson,	Captain,	Co. I, 1st Regt. Heavy Art'y,	Brockton,	July 26, 1899,	Major.
William H. Alline,	Captain,	1st Corps Cadets,	Boston,	Feb. 27, 1899,	Major.
Henry B. Rice,	Captain,	1st Corps Cadets,	Boston,	Feb. 18, 1899,	Major.
Daniel J. Keefe,	Captain,	Co. A, 9th Regiment,	Somerville,	Feb. 20, 1901,	Major.
Frederick P. Barnes,	Captain and Q. M.,	2d Brigade,	Newton,	May 14, 1901,	Major.
Phillip Little,	Captain,	2d Corps Cadets,	Salem,	Oct. 21, 1901,	Major.
William L. Stedman,	Captain,	Co. C, 1st Batt. Light Art'y,	Lawrence,	Oct. 17, 1901,	Major.
William J. Williams,	Captain,	Co. L, 6th Regiment,	Boston,	Jan. 30, 1902,	Major.
Anthony D. Mitten,	Captain,	Co. M, 9th Regiment,	Lowell,	July 1, 1902,	Major.
Harry P. Ballard,	Major and A. I. G.,	2d Brigade,	Malden,	Dec. 8, 1903,	Major.
Horace F. Wilson,	Captain,	Co. F, Cavalry,	Westford,	Sept. 1, 1898,	Captain.
Charles W. Brown,	Captain,	Co. D, 2d Regiment,	Holyoke,	Jan. 22, 1894,	Captain.
Herbert F. Staples,	Captain,	Co. H, 8th Regiment,	Salem,	Dec. 11, 1894,	Captain.
Charles N. Edgell,	Captain,	Co. F, 2d Regiment,	Gardner,	Dec. 12, 1894,	Captain.
Horace M. Parsons,	Captain,	Co. M, 8th Regiment,	Somerville,	Dec. 4, 1896,	Captain.
Charles J. Baker,	Captain,	2d Corps Cadets,	Beverly,	Jan. 4, 1896,	Captain.

Officers of the M. V. M. retired — Concluded.

NAME.	Rank.	Organization retired from.	Residence.	Date of Retirement.	Retired with Rank of—
William F. Shaghnessy,	Captain,	Co. K, 9th Regiment,	Clinton,	May 16, 1898,	Captain.
Frank S. Horton,	Captain,	2d Corps Cadets,	Salem,	Aug. 26, 1898,	Captain.
John G. Warner,	1st Lieut. and P. M.,	8th Regiment,	Lynn,	Nov. 9, 1893,	Captain.
Charles C. Melcher,	1st Lieut. and Q. M.,	1st Corps Cadets,	Boston,	Feb. 17, 1894,	Captain.
Charles L. Hayden,	Captain and Q. M.,	1st Brigade,	South Deerfield,	Aug. 16, 1897,	Captain.
Sullivan B. Newton,	1st Lieut. and Q. M.,	1st Battalion Cavalry,	Boston,	Dec. 11, 1897,	Captain.
Edward A. Symonds,	1st Lieut. and Q. M.,	2d Corps Cadets,	Salem,	Feb. 26, 1898,	Captain.
James W. Pierce,	1st Lieut. and P. M.,	1st Battalion Cavalry,	Cambridge,	Dec. 11, 1897,	Captain.
Henry B. Goodrich,	1st Lieutenant,	Co. D, 8th Regiment,	Lynn,	Mar. 3, 1897,	Captain.
George A. Sanborn,	1st Lieutenant,	Co. C, 1st Batt. Light Art'y,	Lawrence,	Mar. 17, 1898,	Captain.
Thomas B. Ticknor,	Captain,	1st Corps Cadets,	Cambridge,	Feb. 6, 1899,	Captain.
Reuben W. Ropes,	Captain,	2d Corps Cadets,	Salem,	June 3, 1899,	Captain.
Amos R. Leighton,	Captain,	Co. F, Cavalry,	Westford,	Mar. 13, 1900,	Captain.
William B. Clarke,	1st Lieut. and Q. M.,	1st Corps Cadets,	Boston,	Feb. 14, 1901,	Captain.
Ulysses A. Goodell,	Captain,	Co. K, 6th Regiment,	Southbridge,	May 13, 1901,	Captain.
John S. Keenan,	Captain and Q. M.,	1st Regt. Heavy Artillery,	Dorchester,	May 14, 1901,	Captain.
Charles H. Brigham,	Lieut., Chief of Company,	Co. B, Naval Brigade,	Boston,	July 5, 1901,	Lieut., Chief of Co.
Austin Peters,	1st Lieut., Vet. Surg.,	1st Battalion Cavalry,	Boston,	Oct. 29, 1901,	Captain.
Myles Standish,	Captain,	Ambulance Corps,	Boston,	Dec. 2, 1901,	Captain.
Edward B. Carr,	Captain,	Co. G, 6th Regiment,	Lowell,	Dec. 18, 1900,	Captain.
J. Edward R. Hill,	1st Lieut. and Adjutant,	1st Corps Cadets,	Boston,	Jan. 6, 1899,	Captain.

Charles D. Colson,	1st Lieut. and Q. M.,	2d Regiment,	Holyoke,	Feb. 8, 1898,	Captain.
Henry W. Sprague,	1st Lieut., Signal Corps,	2d Brigade,	Boston,	Mar. 21, 1902,	Captain.
John E. Day,	1st Lieutenant,	Co. B, 1st Heavy Artillery,	Boston,	Mar. 21, 1902,	Captain.
A. Ernest Thomas,	Lieutenant,	Co. G, Naval Brigade,	New Bedford,	Dec. 24, 1902,	Lieut., Chief of Co.
Edward E. Mason,	Captain,	Co. B, 6th Regiment,	Cambridge,	Mar. 2, 1903,	Captain.
Ferdinand H. Phillips,	1st Lieutenant,	Co. F, 1st Heavy Artillery,	Taunton,	May 1, 1903,	Captain.
John Breen,	Captain and Q. M.,	9th Regiment,	Lawrence,	May 9, 1903,	Captain.
Edgar A. Marshall,	1st Lieutenant,	Co. C, 8th Regiment,	Marblehead,	Feb. 6, 1898,	1st Lieutenant.
H. Lincoln Chase,	1st Lt. and Asst. Surg.,	5th Regiment,	Brookline,	July 26, 1899,	1st Lieutenant.
Sumner Paine,	1st Lieutenant,	Co. A, 1st Regt. H'y Art'y,	Boston,	Oct. 30, 1901,	1st Lieutenant.*
Walker C. Barr,	Ensign,	Co. H, Naval Brigade,	Springfield,	Mar. 23, 1903,	Lt., Junior Grade.
William F. Young,	2d Lieutenant,	Co. D, 8th Regiment,	Lynn,	Dec. 27, 1900,	2d Lieutenant.*
Minot J. Savage,	Chaplain,	1st Regiment,	Boston,	May 28, 1896,	Chaplain.
William H. Ricer,	Chaplain,	1st Battalion Cavalry,	Gloucester,	Dec. 15, 1897,	Chaplain.
Samuel J. Barrows,	Chaplain,	5th Regiment,	Boston,	Dec. 7, 1897,	Chaplain.
Ellery C. Butler,	Chaplain,	2d Corps Cadets,	Beverly,	Sept. 16, 1897,	Chaplain.

* Physical disability.

Summary of Casualties.

	Resigned.	Died.	Failed to pass Ex- amination.	Totals.
Captains,	8	-	-	8
Lieutenant, Chief of Company, .	1	-	-	1
First Lieutenants,	7	-	1	8
Lieutenants, Junior Grade, . .	2	-	-	2
Second Lieutenants,	10	-	1	11
Ensign,	-	1	-	1
Staff Officers,	15	1	-	16
	43	2	2	47

Commissions Vacant Dec. 31, 1903.

	Aide-de-Camp.	Lieutenant, Chief of Company.	Battalion Adjutant.	First Lieutenant.	Lieutenant (Junior Grade).	Second Lieuten- ant.	Chaplain.	Totals.
Second Brigade,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
First Regiment Heavy Artillery,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Fifth Regiment,	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Eighth Regiment,	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	2
Naval Brigade,	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	2
First Corps Cadets,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Second Corps Cadets,	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
First Battalion Cavalry,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
First Battalion Light Artillery, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
	1	1	1	2	1	1	4	11

Casualties of Enlisted Men, 1903.

ORGANIZATION.	Company.	By Order.	Promotion.	Died.
First Brigade,	—	13	2	—
Second Brigade,	—	6	4	—
First Regiment Heavy Artillery, .	—	236	—	2
Second Regiment Infantry, . .	—	234	1	2
Fifth Regiment Infantry, . .	—	358	7	1
Sixth Regiment Infantry, . .	—	204	3	3
Eighth Regiment Infantry, . .	—	252	6	1
Ninth Regiment Infantry, . .	—	302	4	1
First Corps Cadets,	—	22	4	1
Second Corps Cadets,	—	52	2	—
Naval Brigade,	—	205	4	3
First Battalion Light Artillery, .	—	64	2	1
Battery A, Light Artillery, . .	—	6	2	—
First Battalion Cavalry, . . .	—	19	3	1
Troop F, Cavalry,	—	19	—	1
Ambulance Corps,	—	29	—	—
Totals,	—	2,021	44	17

REGISTER.

More than one term as an enlisted man is denoted 2d, 3d, etc.

NAME, ADDRESS, RANK AND DATE OF COMMISSION.	Original Entry into the Service. Subsequent Service and Commissions.	Service of Other States, and of United States.	Born.	Received Military or Medical Instruction.
<i>Governor and Commander-in-Chief.</i> John L. Bates, Jan. 8, 1903,	North Easton, .	Boston Latin.

GOVERNOR'S STAFF.

<i>Adjutant General.</i> Samuel Dalton, Boston, Brig. Gen., Jan. 4, 1900.	2d corps cadets, priv., 1858 to 1861; capt., 6 April, 1866; maj., 3 April, 1874; dis., 28 April, 1876; re-elected, 2 May, 1876; lt. col., 14 March, 1877; col. and ins. ord., staff com.-in-chief, 10 Dec., 1881; res., 3 Jan., 1883; adjt. gen. with rank of brig. gen., 4 Jan., 1883; adjt. gen., maj gen., 3 Jan., 1884.	Priv., sgt., D, 14th Mass. vols., 1st heavy art'y, 5 July, 1861; 2d lt., 15 Feb., 1862; 1st lt., 7 June, 1862; dis., 7 Oct., 1864.	Salem.	
<i>Assistant Adjutant General</i> (rank Lieutenant Colonel). William Curtis Capelle, Boston, Jan. 4, 1900.	5th art'y and 2d inf., D co., 21 Aug., 1857; priv., corp., sgt., 4th lt., 10 July, 1860; 3d lt., 17 April, 1861; declined to qualify; 2d, staff com.-in-chief, capt., 2 Nov., 1864; maj., 8 May, 1866; res., 25 Jan., 1872; 3d, 1st regt., D, 30 Jan., 1872; 1 year priv., corp. and sgt.; asst adj. gen. rank col., 1 Jan., 1886.	1st clerk, surg. gen. office, .	Lexington, .	Public school and academy.

<i>Surgeon General</i> (rank Brigadier General). Robert Allen Blood, Charlestown, May 28, 1886.	1st brig., lt. col., med. director, 2 May, 1895,	11th N. H. vol., corp., 14 Aug., 1862; dis., 11 May, 1863, disability from wounds.	New London, N. H.	Harvard, 1870.
<i>Inspector General</i> (rank Brigadier General). William H. Brigham, Hudson, May 24, 1901.	6th regt., M. 1st lt., 16 Nov., 1887; res., 15 April, 1891; maj., asst. insp. gen.'l rifle practice, 1st brig., 27 Sept., 1887; lt. col., asst. insp. gen'l, Mass., 4 Jan., 1900; col., insp. gen'l rifle practice, 6 May, 1900.	.	Feltonville.	.
<i>Inspector Gen. Rifle Practice</i> (rank colonel). James G. White, Newton, June 7, 1901.	1st corps cadets, 29 Nov., 1886; 2d, 29 Nov., 1889; 3d, 29 Nov., 1890; 4th, 29 Nov., 1891; 5th, 29 Nov., 1892; 6th, 29 Nov., 1893; 7th, 29 Nov., 1894; 8th, 29 Nov., 1895; 9th, 29 Nov., 1896; 10th, 29 Nov., 1897; 11th, 29 Nov., 1898; priv., corp., agt., 1st agt., agt. maj., 1st brig., capt., prov. marshal, 20 May, 1888; maj., I. R. F., 6 Jan., 1900; lt. col., A. I. G., Mass., 6 May, 1900.	.	San Francisco, Cal.	.
<i>Commissary General</i> (rank Brigadier General). Fred. W. Wellington, Worcester, May 26, 1900.	Batt'y B, art'y, 2d lt., 27 Mar., 1882; 1st lt., 22 Jan., 1883; capt., 29 Sept., 1884; asst. insp. gen., staff com.-in-chief, 6 Jan., 1887; res., 4 Jan., 1891; 1st battl. 1st. art'y, batt'y B, 7 Jan., 1891, to 20 April, 1891; col., A. I. G., 4 Jan., 1894; col., commissary gen'l, 4 Jan., 1900.	.	Shirley.	.

Governor's Staff — Continued.

NAME, ADDRESS, RANK AND DATE OF COMMISSION.	Original Entry into the Service. Subsequent Service and Commissions.	Service of Other States, and of United States.	Born.	Received Military or Medical Instruction.
<i>Judge Advocate General</i> (rank Brigadier General). Henry S. Dowe, Boston, May 25, 1900.	1st corps cadets, 11 June, 1880, to 25 Feb., 1889; corp., sgt.; 1st brig, capt., judge advocate, 25 Feb., 1889; col., judge advocate gen'l, Mass., 4 Jan., 1900.	.	Hanover, N. H.	
<i>Assistant Inspectors General</i> (rank Lieutenant Colonel). George H. Benyon, Water- town, June 7, 1901.	5th regt., C, 16 April, 1879; priv., corp., 2d lt., 12 Dec., 1881; 1st lt., 1 Sept., 1884; capt., 26 April, 1887; adjt., 15 Sept., 1887; maj., 21 July, 1888; lt. col., A. A. G., 2d brig., 30 July, 1887; retired as colonel, 27 Mar., 1901.	.	Brighton.	
Walter C. Hagar, Boston, Jan. 8, 1903.	First corps cadets, 7 May, 1888; corp., 6 June, 1891; sergt., 19 May, 1892, to 17 Sept., 1897; lt. col., A. A. G., 1st brig., 17 Sept., 1897.	.	Boston,	U. S. Naval Academy, 1 yr.
Edward J. Gihon, Wakefield, Jan. 4, 1900.	6th regt., A, 6 Sept., 1882; dis., 6 Sept., 1885; 2d, 6 Sept., 1886; dis., 6 Sept., 1886; 3d, 6 Sept., 1886; dis., 6 Sept., 1887; 4th, 6 Sept., 1887; dis., 6 Sept., 1888; 5th, 6 Sept., 1888; priv., corp., sgt., 1st sgt., 2d lt., 1 Nov., 1888; 1st lt., 14 July, 1890; capt., 2 Jan., 1893; maj., 22 May, 1899.	6th regt. Mass. U. S. V., A, capt., 12 May, 1898; maj., 1 Oct., 1898; not mustered; mus. out, 21 Jan., 1899.	Wakefield.	
John Perrins, Jr., Boston, Jan. 8, 1903.	1st battl. cav., D, 25 April, 1883; 2d, 27 Sept., 1886; priv., corp., sgt., 1st sgt., 2d lt., 23 Dec., 1892; 1st lt., 16 Jan., 1896; capt., 5 Jan., 1896.	.	England,	Roxbury High.

Frederick B. Carpenter, Boston, Jan. 8, 1903.	1st corps cadets, 12 Nov., 1884; 2d, 12 Nov., 1887; 3d, 12 Nov., 1888; 4th, 19 May, 1891; 5th, 19 May, 1893; 6th, 19 May, 1894; 7th, 19 May, 1896; 8th, 19 May, 1898; priv., corp., sergt., col. sergt., Q. M., sergt., 1st lt., Q. M., 20 Feb., 1897; 1st lt., paymaster, 7 March, 1899; res., 20 Nov., 1900; maj., A. I. G. R. P., 1st brig., 3 March, 1902.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Wakefield.
Paul B. Hawkins, Springfield, Jan. 7, 1902.	2d regt., B, 1st lt., 8 Sept., 1890; res., 15 Dec., 1893; 1st lt., I. R. P., 10 May, 1895; adjt., 12 May, 1896; maj. and A. D. C., staff com.-in-chief, 4 Jan., 1900.	2d inf., M. V., 1st lt., adjt., 10 May, 1898; mus. out, 3 Nov., 1898.	.	.	.	.	.	Springfield,
<i>Asst. Qr. Master General</i> (rank Major). Frank B. Stevens, Newton, Jan. 8, 1903.	Col., A. D. C., staff com.-in-chief, 7 Jan., 1897; res., 3 Jan., 1900; 1st lt., A. D. C., 1st h. art'y, 28 May, 1900.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Dover, N. H.
<i>Aides-de-Camp</i> (rank Major). Henry Hastings, Boston, Jan. 8, 1903.	1st corps cadets, 8 Jan., 1890; 2d, dis., 4 Jan., 1893; priv., lt. col., A. A. G., Mass., 3 May, 1893; res., 4 Jan., 1894; 3d, 1st battl. light art'y, sgt. maj., 14 July, 1888; 1st lt., P. M., 6 Feb., 1890; res., 24 May, 1893.	.	.	.	.	.	.	West Medford,
Charles Hayden, Nahant, Jan. 8, 1903.	1st corps cadets, 17 Nov., 1893; 2d, 17 Nov., 1896; 3d, 17 Nov., 1897; 4th, 17 Nov., 1898; 5th, 17 Nov., 1899; 6th, 17 Nov., 1900; transferred to 2d brig., N. C. S., quar. mas. sgt., 29 June, 1901; 7th, 17 Nov., 1901; sgt. maj., 26 Dec., 1901; capt., A. D. C., 12 Sept., 1902.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Boston,
Ainsley R. Hooper, Boston, Jan. 8, 1903.	.	40th Mass., U. S. Vol., A, 8 Aug., 1862; dis., 30 Oct., 1863; priv.	.	.	.	.	.	Annapolis, N. S.

Chauncy Hall;
Inst. Technol-
ogy.Boston Latin;
English High.English High;
Inst. Technol-
ogy.

Governor's Staff—Concluded.

NAME, ADDRESS, RANK AND DATE OF COMMISSION.	Original Entry into the Service. Subsequent Service and Commissions.	Service of Other States, and of United States.	Born.	Received Military or Medical Instruction.
<i>Aides-de-Camp—Con.</i> William M. Clarke, Boston, Jan. 8, 1903.	2d Ill. art'y, Q. M. sgt., 3 yrs., 1862-66.	Washington, D. C.	

AMBULANCE CORPS, M. V. M.

<i>Captain.</i> Robert E. Bell, Lowell, Dec. 9, 1900.	1st corps cadets, 9 July, 1892; amb. corps, 2d lt., 20 April, 1894; 1st lt., 22 Nov., 1897.	. . . . .	Sackville, N. B.,	University, N. Y.
<i>First Lieutenant.</i> Harry H. Hartung, Boston, Dec. 8, 1903.	1st regt., h. art'y, K, 22 June, 1903, . . . . .	. . . . .	New Haven, Conn.	Yale Medical, 1896.
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i> Charles H. Keene, Allston, May 3, 1902.	1st h. art'y, A, 3 March, 1897, to 7 Aug., 1897; 2d, 11 Jan., 1899, to 11 Jan., 1902; corp., sgt.	1st regt. h. art'y, M. V., A, 9 May, 1898; mus. out, 14 Nov., 1898.	Palmyra, Me.,	Harvard Medical.

FIRST BRIGADE. GENERAL AND STAFF.

<i>Brigadier General.</i> Thomas R. Mathews, Boston, July 19, 1897.	1st regt., D, 1st lt., 21 Jan., 1878; capt., 26 Jan., 1880; m. j., 19 Aug., 1881; lt. col., 28 Dec., 1885; col., 10 Dec., 1888.	1st Mass. vols., K, 24 May, 1861; dis., 24 Feb., 1863.	Boston.
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<i>Assistant Adjutant General</i> (rank Lieutenant Colonel). Walter L. Sanborn, Newton Centre, Jan. 8, 1903.	Batt'y A, lgt. art'y, 25 April, 1896; 2d, 26 April, 1898; 3d, 25 April, 1899; priv., corp., trans. to 2d brig., N. C. S., sgt., clerk, 1 Dec., 1899; 4th, 25 April, 1900; trans. to 1st brig., N. C. S., sgt. maj., 13 March, 1901; 5th, 25 April, 1901; capt., prov. mar., 13 Feb., 1902.	Newton High.
<i>Medical Director</i> (rank Lieutenant Colonel). Otis H. Marlon, Boston, Aug. 12, 1897.	Major and surgeon, 1st h. art'y, 11 May, 1883, 1898; 3d, 25 April, 1899; priv., corp., trans. to 2d brig., N. C. S., sgt., clerk, 1 Dec., 1899; 4th, 25 April, 1900; trans. to 1st brig., N. C. S., sgt. maj., 13 March, 1901; 5th, 25 April, 1901; capt., prov. mar., 13 Feb., 1902.	6th inf., Mass., U. S. V., surg., 4 May, 1896; res., 25 June, 1896.	.	.	.	.	.	Burlington, Kimball Acad- emy, Dart- mouth; Har- vard College, 1876.
<i>Assistant Inspector General</i> (rank Major). Arthur L. Spring, Boston, Jan. 8, 1901.	1st corps cadets, 7 Sept., 1887; 2d, 7 Sept., 1890; 3d, 7 Sept., 1891; 4th, 7 Sept., 1892; 5th, 7 Sept., 1893; 6th, 7 Sept., 1894; 7th, 7 Sept., 1896; 8th, 7 Sept., 1896; 9th, 7 Sept., 1897; priv., corp., sgt., 1st brig., capt., judge advocate, 13 Jan., 1900; maj., A. I. G. R. P., 7 May, 1900.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Salmon Falls, N. H.
<i>Assistant Inspector General</i> <i>Rifle Practice</i> (rank Major). William B. Emery, Boston, Jan. 8, 1903.	Lgt. battery A, 25 April, 1896, to 26 Jan., 1899; priv., corp., guidon corp., 1st brig., N. C. S., 26 Jan., 1899; sgt., clerk, sgt. maj., brig. Q. M., 12 Feb., 1901.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Boston, Newton High, 1882-86.
<i>Brigade Quartermaster</i> (rank Captain). Walter H. Woods, Brook- line, Jan. 8, 1903.	1st corps cadets, 27 Sept., 1892; 2d, 27 Sept., 1896; 3d, 27 Sept., 1896; 4th, 27 Sept., 1897; 5th, 27 Sept., 1898; 6th, 27 Sept., 1899; 7th, 27 Sept., 1900; trans. to N. C. S., 1st brig., 16 Jan., 1901; sgt., clerk; 8th, 27 Sept., 1901; Q. M. sgt.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Boston, Chauncy Hall.

First Brigade. General and Staff—Concluded.

NAME, ADDRESS, RANK AND DATE OF COMMISSION.	Original Entry into the Service. Subsequent Service and Commissions.	Service of Other States, and of United States.	Born.	Received Military or Medical Instruction.
<i>Engineer</i> (rank Captain). William O. Webber, Brookline, Aug. 19, 1901.	1st battl. lgt. art'y, 14 July, 1894, to 13 July, 1897; chief bugler, 1st brig., N. C. S., sgt., clerk, 16 May, 1901.	3d Ill. Nat. Guard, Co. D, 1876 to 1892; priv., sgt., 1st sgt., 2d lt.	Springfield,	Public school, N. Y.
<i>Judge Advocate</i> (rank Captain). Bordman Hall, Boston, Oct. 8, 1900.	6th regt. inf., 1st lt. and Q. M., 22 Mar., 1897; res., 23 Mar., 1898.	Light inf., Portland, Me., priv., 1 year.	Bangor, Me.	
<i>Provost Marshal</i> (rank Captain). William T. Uiman, Brookline, Jan. 8, 1903.	1st corps cadets, 27 Mar., 1891, to 27 Mar., 1899; priv., corp., sergt., N. C. S., 1st brig., 10 May, 1902; prov. sgt., sgt. maj.	. . . . .	Boston.	
<i>Aides-de-Camp</i> (rank Captain). Edward Glines, Somerville, Aug. 12, 1897.	5th regt., B. June, 1869, to June, 1870; 1st battl. cav., C, 13 June, 1870, to 13 June, 1876.	Capt. and com. of subsistence, 1st brig., 1st div., 3d A. C., 25 May, 1898; dis., 8 Aug., 1898.	Somerville.	
Charles Kenny, Boston, Aug. 18, 1897.	1st battl. artillery, 14 July, 1888; quar. mas. sergeant, quar. mas., 6 Feb., 1890; res., 24 May, 1893; col. and A. Q. M. G., Mass., 4 Jan., 1894; col. and A. A. G., 9 Jan., 1898; res., 6 Jan., 1897; 1st brig., Q. M., 18 Aug., 1897.	. . . . .	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	
<i>Signal Officer</i> (rank First Lieutenant). Christopher Harrison, Everett, Sept. 8, 1902.	5th regt., C, 12 Apr., 1886, to 28 Aug., 1886; 1st battl. cav., D, 21 Sept., 1892; trans. to N. C. S., Q. M. S., 1 July, 1899; trans. to 1st brig., N. C. S., sgt. maj., 2 Apr., 1902.	. . . . .	Manchester, England.	

FIRST REGIMENT HEAVY ARTILLERY.

<i>Colonel.</i> James A. Frye, Boston, Nov. 14, 1898.	1st regt., sgt. maj., 10 Nov. 1890; 2d lt., L., 1 April, 1891; adjt., 9 May, 1891; col., A. I. G. R. P., staff com.-in-chief, 7 Jan., 1897; maj., 1st h. art'y, 1 April, 1898; col., A. I. G., staff com.-in-chief, 14 Nov., 1898; col., A. I. G. R. P., 14 Nov., 1898.	1st regt. Mass. h. art'y, maj., U. S. V., 9 May, 1898; mus. out, 14 Nov., 1898.	Boston.	Boston Latin; Harvard Mil. Serv. Inst., U. S.; Mass. Mil. Hls. Soc.; U. S. Naval Inst.
<i>Lieutenant Colonel.</i> Charles B. Woodman, Fall River, April 1, 1898.	1st regt. inf., M., 31 March, 1879; corp., 8 April, 1880; dis., 31 March, 1882; 2d, 31 March, 1882; 2d lt., 29 Aug., 1882; 1st lt., 24 April, 1883; quar.-mas., 24 April, 1883; maj., 12 Mar., 1897.	1st Mass. h. art'y, U. S. V., lt. col., 9 May, 1898; mus. out, 14 Nov., 1898.	Fall River.	
<i>Major.</i> Perlie A. Dyar, Boston, March 6, 1891.	1st regt., C, 29 Sept., 1876; dis., 5 Oct., 1877; 2d, 29 April, 1878; 3d, 23 Oct., 1882; 4th, 17 Nov., 1883; 5th, 1 Dec., 1884; 6th, 1 Dec., 1885; 7th, 1 Dec., 1886; priv., corp., sgt., 1st sgt., 2d lt., 23 May, 1887; 1st lt., 20 July, 1887; capt., 15 Aug., 1887.	1st Mass. h. art'y, U. S. V., maj., 9 May, 1898; mus. out, 14 Nov., 1898.	Lynn.	
George F. Quinby, Roxbury, July 28, 1897.	1st regt., C, 12 April, 1880; dis., 15 April, 1882; 2d, 9 March, 1885; corp., sgt., 1st sgt., 2d lt., 20 July, 1887; dis., 27 July, 1887; 3d, 1 Aug., 1887; sgt., 2d lt., 16 April, 1888; 1st lt., 18 March, 1891; 1st lt., K, 20 April, 1891; capt., 10 Aug., 1891.	1st Mass. h. art'y, U. S. V., maj., 9 May, 1898; mus. out, 14 Nov., 1898.	Boston.	
Charles P. Nutter, Boston, July 14, 1899.	1st regt., C, 7 Aug., 1885; dis., 12 Aug., 1886; 2d, 20 July, 1887; 3d, 18 Aug., 1890; corp., sgt., 2d lt., 11 May, 1891; capt., 11 Mar., 1893.	1st Mass. h. art'y, U. S. V., capt., 9 May, 1898; mus. out, 14 Nov., 1898.	Pennsylvania.	Inst'te of Technology.
<i>Adjutant</i> (rank captain). Roger Wolcott, Jr., Boston, April 15, 1901.	Co. A, 1st regt. h. art'y, 6 April, 1898; priv., corp., 2d lt., L, 18 April, 1899; 1st lieut., battl. adjt., 15 Oct., 1900.	Co. A, Mass., 1st regt. h. art'y, U. S. V., 9 May, 1898; mus. out, 14 Nov., 1898.	Milton.	

First Regiment Heavy Artillery—Continued.

NAME, ADDRESS, RANK AND DATE OF COMMISSION.	Original Entry into the Service. Subsequent Service and Commissions.	Service of Other States, and of United States.	Born.	Received Military or Medical Instruction.
<i>Battalion Adjutants</i> (rank First Lieutenant) Willard M. Foster, Lowell, June 26, 1900.	6th regt., C, 1 Jan., 1879; 2d lt., 25 May, 1881; res., 16 Feb., 1886; 2d, 25 Oct., 1887; 3d, 25 Oct., 1890; 4th, 25 Oct., 1891; 5th, 25 Oct., 1892; dis. exp., 25 Oct., 1893; priv., corp., sgt., 1st sgt.; 6th, 1st regt. h'y art'y, C, 28 June, 1897; corp.	. . . . .	Clinton.	
James E. Totten, Taunton, June 20, 1900.	1st regt., F, 11 Oct., 1889; 2d, 11 Oct., 1892; 3d, 11 Oct., 1893; 4th, 11 Oct., 1894; 5th, 11 Oct., 1895; 6th, 11 Oct., 1896; 7th, 11 Oct., 1897; priv., corp., sgt., 1st sgt.	1st Mass. h. art'y, U. S. V., F, 2d lt., 9 May, 1898; mus. out, 14 Nov., 1898.	Taunton, . .	Taunton High.
James E. Bunting, Boston, Feb. 1, 1903.	Troop A, 1st battl. cav., 8 May, 1900, to 20 Mar., 1902; 2d brig., N. C. S., sgt., clerk, 6 Jan., 1903.	Troop A, cav., Ga. N. G., 15 Apr., 1898, to 17 July, 1898; 2d lt., 3d U. S. V., 1, 17 July, 1898; 1st lt., 14 Nov., 1898; mus. out, 2 May, 1899.	Flushing, L. I., New York.	Lawrence Scien- tific School.
<i>Quartermaster</i> (rank Captain). C. Wilder Holmes, Milton, June 14, 1901.	Batt'y A, 1st art'y, 24 Apr., 1895; 2d, 24 Apr., 1898; trans. to 1st brig., N. C. S.; Q. M. sgt., 26 Jan., 1899; 1st regt. h'y art'y, 9 July, 1900.	. . . . .	Milton, . .	Chauncy Hall.
<i>Surgeon</i> (rank Major). Howard S. Dearing, Boston, Aug. 14, 1897.	1st regt., hosp. stew., 28 March, 1886; asst. surg., 1 Apr., 1887.	1st Mass. h. art'y, U. S. V., surg., 9 May, 1898; mus. out, 14 Nov., 1898.	East Waterbor- ough, Me.	Dartmouth Med- ical College, Jan. 28, 1892.
<i>Assistant Surgeon</i> (rank Captain). William A. Rolfe, Boston, Nov. 29, 1897.	Amh. corps, 2d brig., 23 March, 1893; priv., corp., 1st lt., 21 Feb., 1894; res., 24 Nov., 1897.	1st Mass. h. art'y, U. S. V., asst. surg., 9 May, 1898; mus. out, 14 Nov., 1898.	Valparaiso, Chili.	

<i>Assistant Surgeon</i> (rank First Lieutenant). Joseph C. Steadman, Jamaica Plain, Aug. 1, 1900.	Amb. corps, M. V. M., 2d lt., 22 Nov., 1897; res., 31 Jan., 1899.	.	.	.	.	Jamaica Plain.	Roxbury High; University, Medical College, N. Y.
<i>Paymaster</i> (rank Captain). Horace B. Parker, Boston, April 3, 1900.	6th regt., A, 5 June, 1875; dis., 31 May, 1877; 2d, 4th battl., A, 10 Sept., 1877; dis., 10 May, 1879; col. sgt.; 3d, 1st regt., K, 7 Aug., 1885; 1st sgt., 1st lt., paymaster, 26 May, 1886.	1st Mass. h. art'y, U. S. V., 1st lt. and adj., 9 May, 1896; mus. out, 14 Nov., 1898.	.	.	.	Roxbury.	
<i>Inspector Rifle Practice</i> (rank First Lieutenant). John M. Portal, Woburn, June 1, 1899.	1st corps cadets, 14 Sept., 1891, to 23 Mar., 1898; I. R. P., 6th inf., 23 Mar., 1898; capt., 30th Prov. co., 26 Sept., 1898; dis., 15 April, 1899; co. disbanded.	2d lt., 1st Vt. N. G., . . .	.	.	.	Woodbury, Vt.	
<i>Commissary of Subsistence</i> (rank First Lieutenant). J. Stearns Cushing, Norwood, June 28, 1901.	5th regt. inf., K, 10 July, 1873, to 10 July, 1876; priv., sgt.; 2d, 1st regt. inf., 7 Feb., 1883, to 14 June, 1883.	.	.	.	.	Bedford.	
<i>Signal Officer</i> (rank First Lieutenant). John A. Curtin, Boston, Oct. 18, 1899.	Batt'y A, lgt. art'y, 26 Dec., 1896, to 18 Oct., 1899,	.	.	.	.	Boston.	English High; Institute Technology.
<i>Range Officer</i> (rank First Lieutenant). John B. Paine, Weston, June 20, 1894.	1st regt., orderly, 7 May, 1894; I. R. P., 20 June, 1894.	1st Mass. h. art'y, U. S. V., 1st lt., range officer, 9 May, 1898; mus. out, 14 Nov., 1898.	.	.	.	Boston.	

First Regiment Heavy Artillery—Continued.

NAME, ADDRESS, RANK AND DATE OF COMMISSION.	Original Entry into the Service. Subsequent Service and Commissions.	Service of Other States, and of United States.	Born.	Received Military or Medical Instruction.
<i>Aide-de-Camp</i> (rank First Lieutenant). Robert S. Hale, Boston, Feb. 22, 1903.	Lgt. batt'y A, 8 Feb. 1897; 2d, 8 Feb. 1900; 3d, 8 Feb., 1901; 4th, 8 Feb., 1902; 5th, 8 Feb., 1903; priv., gun., corp.	.	Boston.	Roxbury Latin; Harvard; Cornell.
<i>Chaplain.</i> (Vacancy.) COMPANY A—Boston.				
<i>Captain.</i> James H. Smyth, Brighton, Nov. 12, 1902.	Co. A, 1st regt. h. art'y, 18 March, 1896; 2d, 18 March, 1899; corp., sgt., 2d lt., 22 Nov., 1899; 1st lt., 13 Nov., 1901.	Co. A, Mass. 1st regt. h. art'y, U. S. V., 9 May, 1898, to 14 Nov., 1898; corp.	Boston.	
<i>First Lieutenant.</i> Olin D. Dickerman, Boston, Nov. 22, 1902.	1st regt. h. art'y, I, 14 Dec., 1898; trans. to A, 6 April, 1898; priv., corp., sgt., 2d lt., 13 Nov., 1901.	1st Mass h. art'y, U. S. V., 28 April, 1898; mus. out, 14 Nov., 1898; priv.	Abington.	
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i> Harry J. Kane, Boston, Nov. 22, 1902.	1st regt. h. art'y, A, 28 July, 1897; 2d, 28 July, 1900; sergt.	1st regt. h. art'y, U. S. V., 9 May, 1898; mus. out, 14 Nov., 1898.	Boston.	English High.
COMPANY B—Cambridge.				
<i>Captain.</i> Walter E. Lombard, Cambridgeport, Jan. 23, 1893.	1st regt., B, 17 March, 1879; dis, 17 March, 1893; 2d, 18 June, 1893; dis, 18 June, 1896; 3d, 18 June, 1896; priv., corp., sgt., 2d lt., 16 Aug., 1896; 1st lt., 9 Sept., 1897; res., 10 Sept., 1891; 4th 6th regt., C, 10 Sept., 1891; dis., 10 Sept., 1892; priv.	Batt'y A, lgt. art'y, Dist Column N. G., 1 April, 1892; priv., corp.; dis., 23 Jan., 1893; 1st Mass h. art'y, U. S. V., capt.; B, 9 May, 1898; mus. out, 14 Nov., 1898.	Cambridgeport.	

<i>First Lieutenant.</i> Marshall Underwood, Dorchester, April 7, 1902.	1st regt., B, 30 Oct., 1882, to 30 Oct., 1883; 2d, 22 Feb., 1886, to 21 Feb., 1891; corp., sgt., 1st sgt., 2d lt., 21 Sept., 1891.	1st Mass. h. art'y, U. S. V., 2d lt., B, 9 May, 1898; mus. out, 14 Nov., 1898.	Boston.
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i> Benjamin B. Shedd, Waltham, July 21, 1902. COMPANY C — Boston.	1st regt. h. art'y, B, 21 Jan., 1899; 2d, 21 Jan., 1902, priv., corp., sgt.	III. Naval Reserve, Sept., 1893, to Dec., 1894, ship's corporal.	Waltham.
<i>Captain.</i> Charles F. Nostrom, Boston, Oct. 16, 1899.	1st regt., C, 4 Sept., 1882; 2d, 29 March, 1886; 3d, 29 March, 1887; 4th, 29 March, 1888; 5th, 29 March, 1889; 6th, 29 March, 1890; corp., sgt., 1st sgt., 2d lt., 18 March, 1891; 1st lt., 11 May, 1891.	1st Mass. h. art'y, U. S. V., 1st lt., C, 9 May, 1898; mus. out, 14 Nov., 1898.	Charlestown.
<i>First Lieutenant.</i> John D. R. Woodworth, Jamaica Plain, May 5, 1902.	1st regt. h. art'y, C, 19 Dec., 1898; 2d, 13 Jan., 1902, priv., corp.	. . . . .	Calais, Me.,
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i> Arthur E. Hall, Cambridge, April 15, 1895. COMPANY D — Boston.	1st regt., C, 6 April, 1888, to 15 April, 1896; priv., corp., sgt., 1st sgt.	. . . . .	Plymouth.
<i>Captain.</i> Joseph H. Frothingham, Boston, May 27, 1887.	7th regt., D, 11 Dec., 1868; dis., 24 June, 1869; 1st regt., D, 25 June, 1869; corp., 4 Oct., 1869; sgt., 26 Oct., 1870; 1st sgt., 21 May, 1872; dis., 27 Sept., 1872; 1st battl., D, 28 Sept., 1872; mus. in, 18 June, 1873; sgt., 23 Sept., 1874; dis., 10 June, 1876; 2d, 3 Aug., 1876; 1st sgt., 1 May, 1878; dis., 3 Aug., 1879; 3d, 25 Aug., 1879; 2d lt., 5 July, 1882; 1st lt., 16 April, 1883.	1st Mass. h. art'y, U. S. V., capt., D, 9 May, 1898; mus. out, 14 Nov., 1898.	Boston.

Roxbury High;
Tufts College.

First Regiment Heavy Artillery — Continued.

NAME, ADDRESS, RANK AND DATE OF COMMISSION.	Original Entry into the Service, Subsequent Service and Commissions.	Service of Other States, and of United States.	Born.	Received Military or Medical Instruction.
<i>First Lieutenant.</i> Norman P. Cormack, Boston, Jan. 17, 1898.	1st h. art'y, D, 30 June, 1890; 2d, 30 June, 1893; 3d, 30 June, 1896; priv., corp., agt.	1st Mass. h. art'y, U. S. V., D, 1st lt., 9 May, 1898; mus. out, 14 Nov., 1898.	Hallfax, N. S.	
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i> Frederick Spenceley, Roxbury, April 16, 1900.	1st regt. h. art'y, D, 18 April, 1898; corp., . . .	1st Mass. h. art'y, D, U. S. V., 9 May, 1898; mus. out, 14 Nov., 1898.	Boston, . . .	English High.
COMPANY E — New Bedford.				
<i>Captain.</i> Joseph L. Gibbs, New Bedford, Jan. 24, 1898.	1st regt., E, 27 Jan., 1894, to 23 Dec., 1896; priv., corp., agt., 1st sgt., 2d lt., 23 Dec., 1896; 1st lt., 11 Jan., 1897.	1st Mass. h. art'y, U. S. V., capt., E, 9 May, 1898; mus. out, 14 Nov., 1898.	New Bedford.	
<i>First Lieutenant.</i> John C. DeWolf, New Bedford, Feb 18, 1901.	1st regt., E, 5 April, 1895; 2d, 1st regt h art'y, 12 April, 1896; priv., corp , agt.	Sergt., E, 1st Mass. h. art'y, U. S. V., 9 May, 1898; dis., 14 Nov., 1898.	New Bedford.	
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i> Ernest L. Snell, New Bedford, March 8, 1902.	1st regt. h. art'y, E, 2 Oct., 1899; priv , corp., agt.	. . . . .	Tiverton, B. I., . . .	New Bedford High.
COMPANY F — Taunton				
<i>Captain.</i> Norris O. Danforth, Raynham, Sept 16, 1899.	1st regt , F, 15 May, 1893; sgt., 1st sgt., 2d lt., 11 Jan., 1896; 1st lt., 1 June, 1898.	1st Mass. h. art'y, U. S. V., capt., F, 9 May, 1898; mus. out, 14 Nov., 1898.	No. Anson, Me.	

<i>First Lieutenant.</i> Alonzo K. Crowell, Taunton, June 29, 1903.	1st regt., Co. F, 24 April, 1893; 2d, 24 April, 1896; 3d, 24 April, 1897; 4th, 24 April, 1898; 5th, 24 April, 1899; priv., corp., agt., 2d lt., 8 May, 1899.	Sgt., Co. F, 1st regt. Mass. h. art'y, U. S. V., 9 May, 1898, to 14 Nov., 1898.	Dennis,	Taunton High.
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i> Frank O. Dean, Taunton, June 29, 1903.	1st regt. inf., F, 29 June, 1896; 2d, 1st regt. H. A., F, 29 June, 1899; 3d, 29 June, 1900; 4th, 29 June, 1901; 5th, 29 June, 1902; priv., corp., agt.	1st h. art'y, U. S. V., F, 26 May, 1898; mus. out, 14 Nov., 1898; corp.	Chelsea.	
<i>COMPANY G — Boston.</i> <i>Captain.</i> Albert B. Chick, Boston, Feb. 4, 1891.	5th regt., D, 26 Dec., 1878, to 26 Dec., 1889; co. transfer to 1st regt., as G; 2d, 26 Jan., 1890; corp., agt., 1st lt., 8 May, 1890.	1st Mass. h. art'y, U. S. V., capt., G, 9 May, 1898; mus. out, 14 Nov., 1898.	Boston.	
<i>First Lieutenant.</i> John P. Wiley, Dorchester, April 30, 1902.	5th regt., D, 26 Aug., 1880, to 26 Aug., 1883, priv.; 2d, 1st regt., G, 20 Sept., 1883, 1st agt.; 3d, 1st Brig. N. C. S., 20 Sept., 1883; agt., clerk, prov. agt., agt. maj., capt., prov. mar., 2 May, 1896; res., 11 Aug., 1897; 2d lt., G, 1st h. art'y, 18 Sept., 1901.	. . . . .	Boston.	
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i> William B. Hill, Boston, Aug. 30, 1902.	1st regt. h. art'y, L, 3 June, 1896; 2d, 8 July, 1899; 3d, G, 10 July, 1901; priv., corp., agt.	1st Mass. h. art'y, L, U. S. V., 26 May, 1898; mus. out, 14 Nov., 1898; priv., corp.	Springfield.	
<i>COMPANY H — Chelsea.</i> <i>Captain.</i> Walter L. Pratt, Chelsea, Dec. 16, 1896.	1st regt., H, 20 Feb., 1889; 2d, 20 Feb., 1892; 2d lt., 16 June, 1892; 1st lt., 14 May, 1894.	1st Mass. h. art'y, U. S. V., capt., H, 9 May, 1898; mus. out, 14 Nov., 1898.	Concord, Mass.	

First Regiment Heavy Artillery — Continued.

NAME, ADDRESS, RANK AND DATE OF COMMISSION.	Original Entry into the Service. Subsequent Service and Commissions.	Service of Other States, and of United States.	Born.	Received Military or Medical Instruction.
<i>First Lieutenant.</i> William Rinfrew, Chelsea, Dec. 16, 1896.	1st regt., H, 16 May, 1888; 2d, 16 May, 1891; 3d, 16 May, 1892; 4th, 16 May, 1893; priv., corp., sgt., 2d lt., 14 May, 1894.	1st Mass. h. art'y, U. S. V., 1st lt., H, 9 May, 1898; mus. out, 14 Nov., 1898.	Glasgow, Scotland.	
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i> Bertie E. Grant, Chelsea, Dec. 16, 1896.	1st regt., H, 22 Feb., 1888, to 16 Dec., 1895; priv., corp., sgt.	1st Mass. h. art'y, U. S. V., 2d lt., H, 9 May, 1898; mus. out, 14 Nov., 1898.	Concord, N. H.	
COMPANY I — Brockton. <i>Captain.</i> George E. Horton, Brockton, Aug. 18, 1899.	1st regt., I, 11 June, 1888, to 20 June, 1892; priv., corp., sgt., 1st sgt., 2d lt., 20 June, 1892; 1st lt., 14 Feb., 1898.	1st Mass. h. art'y, U. S. V., 1st lt., I, 9 May, 1898; mus. out, 14 Nov., 1898.	East Bridge-water.	Brockton High.
<i>First Lieutenant.</i> Samuel B. Sampson, Brockton, March 17, 1902.	1st regt. h. art'y, I, 28 Sept., 1891; 2d, 28 Sept., 1894; 3d, 28 Sept., 1896; 4th, 28 Sept., 1896; 5th, 28 Sept., 1897; 6th, 28 Sept., 1898; 7th, 28 Sept., 1899; corp., sgt., 2d lt., 18 June, 1900.	1st Mass. regt. h. art'y, U. S. V., I, 9 May, 1898; mus. out, 14 Nov., 1898; sgt.	Middleborough.	
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i> Charles H. Edson, Brockton, Aug. 11, 1902.	1st regt. h. art'y, I, 1 June, 1895; 2d, 1 June, 1898; 3d, 1 June, 1899; 4th, 1 June, 1900; priv., corp., sgt., 2d lt., 12 May, 1902; dis., 17 April, 1902; 5th, 23 June, 1902; sgt.	1st Mass. regt. h. art'y, I, 26 Apr., 1898; mus. out, 14 Nov., 1898; priv.	Brockton.	

COMPANY K — Boston.				
<i>Captain.</i> Frederic S. Howes, Cambridge, Oct. 23, 1897.	1st regt., K, 3 Jan., 1898; 2d, 3 Jan., 1891; sgt., 2d lt., 14 May, 1891; 1st lt., 10 Aug., 1891; adjt., 7 Jan., 1897.	1st Mass. h. art'y, U. S. V., capt., K, 9 May, 1898; mus. out, 14 Nov., 1898.	East Boston.	
<i>First Lieutenant.</i> Albert A. Gleason, Boston, June 12, 1899.	1st regt. h. art'y, C, 21 Dec., 1898; trans. to K, 15 Nov., 1897; 2d lt., 29 Nov., 1897.	1st Mass. h. art'y, U. S. V., 9 May, 1898; mus. out, 14 Nov., 1898; 2d lt.	Medford.	
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i> Conrad M. Gerlach, Boston, Oct. 28, 1901.	1st regt. h. art'y, K, 24 Jan., 1898; 2d, 24 Jan., 1901.	. . . . .	Boston,	English High.
COMPANY L — Boston.				
<i>Captain.</i> Fred M. Whiting, Chelsea, April 15, 1891.	1st regt., L, 2d lt., 19 Nov., 1898; 1st lt., 12 Mar., 1890.	1st Mass. h. art'y, U. S. V., capt., L, 9 May, 1898; mus. out, 14 Nov., 1898.	Sturbridge.	
<i>First Lieutenant.</i> Clifford L. Harris, Allston, June 19, 1901.	1st regt. h. art'y, L, 13 Dec., 1898; 2d, 13 Dec., 1896; 3d, 13 Dec., 1897; 4th, 13 Dec., 1898; 5th, 13 Dec., 1899; priv., corp., sgt., 2d lt., 26 Dec., 1900.	1st Mass. regt. h. art'y, U. S. V., 9 May, 1898; mus. out, 14 Nov., 1898; sgt.	Bayonne, N. J.	
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i> Alton L. French, Newtonville, June 19, 1901.	1st regt., L, 18 Sept., 1895; 2d, 1st regt. h. art'y, 18 Sept., 1898; 3d, 18 Sept., 1899; 4th, 24 Oct., 1900; priv., corp., sgt.	1st Mass. h. art'y, U. S. V., 9 May, 1898; mus. out, 14 Nov., 1898; corp.	Brockton.	

First Regiment Heavy Artillery — Concluded.

NAME, ADDRESS, RANK AND DATE OF COMMISSION.	Original Entry into the Service. Subsequent Service and Commissions.	Service of Other States, and of United States.	Born.	Received Military or Medical Instruction.
COMPANY M — Fall River. <i>Captain.</i> David Fuller, Fall River, Feb. 14, 1899.	1st regt., M, 11 Dec., 1878; dis., 11 Dec., 1881; 2d, 20 Dec., 1881; dis., 20 Dec., 1882; 3d, 26 Dec., 1882; dis., 26 Dec., 1883; 4th, 27 Dec., 1883; dis., 27 Dec., 1884; 5th, 30 Dec., 1884; dis., 30 Dec., 1885; 6th, 30 Jan., 1886; dis., 30 Jan., 1887; 7th, 11 Feb., 1887; dis., 11 Feb., 1888; 8th, 21 Feb., 1888; dis., 21 Feb., 1889; 9th, 21 Feb., 1889; corp., sgt., 1st sgt., 2d lt., 10 Dec., 1889; 1st lt., 22 Nov., 1892.	5th U. S. art'y, batt'y A, 4 Feb., 1887; dis., 4 Feb., 1870; 2d, 10 June, 1870; dis., 10 June, 1875; corp., sgt.; 1st Mass. h. art'y U. S. V., 1st lt., M, 9 May, 1898; mus. out, 14 Nov., 1898.	Bohm Kannitz, Austria.	
<i>First Lieutenant.</i> Frederick W. Harrison, Fall River, Feb. 14, 1899.	1st regt., M, 21 Dec., 1886; 2d, 21 Dec., 1889; 3d, 21 Dec., 1892; 4th, 21 Dec., 1895; 5th, 21 Dec., 1896; corp., sgt., 2d lt., 21 Dec., 1897.	1st Mass. h. art'y, U. S. V., 2d lt., M, 9 May, 1898; mus. out, 14 Nov., 1898.	Fall River,	Fall River High.
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i> William J. Meek, Fall River, Feb. 20, 1893.	1st regt. h. art'y, M, 4 Sept., 1883; 2d, 6 Sept., 1886; 3d, 9 Sept., 1887; 4th, 9 Sept., 1888; dis., 5 Feb., 1889; priv., corp., sgt., co. F, 2d lt., 5 Feb., 1889; dis., 27 Feb., 1889; 2d lt., 20 Feb., 1893.	2d lt., F co., 1st regt. Mass. h. art'y, U. S. V., 9 May, 1898; mus. out, 14 Nov., 1898.	Fall River.	

SECOND REGIMENT INFANTRY.

<i>Colonel.</i> Embury P. Clark, Springfield, Feb. 2, 1899.	2d regt., sgt., K, 1868; capt., 4 June, 1869; maj., 14 Aug., 1871; lt. col., 31 Aug., 1875; dis., 28 April, 1876; capt., D, 23 Dec., 1876; lt. col., 2 Aug., 1879.	46th M. V. M., corp., B, 15 Oct., 1862; dis., 29 July, 1863; 2d Mass. inf., U. S. V., col., 10 May, 1898; mus. out, 3 Nov., 1898.	Buckland.	
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<i>Lieutenant Colonel.</i> Edwin R. Shumway, Worcester, Nov. 3, 1893.	10th regt., A, 1869; corp., sgt., 2d lt., 25 Nov., 1872; 1st lt., 18 Jan., 1876; capt., 28 Aug., 1876; maj., 11 April, 1884.	4th Vt. Vols., I, F, 21 Sept., 1861; corp., sgt.; re-enlisted, 16 Dec., 1863; dis., 13 July, 1865; 2d Mass. inf., U. S. V., lt. col., 10 May, 1898; mus. out, 3 Nov., 1898.	Jamaica, Vt.
<i>Majors.</i> Frederick G. Southmayd, Springfield, Feb. 2, 1889.	2d regt., B, 22 Nov., 1870; mus. in, 29 July, 1873; dis., 29 July, 1876; 2d, 14 Sept., 1876; corp., sgt., 1st sgt., 1st lt., 2 Oct., 1876; capt., 2 April, 1887.	2d Mass. inf., U. S. V., maj., 10 May, 1898; mus. out, 3 Nov., 1898.	Middletown, Conn.
Henry B. Fairbanks, Worcester, July 30, 1895.	2d regt., C, 10 Mar., 1884, to 10 Mar., 1887; priv., corp., sgt.; 2d, 10 Mar., 1887; 1st lt., 6 June, 1887; capt., 25 Aug., 1891.	2d Mass. inf., U. S. V., Maj., 10 May, 1898; mus. out, 3 Nov., 1898.	Windsor Locks, Conn.
Frederick E. Pierce, Greenfield, Feb. 13, 1900.	2d regt., 1st lt., 21 Nov., 1887; capt., 16 Jan., 1891.	2d Mass. inf., U. S. V., capt., 1, 9 May, 1898; mus. out, 3 Nov., 1898.	Glenwood, Iowa.
<i>Adjutant</i> (rank Captain). Edward E. Sawtell, Springfield, April 30, 1900.	Naval brigade, H, 6 Mar., 1893; 2d, 6 Mar., 1897; seaman, quar. mas., gunner's mate, boatswain's mate; 3d, 2d regt., K, 6 Mar., 1897; 4th, 6 Mar., 1898; priv., corp., 1st lt. and Q. M., 15 Feb., 1899.	2d Mass. inf., U. S. V., 1st lt., and Q. M., 3 May, 1898; mus. out, 3 Nov., 1898.	New Haven, Conn.
<i>Battalion Adjutants</i> (rank First Lieutenant). Henry H. Parkhurst, Springfield, April 30, 1900.			
Paul J. Norton, Springfield, April 30, 1900.	6th regt., B, 9 Oct., 1893; trans. to C, 2d regt., 30 Apr., 1895; 2d. batt'y B, 1st batt'l 1st. art'y, 28 Oct., 1896; 3d, 28 Oct., 1897; 4th, 28 Oct., 1899; priv., corp., sgt.	. . . . .	Putnam, Conn.
Delevan R. Nichols, Worcester, Apr. 16, 1903.			

Second Regiment Infantry — Continued.

NAME, ADDRESS, RANK AND DATE OF COMMISSION.	Original Entry into the Service. Subsequent Service and Commissions.	Service of Other States, and of United States.	Born.	Received Military or Medical Instruction.
<i>Quartermaster</i> (rank Captain). William E. Parsons, Springfield, May 18, 1900.	.			
<i>Surgeon</i> (rank Major). Ernest A. Gates, Springfield, Feb. 16, 1899.	.	2d Mass. regt. inf., U. S. V., asst. surg., 10 May, 1898; surg., 24 Oct., 1898; mus. out, 7 Dec., 1898.	Montgomery, Vt.	
<i>Assistant Surgeon</i> (rank Captain). Abram C. Williams, Springfield, July 4, 1899.	.			
<i>Paymaster</i> (rank Captain). Archibald C. Edson, Holyoke, Mar. 19, 1892.	2d regt., col. sgt., 8 May, 1889; sergt. major, 23 May, 1891.	.	Marshfield, Vt.	
<i>Assistant Surgeon</i> (rank First Lieutenant). Thomas B. Shaw, Worcester, Sept. 28, 1900.	.	.	Hartford, Conn.,	Yale University; Dartmouth University.
<i>Inspector Rifle Practice</i> (rank First Lieutenant). William S. Warren, Springfield, May 20, 1902.	Naval brigade, H. 6 April, 1893; seaman, coxswain, gunner's mate; 2d regt., 1st lt., K. 3 May, 1894; capt., 18 Dec., 1896; res., 8 Jan., 1901.	2d regt. inf., U. S. V., K. 3 May, 1898; mus. out, 3 Nov., 1898; capt.	Warren.	

<i>Commissary of Subsistence</i> (rank First Lieutenant). Charles B. Hitchcock, Springfield, April 30, 1900.	. . . . .	1st N. H. inf., U. S. V., chap., 12 May, 1898; res., 21 June, 1898; 3d, N. H. N. G., 1899; res., 1899.	Williamstown, N. Y.
<i>Chaplain.</i> Frank L. Phalen, Worcester, Aug. 2, 1899.	. . . . .	
COMPANY A—Worcester.			
<i>Captain.</i> Edwin G. Barrett, Worcester, April 5, 1894.	2d regt., co. A, 25 May, 1885; corp., sgt., 1st sgt., dis., 25 May, 1888; 2d, 25 May, 1888; 2d lt., 18 July, 1888.	2d Mass. inf., U. S. V., capt., A, 10 May, 1898; mus. out, 3 Nov., 1898.	Springfield.
<i>First Lieutenant.</i> Moses H. Tisdell, Worcester, July 18, 1888.	. . . . .	2d Mass. inf., U. S. V., 1st lt., A, 10 May, 1898; mus. out, 3 Nov., 1898.	Greenfield.
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i> Frederick H. Lucke, Worcester, April 5, 1894.	2d regt., A, 6 May, 1887; 2d 6 May, 1890; 3d, 6 May, 1891; 4th, 6 May, 1892; 5th, 6 May, 1893; priv., corp., sgt.	. . . . .
COMPANY B—Springfield.			
<i>Captain.</i> John J. O'Connell, Springfield, Oct. 5, 1903.	2d regt., B, 2d lt., 1 Jan., 1900; 1st lt., 9 Sept., 1901.		
<i>First Lieutenant.</i> Everett W. Wilcox, Springfield, Oct. 5, 1903.	2d regt. inf., B, 2d lt., 9 Sept., 1901.		

Second Regiment Infantry — Continued.

NAME, ADDRESS, RANK AND DATE OF COMMISSION.	Original Entry into the Service. Subsequent Service and Commissions.	Service of Other States, and of United States.	Born.	Received Military or Medical Instruction.
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i> Robert D. Draper, Springfield, Oct. 5, 1903. COMPANY C — Worcester.	2d regt. inf., B, 1 Feb., 1898; 2d, 1 Feb., 1901; 3d, 1 Feb., 1902; 4th, 1 Feb., 1903; dis., 20 May, 1903; priv., corp., sgt.	2d regt. inf., M. V., B, 3 May, 1898; mus. out, 3 Nov., 1898; priv.	Northampton.	
<i>Captain.</i> Phineas L. Rider, Worcester, Aug. 13, 1895.	10th regt., C, 7 Sept., 1877; dis. exp. of service, from 2d regt., C, 7 Sept., 1880; 2d, 2d lt., 27 Jan., 1882; res., 23 Jan., 1884; 3d, 4 Dec., 1889; priv., sgt., 2d lt., 17 Sept., 1890; 1st lt., 25 Aug., 1891.	. . . . .	Southbridge.	
<i>First Lieutenant.</i> Frederick M. Clark, Jr., Worcester, July 21, 1899.	2d regt., C, 4 April, 1882, to 4 April, 1885; 2d, 4 Dec., 1889; 3d, 4 Dec., 1890; 4th, 4 Dec., 1891; 5th, 4 Dec., 1892; 6th, 4 Dec., 1893; 7th, 4 Dec., 1894; 8th, 4 Dec., 1895; 9th, 4 Dec., 1896; priv., corp., sgt., 1st sgt.; 2d lt., 30 Nov., 1897.	. . . . .	Providence, R. I.	
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i> Herbert H. Warren, Worcester, July 21, 1899.	2d regt., C, 4 Dec., 1889; 2d, 4 Dec., 1892; 3d, 4 Dec., 1893; 5th, 4 Dec., 1894; 6th, 4 Dec., 1895; 7th, 4 Dec., 1896; 8th, 4 Dec., 1897; 9th, 4 Dec., 1898; priv., corp., sgt., 1st.	2d Mass. inf., C, U. S. V., 2d lt., 9 May, 1898; mus. out, 3 Nov., 1898.	Clinton.	
COMPANY D — Holyoke.				
<i>Captain.</i> Frank D. Phillips, Holyoke, Dec. 2, 1896.	2d regt., D, 7 Sept., 1886; dis., 10 July, 1888; 2d, 1st. qrs., 21 May, 1889, to 21 May, 1892; 3d, 21 May, 1892, to 21 May, 1893; 4th, 21 May, 1893, to 21 May, 1894; 5th, 21 May, 1894, to 21 May, 1895; 6th, 21 May, 1895, to 21 May, 1896; marker, genl. guide, sgt. maj.; 7th, D co., 19 Aug., 1896; 2d lt., 2 Dec., 1896.	2d Mass. inf., U. S. V., 2d lt., D, 10 May, 1896; mus. out, 3 Nov., 1898.	North Vassalboro, Me.	

<i>First Lieutenant.</i> Alfred F. Foote, Holyoke, July 18, 1899.	2d regt., D, 2 Jan., 1896; 2d, 2 Jan., 1899; priv., corp., sgt.	2d Mass. inf., D, U. S. V., 3 May, 1898; sgt., mus. out, 3 Nov., 1898.	Moore's Forks, N. Y.
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i> Alfred F. Reed, Chicopee, July 18, 1899.	2d regt., D, 28 Jan., 1896; 2d, 14 Mar., 1898; 3d, 14 Mar., 1899; priv., corp., sgt.	2d Mass. inf., D, U. S. V., sgt., 10 May, 1898; mus. out, 3 Nov., 1898.	Bradley, Me.
COMPANY E — Orange.			
<i>Captain.</i> Edwin R. Gray, Orange, April 6, 1899.	2d regt., E, 8 Sept., 1895; 2d, 8 Sept., 1898; 3d, 8 Sept., 1899; 4th, 8 Sept., 1899; 5th, 8 Sept., 1891; 6th, 8 Sept., 1892; 7th, 8 Sept., 1893; priv., mus., corp., sgt., 1st sgt., 2d lt., 13 April, 1894; capt., 8th co. prov. mil., 22 June, 1898; res., 30 Mar., 1899.	. . . . .	Endfield, N. H.
<i>First Lieutenant.</i> Fred S. Weymouth, Orange, Mar. 6, 1902.	2d regt., E, 27 May, 1893; 2d, 27 May, 1896; 3d, 27 May, 1897; priv., corp., sgt., 1st lt., 8th prov. co., 22 June, 1898; res., 17 Mar., 1899; 2d lt., 22 Sept., 1899.	. . . . .	Brattleboro, Vt.
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i> Harry L. Doane, Athol, Mar. 6, 1902.	2d regt. E, 6 Sept., 1896; 2d, 6 Sept., 1899; 3d, 6 Sept., 1900; 4th, 6 Sept., 1901; priv., corp., sgt., 1st sgt.	2d Mass. inf., E, U. S. V., sgt., 3 May, 1898; mus. out, 3 Nov., 1898.	Athol.
COMPANY F — Pittsfield.			
<i>Captain.</i> John Nicholson, Pittsfield, June 6, 1901.	2d battl. inf. E, 2d lt., 3 Sept., 1877; dis., 15 Aug., 1879; co. disbanded.	. . . . .	New York, N. Y.
<i>First Lieutenant.</i> Robert K. Willard, Pittsfield, June 6, 1901.	. . . . .	. . . . .	Pittsfield.

Second Regiment Infantry — Continued.

NAME, ADDRESS, RANK AND DATE OF COMMISSION.	Original Entry into the Service, Subsequent Service and Commissions.	Service of Other States, and of United States.	Born.	Received Military or Medical Instruction.
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i> Wellington K. Henry, Pittsfield, June 6, 1901. COMPANY G — Springfield.	. . . . .	. . . . .	Pittsfield, . .	Highland Military Academy.
<i>Captain.</i> William C. Hayes, Springfield, March 27, 1900.				
<i>First Lieutenant.</i> Edward J. Layden, Springfield, Jan. 31, 1899.	2d regt., G, 20 Mar., 1893; corp., 27 Jan., 1896; 2d, 20 Mar., 1896; 3d, 20 Mar., 1897; sgt., 11 May, 1897; 2d lt., 18 Feb., 1898.	2d Mass. Inf., U. S. V., 2d lt, G, 10 May, 1898; mus. out, 3 Nov., 1898.	Springfield.	
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i> William Batement, Springfield, Jan. 31, 1899. COMPANY H — Worcester.	2d regt., G, 20 Mar., 1893; corp., 1 June, 1894; sgt., 23 Sept., 1896; 2d, 20 Mar., 1897; 1st sgt., 11 May, 1897; 3d, 20 Mar., 1898.	2d Mass. Inf., G, U. S. V., 3 May, 1898; mus. out, 3 Nov., 1898; 1st sgt.	Beith, Scotland.	
<i>Captain.</i> Harry C. Young, Worcester, May 16, 1900.	2d regt., H, 2 May, 1894; 2d, 2 May, 1897; 3d, 2 May, 1898; priv., corp., sgt., 2d lt., 21 Mar., 1899; 1st lt., 29 Sept., 1899.	2d Mass. Inf., H, U. S. V., 3 May, 1898; mus. out, 3 Nov., 1898.	Providence, R. I.	
<i>First Lieutenant.</i> Clarence E. Smith, Worcester, May 16, 1900.	2d regt., H, 21 Feb., 1896; corp., sgt., 1st sgt., 2d lt., 29 Sept., 1899.	2d Mass. Inf., H, U. S. V., 3 May, 1898; mus. out, 3 Nov., 1898; quar. mas. sgt.	Worcester.	

<i>Second Lieutenant.</i> Frederick B. Jordan, Worcester, May 16, 1900.					Northampton.
COMPANY I — Northampton.					
<i>Captain.</i> Chester W. French, Northampton, Oct. 6, 1902.	2d regt., I, 16 Dec., 1895; 2d, 14 Jan., 1899; priv., corp., 2d lt., 31 Jan., 1899; 1st lt., 7 Aug., 1899.				
<i>First Lieutenant.</i> Albert G. Beckman, Northampton, Oct. 6, 1902.	2d regt., I, 13 Dec., 1897; priv., corp., 2d lt., 7 Aug., 1899.				Hartford, Conn.
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i> Charles S. Riley, Northampton, Dec. 29, 1902.	2d regt. inf., I, 4 Aug., 1902,			1st regt., A. Ct. Vol., corp., 26th regt., U. S. V., 28 July, 1899; mus. out, 13 May, 1901; 1st sgt.	Florence.
COMPANY K — Springfield.					
<i>Captain.</i> Fred. A. Jenks, Chicopee, Jan. 23, 1901.	2d regt., K, 1 June, 1894; 2d, 1 June, 1897; corp., sgt., 1st lt., 22 Mar., 1900.			2d Mass. inf., K, U. S. V., 3 May, 1898; mus. out, 3 Nov., 1898; sgt.	Chicopee.
<i>First Lieutenant.</i> David A. Turner, Springfield, Jan. 23, 1901.	2d regt., K, 3 May, 1894, to 30 Sept., 1896; 2d, 5 Jan., 1897; corp., 2d lt., 22 Mar., 1899.			2d Mass. inf., K, U. S. V., 3 May, 1898; mus. out, 3 Nov., 1898; sgt.	Springfield.
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i> Winifred A. Sabine, Springfield, May 29, 1901.					

Second Regiment Infantry — Concluded.

NAME, ADDRESS, RANK AND DATE OF COMMISSION.	Original Entry into the Service. Subsequent Service and Commissions.	Service of Other States, and of United States.	Born.	Received Military or Medical Instruction.
COMPANY L — Greenfield. <i>Captain.</i> Lyman W. Griawold, Greenfield, Jan. 31, 1902.				
<i>First Lieutenant.</i> Hugh E. Adams, Greenfield, Sept. 20, 1902.	2d regt., H, 4 June, 1892, to 28 April, 1894; priv.,	. . . . .	Whately.	
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i> Herbert N. Kelley, Greenfield, Aug. 22, 1902.	2d regt., L, 2 Dec., 1898; 2d, 2 Dec., 1901; priv., corp., sgt.	. . . . .	Greenfield.	
COMPANY M — Adams. <i>Captain.</i> James A. Campbell, Adams, Aug. 5, 1901.	2d regt., M, 1st lt., 4 June, 1900.			
<i>First Lieutenant.</i> Sydney H. Cliffe, Adams, Aug. 5, 1901.	2d regt., M, 2d lt., 4 June, 1900.			
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i> William O'Brien, Adams, Aug. 5, 1901.				

SIXTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

<i>Colonel.</i> Charles K. Darling, Boston, May 22, 1899.	6th regt., 12 Sept., 1887; sgt., maj., adjt., 25 Feb., 1889; maj., 4 April, 1893.	6th Mass. inf., U. S. V., maj., 13 May, 1898; mus. out, 21 Jan., 1899.	Cornish, Vt.	U. S. Military Academy, 18 months.
<i>Lieutenant Colonel.</i> George H. Priest, Fitchburg, May 22, 1899.	6th regt., B. 8 June, 1885; priv., corp. and sgt., 2d lt., 20 Feb., 1888; 1st lt., 3 Nov., 1890; capt., 18 Mar., 1892; maj., 4 Mar., 1896.	6th Mass. inf., U. S. V., maj., 13 May, 1898; mus. out, 21 Jan., 1899.	Hillborough, N. H.	
<i>Majors.</i> Cyrus H. Cook, Concord, May 22, 1899.	6th regt., I. 25 May, 1883; 2d, 7 Oct., 1885; corp.; 3d, 5 Feb., 1889; sgt., 2d lt., 20 Jan., 1891; 1st lt., 27 Oct., 1894; capt., 23 Mar., 1896.	6th Mass. inf., U. S. V., I. capt., 12 May, 1898; mus. out, 21 Jan., 1899.	Roxbury.	
Warren E. Sweetser, Neponset, April 30, 1900.	6th regt., H. 5 April, 1888, to 5 April, 1891; 2d, 20 April, 1891, to 20 April, 1893; 3d, 27 April, 1893, to 27 April, 1894; 4th, 27 April, 1894, to 27 April, 1895; 5th, 27 April, 1895; priv., corp., sgt., 1st sgt., 1st lt., 25 Feb., 1896; capt., 18 Jan., 1897.	6th Mass. inf., U. S. V., capt., H. 13 May, 1898; mus. out, 21 Jan., 1899.	Stoneham.	
Isaac N. Marshall, South Framingham, April 30, 1900.	6th regt., C. 1859 to 1861; corp., 15 April, 1861; 2d lt., 16 June, 1862; res., 15 July, 1864; co. E, capt., 15 Mar., 1897; capt., 7th prov. co., 21 June, 1898; dis., 15 April, 1899; co. E, 6th regt., capt., 18 April, 1899.	6th Mass. inf., C. 16 April, 1861, to 2 Aug., 1861; 2d lt., 16 June, 1862; mus. into U. S. service, 4 Sept., 1862; mus. out, 3 June, 1863.	North Andover.	
<i>Adjutant</i> (rank Captain). Walter M. Lindsay, Boston, Dec. 10, 1901.	6th regt inf., 1st lt, P. M., 12 June, 1899; res., 14 Nov., 1899; capt., P. M., 10 Dec., 1901.	Priv., corp., N. G., Vt., three years; 43d U. S. V., 14 Sept., 1899; priv., corp., sgt maj, 2d lt., 12 July, 1900; mus. out, 30 June, 1901.	New York.	

Sixth Regiment Infantry — Continued.

NAME, ADDRESS, RANK AND DATE OF COMMISSION.	Original Entry into the Service. Subsequent Service and Commissions.	Service of Other States, and of United States.	Born.	Received Military or Medical Instruction.
<i>Battalion Adjutants</i> (rank First Lieutenant). Franklin G. Taylor, Marlborough, April 30, 1900.	6th regt., F. 24 May, 1888, to 11 Jan., 1894; priv., corp., sgt., pay sgt., 2d lt., 11 Jan., 1894; 1st lt., 4 May, 1897; capt., 14 March, 1899.	6th Mass. inf., U. S. V., 1st lt., F. 12 May, 1898; mus. out, 21 Jan., 1899.	Nova Scotia.	
William N. Decker, Concord, April 30, 1900.	6th regt., I, 26 Dec, 1893, to 26 Dec., 1896; 2d, 26 Dec., 1896; priv., corp., sgt., 2d lt., 3 May, 1897.	6th Mass. inf., U. S. V., 2d lt., I, 12 May, 1898; mus. out, 21 Jan., 1899.	New York, N. Y.,	Chauncy Hall.
John S. McNeilly, So. Framingham, May 2, 1902.	6th regt., E, 23 Jan., 1893; priv., corp., 2d lt., 25 Feb., 1896; 1st lt., 7 Aug., 1896; res., 1 Mar., 1899.	6th Mass. inf., U. S. V., E, capt., 13 May, 1898; mus. out, 21 Jan., 1899.	Brookline.	
<i>Quartermaster</i> (rank Captain). Stanwood G. Sweetser, Stoneham, April 3, 1900.	6th regt., H, 13 April, 1893; priv., corp., sgt., 1st sgt., 1st lt., 4 Jan., 1898; capt., 29 Dec., 1899; res., 26 Dec., 1896; 1st lt., Q. M., 26 May, 1898.	6th Mass. inf., U. S. V., 1st lt., quar. mas., 8 May, 1898; mus. out, 21 Jan., 1899.	Stoneham.	
<i>Surgeon</i> (rank Major). George F. Dow, Reading, June 1, 1899.	6th regt. inf., 1st lt. and asst. surg., 11 April, 1898.	6th Mass. inf., U. S. V., 1st lt., asst. surg., 4 May, 1898; maj. and surg., 4 July, 1898; mus. out, 21 Jan., 1899.	. . . .	Harvard.
<i>Assistant Surgeon</i> (rank Captain). Herman H. Gross, Brookline, Oct. 18, 1901.	6th regt. inf., 1st lt., asst. surg., 7 April, 1900.	6th Mass inf., U. S. V., 1st lt. and asst. surg., 30 June, 1898; mus. out, 21 Jan., 1899.	Philadelphia, Pa.	

<i>Assistant Surgeon</i> (rank First Lieutenant). Joseph S. Hart, Lincoln, Oct. 18, 1901.	6th regt., I, 23 Jan., 1899; 2d, 23 Jan., 1892; 3d, 28 Jan., 1893; 4th, 23 Jan., 1894; 5th, 23 Jan., 1896; 6th, 23 Jan., 1898; priv., corp., sgt., 1st lt., 23 March, 1898; capt., 13 June, 1899; 1st lt., I. R. F., 27 May, 1901.	6th Mass. inf., U. S. V., 1st lt., I, 12 May, 1898; mus. out, 21 Jan., 1899.	Charlestown,	Chauncy Hall, Harvard Medi- cal School.
<i>Paymaster</i> (rank Captain). Fred E. Bolton, Roxbury, May 6, 1902.	1st regt. inf., 30 April, 1898; priv., corp., sgt., 2d, 1st brig., N. C. S., sgt., clerk, 15 May, 1891; trans. to D, 1st h. art'y, 20 April, 1892; dis., 20 May, 1898.	.	North Andover.	.
<i>Inspector Rifle Practice</i> (rank First Lieutenant). Archibald McMillan, Brook- line, Nov. 7, 1901.	1st corps cadets, 14 Oct., 1893; 2d, 14 Oct., 1896; 3d, 14 Oct., 1898; 4th, 14 Oct., 1899; 5th, co. D, cav., 14 Oct., 1900.	.	Scotland.	.
<i>Commissary of Subsistence</i> (rank First Lieutenant). Lewis G. Hunton, Lowell, May 1, 1900.	6th regt. inf., G. 24 May, 1892; 2d, 7 June, 1895; 3d, 7 June, 1896; 4th, 7 June, 1897; 5th, 7 June, 1898; 6th, 7 June, 1899; priv., corp., sgt., 1st sgt.	6th Mass. inf., G. U. S. V., 2d lt., 13 May, 1898; 1st lt., co. A, 28 Sept., 1898; mus. out, 21 Jan., 1899.	Lowell.	.
<i>Chaplain.</i> James DeWolf Perry, Jr., Fitchburg, June 24, 1899.	.	.	Germantown, Pa.	.
<i>Captain.</i> John H. McMahon, Wake- field, Feb. 24, 1902.	6th regt. inf., A, 5 June, 1893; 2d, 5 June, 1896; 3d, 5 June, 1897; 4th, 5 June, 1898; dis., 5 June, 1899; priv., corp., 2d lt., 12 June, 1899.	6th regt. inf., U. S. V., A, sgt., 6 May, 1898; mus. out, 21 Jan., 1899.	South Reading.	.

Sixth Regiment Infantry — Continued.

NAME, ADDRESS, RANK AND DATE OF COMMISSION.	Original Entry into the Service. Subsequent Service and Commissions.	Service of Other States, and of United States.	Born.	Received Military or Medical Instruction.
<i>First Lieutenant.</i> Harvey G. Brockbank, Wakefield, May 19, 1902.	6th regt. inf., A, 2 Feb., 1891; 2d, 5 Jan., 1895; 3d, 5 Jan., 1898; 4th, 24 April, 1902; priv., corp., sgt., 1st sgt.	6th Mass. inf., A, U. S. V., 13 May, 1898; mus. out, 21 Jan., 1899; sgt.	Stafford Springs, Conn.	
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i> Alton R. Sedgely, Wakefield, Feb. 24, 1902.	6th regt. inf., A, 4 Mar., 1895; 2d, 4 Mar., 1898; 3d, 6 Nov., 1901.	6th Mass. inf., A, U. S. V., 13 May, 1898; mus. out, 21 Jan., 1899; sgt.	Freeman, Me.	
COMPANY B — Fitchburg. <i>Captain.</i> James C. Smith, Leominster, Nov. 26, 1900.	6th regt. inf., B, 12 May, 1893; 2d, 12 May, 1898; priv., corp., sgt., 1st sgt., 1st lt., 21 April, 1899.	6th Mass. inf., B, U. S. V., 1st lt., 13 May, 1898; mus. out, 21 Jan., 1899.	Beverly.	
<i>First Lieutenant.</i> Frank V. Gilson, Fitchburg, Nov. 26, 1900.	6th regt. inf., B, 23 Sept., 1892; 2d, 23 Sept., 1895; 3d, 23 Sept., 1896; 4th, 23 Sept., 1897; 5th, 23 Sept., 1898; priv., corp., sgt., 2d lt., 14 July, 1899.	6th Mass. inf., B, U. S. V., 1st sgt., 6 May, 1898; mus. out, 21 Jan., 1899.	Leominster.	
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i> Charles E. Akeley, Leominster, Dec. 20, 1891.	6th regt., B, 17 Feb., 1899; priv., corp., sgt., 1st sgt.,	6th Mass. inf., B, U. S. V., 13 May, 1898; mus. out, 21 Jan., 1899.	Brattleboro, Vt.	
COMPANY C — Lowell. <i>Captain.</i> Colby T. Kittredge, Lowell, Jan. 9, 1901.	6th regt. inf., C, 2 May, 1896; 2d, 2 May, 1898; priv., corp., sgt., 1st sgt., 2d lt., 8 Mar., 1899; 1st lt., 14 June, 1899.	6th Mass. inf., C, U. S. V., 6 May, 1898; mus. out, 21 Jan., 1899; 1st sgt.	Sharon, Vt.	

<i>First Lieutenant.</i> Gardner W. Pearson, Lowell, Jan. 9, 1901.	6th regt., C, 12 July, 1897; 2d, 12 July, 1900; priv., corp.	6th Mass. inf., C, U. S. V., 13 May, 1898; mus. out, 21 Jan., 1898; sgt., sgt. maj., 2d lt.	Lowell.	Lowell High Inst. Technology.
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i> John H. Kelsey, Lowell, Jan. 9, 1901.	2d corps cadets, 19 Mar., 1896; trans. to C, 6th regt., 5 Mar., 1898; 2d, 19 Mar., 1899; 3d, 4 April, 1900; priv., corp., sgt.	6th Mass. inf., C, U. S. V., 13 May, 1898; mus. out, 21 Jan., 1899.	Providence, R. I., 1899.	Lowell High.
COMPANY D — Fitchburg.				
<i>Captain.</i> Andrew J. Whelan, Fitchburg, Nov. 5, 1900.	6th regt., D, 9 June, 1891, to 9 June, 1894; 2d, 9 June, 1894, to 9 June, 1895; 3d, 9 June, 1895, to 9 June, 1896; 4th, 9 June, 1896; priv., corp., sgt., 2d lt., 16 Feb., 1897; 1st lt., 1 May, 1899.	6th Mass. inf., U. S. V., 1st lt., D, 13 May, 1898; mus. out, 21 Jan., 1899.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	
<i>First Lieutenant.</i> William H. Dolan, Leominster, Jan. 28, 1902.	6th regt., D, 30 April, 1894; 2d, 30 April, 1897; 3d, 14 Oct., 1899; 2d lt., 5 Nov., 1900.	6th Mass. inf., D, U. S. V., 6 May, 1898; mus. out, 21 Jan., 1899; quar. mas. sgt.	Leominster.	
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i> Jeremiah J. McDowell, Fitchburg, Mar. 9, 1903.	6th regt., D, 16 May, 1892; 2d, 16 May, 1898; 3d, 16 May, 1898; 4th, 16 May, 1897; 5th, 16 May, 1898; 6th, 16 May, 1899; 7th, 16 May, 1900; 8th, 16 May, 1901; 9th, 16 May, 1902; priv., corp., sergt., 1st sgt., 2d lt., 24 Nov., 1902; dis., 7 Jan., 1903; 10th, 7 Jan., 1903.	6th regt. Mass. Inf., D, U. S. V., 6 May, 1898; mus. out, 21 Jan., 1899; 1st sergt.	Fitchburg.	
COMPANY E — South Framingham.				
<i>Captain.</i> Herbert W. Damon, South Framingham, May 7, 1900.	6th regt., E, 5 March, 1894; 2d, 5 March, 1897; 3d, 5 March, 1898; 4th, 5 March, 1899; priv., sgt., 1st sgt.; 1st lt., 31 July, 1899.	6th Mass. Inf., E, U. S. V., 6 May, 1898; mus. out, 21 Jan., 1899; 1st sgt.	Westminster.	
<i>First Lieutenant.</i> George W. Sullivan, South Framingham, May 7, 1900.	6th regt., E, 1 May, 1894; 2d, 1 May, 1897; 3d, 1 May, 1898; 4th, 1 May, 1899; priv., sgt., 2d lt., 31 July, 1899.	6th Mass. inf., E, U. S. V., 6 May, 1898; mus. out, 21 Jan., 1899; corp.	So. Framingham.	

Sixth Regiment Infantry — Continued.

NAME, ADDRESS, RANK AND DATE OF COMMISSION.	Original Entry into the Service, and Commissions.	Subsequent Service	Service of Other States, and of United States.	Born.	Received Military or Naval Instruction.
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i> Frederic M. Kendall, Fram- ingham, May 7, 1900.	6th regt., E, 1 May, 1895; 2d, 1 May, 1898; 3d, 1 May, 1899; priv., corp., sgt.	6th regt., E, 1 May, 1895; 2d, 1 May, 1898; 3d, 1 May, 1899; priv., corp., sgt.	6th Mass. inf., E, U. S. V., 6 May, 1898; mus. out, 21 Jan., 1899; sgt.	Framingham,	Ins. Technology.
COMPANY F — Marlborough.					
<i>Captain.</i> Frank E. Cutter, Marlbor- ough, Aug. 7, 1900.	6th regt., F, 9 March, 1897; priv., 2d lt., 14 March, 1899; 1st lt., 21 Nov., 1899.	6th regt., F, 9 March, 1897; priv., 2d lt., 14 March, 1899; 1st lt., 21 Nov., 1899.	6th Mass. inf., F, U. S. V., 6 May, 1898; mus. out, 21 Jan., 1899; corp., sgt.	Springfield, Vt.	
<i>First Lieutenant.</i> Elden L. Holt, Marlborough, Aug. 7, 1900.	6th regt., F, 15 June, 1897; 2d, 10 July, 1900; priv., corp., sgt.	6th regt., F, 15 June, 1897; 2d, 10 July, 1900; priv., corp., sgt.	6th Mass. inf., F, U. S. V., 6 May, 1898; mus. out, 21 Jan., 1899.	Marlborough.	
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i> Ernest A. Howe, Marlbor- ough, Oct. 30, 1900.	6th regt., F, 1 March, 1898,	6th regt., F, 1 March, 1898,	6th Mass. inf., F, U. S. V., 6 May, 1898; mus. out, 21 Jan., 1899.	Marlborough.	
COMPANY G — Lowell.					
<i>Captain.</i> William Fairweather, Low- ell, Jan. 1, 1901.	6th regt., C, 11 Sept., 1896; dis, 6 April, 1898; 2d, G, 4 March, 1890; corp., sgt., 1st lt., 24 Aug., 1892.	6th regt., C, 11 Sept., 1896; dis, 6 April, 1898; 2d, G, 4 March, 1890; corp., sgt., 1st lt., 24 Aug., 1892.	6th Mass. inf., U. S. V., capt., G, 13 May, 1898; mus. out, 21 Jan., 1899.	Dundee, Scotland.	
<i>First Lieutenant.</i> George S. Howard, Lowell, Jan. 1, 1901.	6th regt., G, 5 Oct., 1885; corp., sgt., dis., 9 Oct., 1890; 2d, 24 March, 1888; dis., 24 March, 1891; 3d, 24 March, 1891; dis., 24 March, 1892; 4th, 27 March, 1892; 2d lt., 24 Aug., 1892.	6th regt., G, 5 Oct., 1885; corp., sgt., dis., 9 Oct., 1890; 2d, 24 March, 1888; dis., 24 March, 1891; 3d, 24 March, 1891; dis., 24 March, 1892; 4th, 27 March, 1892; 2d lt., 24 Aug., 1892.	6th Mass. inf., U. S. V., 1st lt., G, 13 May, 1898; mus. out, 21 Jan., 1899.	Northbridge.	

<p><i>Second Lieutenant.</i> Pearl T. Durrell, Lowell, Jan. 1, 1901.</p> <p>COMPANY H — Stoneham.</p>	6th regt. inf., G, 4 Dec., 1894; 2d, 6 March, 1898; 3d, 6 March, 1899; 4th, 6 March, 1900; priv., corp., sgt., 1st sgt.	6th Mass. inf., G, U. S. V., 13 May, 1898; mus. out, 21 Jan., 1899; sgt.	Salem, Me.
	6th regt., H, 6 May, 1895; 2d, 20 Feb., 1899; priv., corp., sgt., 2d lt., 31 July, 1899; 1st lt., 7 May, 1900.	6th Mass. inf., H, U. S. V., sgt., 13 May, 1898; mus. out, 21 Jan., 1899.	Stoneham.
<p><i>First Lieutenant.</i> Duncan M. Stewart, Stoneham, Dec. 28, 1902.</p>	6th regt., H, 23 Sept., 1895; 2d, 27 Feb., 1899; 3d, 6 March, 1900; priv., corp., sgt., 1st sgt., 2d lt., 7 May, 1900.	6th Mass. inf., H, U. S. V., sgt., 12 May, 1898; mus. out, 21 Jan., 1900.	Stoneham, Stoneham High.
<p><i>Second Lieutenant.</i> Thomas A. Ireland, Stoneham, May 11, 1903.</p> <p>COMPANY I — Concord.</p>	6th regt., H, 26 Dec., 1899; 2d, 26 Dec., 1902; priv., corp., sergt.	. . . . .	Stoneham, Stoneham High School.
<p><i>Captain.</i> John W. Hagerly, Concord, Dec. 30, 1902.</p>	6th regt., I, 23 May, 1899; 2d, 23 May, 1898; 3d, 23 May, 1897; 4th, 23 May, 1898; 5th, 23 May, 1899; priv., corp., sgt., 1st sgt., 2d lt., 8 May, 1900; 1st lt., 1 June, 1901.	6th Mass. inf., I, U. S. V., 12 May, 1898; mus. out, 21 Jan., 1899; sgt., 1st sgt.	Concord.
<p><i>First Lieutenant.</i> Walter Sohler, Concord, Dec. 30, 1902.</p>	6th regt., I, 11 March, 1899; priv., corp., 2d lt., 1 June, 1901.	6th Mass. inf., U. S. V., 13 May, 1898; mus. out, 21 Jan., 1899.	Villisca, Iowa.
<p><i>Second Lieutenant.</i> James W. Byron, Concord, Dec. 30, 1902.</p>			

Sixth Regiment Infantry — Concluded.

NAME, ADDRESS, RANK AND DATE OF COMMISSION.	Original Entry into the Service. Subsequent Service and Commissions.	Service of Other States, and of United States.	Born.	Received Military or Medical Instruction.
COMPANY K — Southbridge.				
<i>Captain.</i> Harry L. Hathaway, Southbridge, May 20, 1901.	6th regt., K, 2d lt., 1 Dec., 1899; 1st lt., 21 June, 1900.	Me. V. M., 5 years, . . .	Machias, Me.	
<i>First Lieutenant.</i> Ralph H. Brigham, Southbridge, Dec. 2, 1901.	6th regt., K, 2d lt., 29 April, 1901; 1st lt., 20 May, 1901; dis., 20 June, 1901; 2d, 9 Sept., 1901.	2d Mass. inf., A, U. S. V., 3 May, 1898; mus. out, 3 Nov., 1898.	Worcester,	Boston School Regiment.
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i> Ruy W. Warren, Southbridge, May 16, 1903.	6th regt. inf., K, 11 April, 1902, . . .	2d regt., M. N. G., H, priv., agt.,	China, Me.	
COMPANY L — Boston.				
<i>Captain.</i> George W. Braxton, Wakefield, Feb. 7, 1902.	6th regt., L, 6 May, 1887; 2d, 6 May, 1890; 3d, 6 May, 1893; 4th, 6 May, 1894; agt., 1st agt., 2d lt., 23 Nov., 1894; 1st lt., 24 Nov., 1899.	6th Mass. inf., U. S. V., 2d lt., L, 13 May, 1898; mus. out, 21 Jan., 1899.	Portsmouth, Va.	
<i>First Lieutenant.</i> William B. Gould, Jr., Dedham, Feb. 4, 1902.	6th regt., L, 30 Sept., 1892; 2d, 30 Sept., 1896; 3d, 30 Sept., 1898; 4th, 30 Sept., 1899; priv., corp., agt., 1st agt., 2d lt., 24 Nov., 1899.	6th Mass. inf., L, U. S. V., agt., 6 May, 1898; mus. out, 21 Jan., 1899.	Taunton.	
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i> J. Holman Pryor, West Newton, Feb. 7, 1902.	6th regt., L, 8 Mar., 1895; 2d, 8 Mar., 1898; 3d, 8 Mar., 1901; priv., corp., quar. mas. agt.	6th Mass. inf., U. S. V., L, 6 May, 1898; mus. out, 21 Jan., 1899; corp.	Chester, Va.	

COMPANY M—Milford.

Captain.

John F. Barrett, Milford,
Jan. 19, 1897.

First Lieutenant.

Charles H. Kimball, Mil-
ford, Oct. 19, 1897.

Second Lieutenant.

William G. Pond, Milford,
Jan. 6, 1903.

6th regt., M., 22 Feb., 1886, to 22 Feb., 1889; 2d, 22 Feb., 1889; priv., corp., sgt., 2d lt., 29 April, 1889; res., 6 April, 1891; 2d lt., 16 Sept., 1886.	6th Mass. inf., U. S. V., capt., M., 13 May, 1898; mus. out, 21 Jan., 1899.	Milford.
6th regt., M., 26 Aug., 1889; 2d, 26 Aug., 1892; 3d, 26 Aug., 1895; 4th, 26 Aug., 1896; sgt.	6th Mass. inf., U. S. V., 1st lt., M., 13 May, 1898; res., 28 June, 1898.	Hopedale.
14th co. prov. mil., 11 July, 1898; trans. to M., 6th inf., 14 April, 1899; 2d, 11 July, 1901, priv., sgt.	. . . . .	Milford.

FIRST BATTALION LIGHT ARTILLERY.

<i>Major.</i> Lawrence N. Duchesney, Lawrence, May 19, 1893.	6th regt., K., 3 May, 1871; 1st lt., 17 May, 1871; dis., 20 Nov., 1872; 1st lt., K., 14 April, 1873; capt., 23 Aug., 1873; co. trans. to 8th regt., 3 Dec., 1875; maj., 18 Jan., 1882; res., 29 Jan., 1883; capt., G., 9th, 29 Jan., 1883; res., 25 April, 1884; capt., M., 8th, 25 April, 1884; co. trans. to 1st battl. art'y as batt'y C, G. O., 8, 1896; capt.	6th, M. V. M., F., 21 April, 1861; dis., 2 Aug., 1861; 1st cav., Mass. Vol., sgt., H., 22 Nov., 1861; 2d lt., B., 16 Jan., 1863; 1st lt., 16 Feb., 1864; capt., E., Mass. battl., 26th N. Y. cav., 3 April, 1865; dis., 18 July, 1865.	Kingsley, C. E.
<i>Adjutant</i> (rank First Lieutenant). H. Bradford Lewis, Andover, Dec. 14, 1897.	1st battl. art'y, N. C. S., 31 Mar., 1894; col. sgt., quar. mas. sgt., 2d, 31 Mar., 1897.	. . . . .	Boston.

First Battalion Light Artillery — Continued.

NAME, ADDRESS, RANK AND DATE OF COMMISSION.	Original Entry into the Service. Subsequent Service and Commissions.	Service of Other States, and of United States.	Born.	Received Military or Medical Instruction.
<i>Quartermaster</i> (rank First Lieutenant). Wm. H. Hennessey, Lynn, May 24, 1883.	1st battl. art'y, batt'y C, 20 Dec., 1884; priv., corp., sgt., 2d lt., 1 May, 1885; res., 8 May, 1886; batt'y disbanded; 2d lt., batt'y C, 20 Feb., 1888.	.	Ireland.	
<i>Surgeon</i> (rank Major). John F. Harvey, Boston, May 26, 1883.	1st battl. art'y, asst. surg., 31 March, 1892, .	.	Lowell,	University City of N. Y., 1890.
<i>Veterinary Surgeon</i> (rank First Lieutenant). Frederic H. Osgood, Boston, April 5, 1893.	.	.	Newton,	Mass. Agr. Col- lege, 1878; 4 years Royal College of Vet. Surgeons, London, 1861.
<i>Paymaster</i> (rank First Lieutenant). Henry B. Clapp, Boston, May 24, 1893.	1st battl. art'y, col. sgt., 10 July, 1890; quar. mas. sgt., 1 June, 1892.	.	Boston.	
<i>Chaplain.</i> (Vacancy.) BATTERY B — Worcester.		.		
<i>Captain.</i> Herbert W. Haynes, Worces- ter, Feb. 17, 1899.	Batt'y B, 26 Aug., 1891 to 11 Mar., 1891; corp., sgt., 1st sgt., 2d lt., 11 Mar., 1891; 1st lt., 1 April, 1892.	.	Worcester.	

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First Battalion Light Artillery — Concluded.

NAME, ADDRESS, RANK AND DATE OF COMMISSION.	Original Entry into the Service. Subsequent Service and Commissions.	Service of Other States, and of United States.	Born.	Received Military or Medical Instruction.
<i>First Lieutenants — Con.</i> Alexander S. McGregor, Lawrence, March 23, 1903.	1st battl. lgt. art'y, C, 18 April, 1887; 2d, 18 April, 1890; 3d, 18 April, 1891; 4th, 18 April, 1894; 5th, 18 April, 1897; 6th, 18 April, 1898; 7th, 18 April, 1899; 8th, 18 April, 1900; 9th, 18 April, 1901; corp., sgt., 1st sgt., 2d lt., 29 Oct., 1901.	. . . . .	Lawrence.	
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i> Urban W. Marshall, Lawrence, March 23, 1903.	1st battl. lgt. art'y, C, 24 May, 1892; 2d, 24 May, 1895; 3d, 24 May, 1898; 4th, 16 Jan., 1899; 5th, 16 Jan., 1902; sgt.	. . . . .	Islesboro, Me.	

COMPANY F, CAVALRY.

NAME, ADDRESS, RANK AND DATE OF COMMISSION.	Original Entry into the Service. Subsequent Service and Commissions.	Service of Other States, and of United States.	Born.	Received Military or Medical Instruction.
<i>Company F — Chelmsford.</i> <i>Captain.</i> John J. Monahan, West Chelmsford, April 3, 1900.	Co. F, cav., 26 May, 1887; 2d, 26 May, 1890; 3d, 26 May, 1893; 4th, 26 May, 1896; 5th, 26 May, 1897; dis. exp., 26 May, 1899; priv., corp., sgt., 1st lt., 13 June, 1899.	. . . . .	West Chelmsford.	
<i>Assistant Surgeon</i> (rank First Lieutenant). Arthur G. Scooboria, Chelmsford, May 31, 1900.	Troop F, cav., hosp. stew'd, 6 June, 1899, . . .	. . . . .	Chelmsford,	Tufta, 1895; Harvard, 1898.

<p><i>First Lieutenant.</i> Edward H. Keyes, North Chelmsford, April 3, 1900.</p> <p><i>Second Lieutenant.</i> Edward Fisher, Westford, Sept. 2, 1903.</p>	<p>Co. F, cav., 16 Nov., 1881; 2d, 16 Nov., 1884; 3d, 16 Nov., 1887; 4th, 16 Nov., 1890; 6th, 16 Nov., 1893; 6th, 16 Nov., 1896, to 2 Jan., 1899; priv., corp., sgt., 1st sgt., 2d lt., 2 Jan., 1899.</p> <p>Troop F, cav., 5 Sept., 1894; 2d, 5 Sept., 1897; 3d, 5 Sept., 1900; priv., corp., sergt.</p>	<p>.</p> <p>.</p>	<p>Westford.</p> <p>Westford.</p>
<p><i>Brigadier General.</i> Jophannus H. Whitney, Medford, Feb. 23, 1901.</p> <p><i>Assistant Adjutant General</i> (rank Lieutenant Colonel). Hugh Bancroft, Cambridge, April 17, 1903.</p> <p><i>Medical Director</i> (rank Lieutenant Colonel). Charles C. Foster, Cambridge, June 3, 1903.</p>	<p>5th regt., E, priv., corp., sgt., 1st sgt., 1889; 2d lt., Jan., 1887; 1st lt., 24 Feb., 1875; capt., 24 Jan., 1876; res., 3 Aug., 1881; 1st lt., 22 June, 1883; maj., 18 April, 1884; lt. col., 23 May, 1884; col., 6 Aug., 1897.</p> <p>5th regt., B, 4 July, 1894; 2d, 4 July, 1897; priv., corp., sgt., capt., engineer, 2d brig., 13 Sept., 1897.</p> <p>1st corps cadets, 11 Mar., 1886; asst. surg., 5th regt., 27 Apr., 1887; surg., 25 Mar., 1889; ret. as lt. col., 14 May, 1901.</p>	<p>39th Mass. vols., C, priv., corp., sgt., 1st sgt., 1 Aug., 1862, to 20 June, 1868; 5th regt. Mass. inf., U. S. V., col., 2 July, 1898; mus. out, 31 March, 1899.</p> <p>5th Mass. inf., U. S. V., adjt., 20 June, 1898; res., 1 Sept., 1898.</p> <p>5th Mass. inf., U. S. V., maj. and surg., 20 June, 1898; res., 3 Oct., 1898.</p>	<p>Avon, Me.</p> <p>Cambridge,</p> <p>Cambridge,</p> <p>Harvard.</p> <p>Harvard, 1890; Cambridge Hospital, 1898.</p>

SECOND BRIGADE. GENERAL AND STAFF.

Second Brigade. General and Staff—Concluded.

NAME, ADDRESS, RANK AND DATE OF COMMISSION.	Original Entry into the Service. Subsequent Service and Commissions.	Service of Other States, and of United States.	Born.	Received Military or Medical Instruction.
<i>Assistant Inspector General</i> (rank Major). Albert C. Warren, West Newton, Dec. 12, 1903.	1st regt., L and C, 10 Oct., 1870; dis., 25 March, 1875; 2d, 5th regt., C, 11 Jan., 1879; dis., 11 Jan., 1882; 3d, 11 Jan., 1882; dis., 28 Oct., 1882; corp., sgt.; 4th, quar. mas. sgt., 30 July, 1883; 1st lt. and P. M., 27 Dec., 1889; capt. and P. M., 3 April, 1900; capt., A. D. C., 2d brig., 15 May, 1901.	. . . . .	St. Louis, Mo., .	Union Hall Academy, N. Y.; Inst. Technology.
<i>Asst. Insp. Gen. Rifle Practice</i> (rank Major). Oliver H. Story, Newton, April 17, 1903.	8th regt., G, 22 Sept., 1888, to 28 Dec., 1888, priv.; 2d brig., N. C. S., Q. M. sgt., 28 April, 1900; capt., Q. M., 15 May, 1901.	. . . . .	Gloucester, .	Gloucester High; Amherst; Harvard.
<i>Brigade Quartermaster</i> (rank Captain). Albert L. Wyman, Boston, April 17, 1903.	1st battl. cav., hosp. stew., 27 Feb., 1895; 2d, 27 Feb., 1898; trans. to N. C. S., 2d brig., 30 Dec., 1899; hosp. stew., Q. M. S., 24 Feb., 1902; 3d, 27 Feb., 1902; 4th, 27 Feb., 1903.	. . . . .	Kittery Point, Me.	
<i>Engineer</i> (rank Captain). Charles R. Gow, Dorchester, April 18, 1903.	5th regt., E, 22 April, 1889; 2d lt., 23 March, 1891; res., 7 Nov., 1892; 2d, bd. qrs., 5th, Q. M. S., 12 July, 1899; 1st lt. com. of subsistence, 18 May, 1900; 1st lt., Insp. rifle practice, 18 May, 1900; 1st lt., battl. adjt., 22 May, 1902; res., 17 Feb., 1903.	5th Mass. Inf., U. S. V., sgt. maj., 2 July; 2d lt., cos. H and M., 9 July, 1898; 1st lt., B, 7 Jan., 1899; mns. out, 31 March, 1899.	Medford.	

<i>Judge Advocate</i> (rank Captain). Roland H. Sherman, Lawrence, April 22, 1901.	8th regt., col. sgt., 23 July, 1895; dis., exp., 23 July, 1898; capt., 1, co., 31 Aug., 1899.	8th Mass. inf., U. S. V., 2d lt., 11 May, 1898; res., 12 Aug., 1898.	Lawrence.
<i>Provost Marshal</i> (rank Captain). Morton E. Cobb, Newton, April 17, 1903.	Co. A, 1st battl. cav., 16 June, 1895; trans. to N. C. S., 2d brig., 30 Mar., 1896; 2d, 16 June, 1898; 3d, 16 June, 1899; 4th, 16 June, 1900; 5th, 16 June, 1901; 6th, 16 June, 1902; sgt. clerk, color bearer, prov. sgt., sgt. maj., capt., A. D. C., 8 Jan., 1903.	. . . . .	Newton, . . . Newton High; Inst. Technology.
<i>Aides-de-Camp</i> (rank Captain). William S. Youngman, Boston, April 17, 1903.	2d brig., N. C. S., 23 Mar., 1899; 2d, 23 Mar., 1902; 3d, 23 Mar., 1903; sgt. clerk, col. sgt., sgt. maj.	12th regt. inf., N. G., Penn., Sept., 1897, to 9 May, 1898; Gov. Troop, Penn., cav., U. S. V., 21 Oct., 1898.	Williamsport, Penn.
(Vacancy.)			
<i>Signal Officer</i> (rank First Lieutenant). Walter C. Stevens, Melrose, Feb. 10, 1902.	2d brig. signal corps, 9 June, 1898; 2d, 9 June, 1899; 3d, 9 June, 1899; 4th, 9 July, 1898; 5th, 9 July, 1899; 6th, 9 July, 1899; 7th, 9 July, 1899; 8th, 9 July, 1899; priv., corp., sgt., 1st sgt., transferred to troop A, cav., 20 Jan., 1898; 9th, 9 July, 1900.	. . . . .	Boston.

FIFTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

<i>Colonel</i> . William H. Oakes, Dorchester, April 13, 1901.	5th regt., A, priv., corp., sgt., 20 Sept., 1875; 2d lt., 8 Jan., 1883; capt., 22 June, 1886; maj., 30 Jan., 1889; lt. col., 6 Aug., 1897.	Cohasset.
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Fifth Regiment Infantry — Continued.

NAME, ADDRESS, RANK AND DATE OF COMMISSION.	Original Entry into the Service. Subsequent Service and Commissions.	Service of Other States, and of United States.	Born.	Received Military or Medical Instruction.
<i>Lieutenant-Colonel.</i> Murray D. Clement, Wal- tham, April 13, 1901.	5th regt., F, capt., 11 May, 1891; maj., 4 March, 1898.	5th Mass. inf., U. S. V., maj., 1 July, 1898; res., 29 Nov., 1898.	Barnet, Vt.	
<i>Majors.</i> Willis W. Stover, Everett, April 13, 1901.	5th regt., A, 28 June, 1886; corp., sgt., 2d lt., 31 March, 1889; capt., 17 Nov., 1890.	5th regt. inf., U. S. V., A, capt., 30 June, 1898; mus. out, 31 March, 1899.	Charlestown,	Boston Latin.
Willard C. Butler, Plym- outh, June 1, 1901.	1st regt., H, 14 Mar., 1881 to 28 May, 1883; 2d lt., 20 Feb., 1891; capt., 16 May, 1892.	5th regt. inf., U. S. V., D, capt., 2 July, 1898; mus. out, 31 March, 1899.	Kingston.	
Francis Meredith, Jr., Med- ford, Dec. 11, 1902.	5th regt., A, 15 Nov., 1886; dis., 15 Nov., 1889; priv., corp., sgt., 2d, 9 Dec., 1889; 2d lt., H, 22 Jan., 1890; 1st lt., 24 Nov., 1890; capt., 16 July, 1892.	. . . . .	Birmingham, Eng.	
<i>Adjutant</i> (rank Captain). Henry L. Kincade, Quincy, April 29, 1901.	1st regt., K, 2 Aug., 1887; 5th regt., K, 2d lt., 21 Nov., 1887; 1st lt., 9 June, 1890; capt., 8 Sept., 1897; ret. as capt., 22 June, 1899; battl adjt., 18 May, 1900.	5th Mass. inf., K, U. S. V., capt., 1 July, 1898; res., 15 Sept., 1898.	Braintree.	
<i>Battalion Adjutants</i> (rank First Lieutenant). Henry D. Warren, Boston, April 29, 1901.	1st corps cadets, 10 Apr., 1884; 2d, 10 Apr., 1887; 3d, 10 Apr., 1890; 4th, 10 Apr., 1893; 5th, 10 Apr., 1894; 6th, 10 Apr., 1895; 7th, 10 Apr., 1896; 8th, 10 Apr., 1898; priv., corp., sgt., 1st sgt.	. . . . .	Boston,	Boston Latin, 3 years.

Alexander P. Graham, Haverhill, Feb. 27, 1903.							Hamilton, Ont.
Frederick A. Walker, Charlestown, Apr. 14, 1903.	5th regt., A, 5 June, 1893; 2d, 5 June, 1896; 3d, 5 June, 1897; 4th, 5 June, 1898; 5th, 5 June, 1900; 6th, 5 June, 1901; 7th, 5 June, 1902; corp., sgt.						Charlestown.
Quartermaster (rank Captain).							
Arthur C. Weyer, Woburn, Nov. 27, 1899.	5th regt., G, 21 Feb., 1889; 1st corps cadets, 6 July, 1891; 2d, 21 Feb., 1891; 3d, 21 Feb., 1893; dis., 20 April, 1893; 4th, 10 Nov., 1893; 5th, 5th regt., G, 23 Oct., 1896; 6th, 23 Oct., 1896; 7th, 23 Oct., 1897; 30 prov. co., 1st lt., 24 Sept., 1898; dis., 15 April, 1899; co. disbanded; 5th regt., G, capt., 27 Nov., 1899.						Woburn.
Surgeon (rank Major).							
Charles W. Galloupe, Bos- ton, April 30, 1901.	8th regt., asst. surg., 1 June, 1888; surg., 27 April, 1891; asst. surg., lt. batt'y, A, 13 Sept., 1893; dis., 25 April, 1895; disbandment of battery.						Lynn.
Assistant Surgeon (rank Captain).							
Francis Magurn, Boston, May 20, 1901.	9th regt., D, 1st lt., 23 May, 1887; res., 7 May, 1888; 5th regt., A, 8 April, 1889, to 2 July, 1889; 9th regt., D, capt., 12 May, 1900; maj., surg., 20 Sept., 1897; res., 19 July, 1899.						Charlestown.
Assistant Surgeon (rank First Lieutenant).							
Henry L. Dearing, Braintree, May 14, 1901.							
Paymaster (rank Captain).							
Charles T. Dutelow, Dor- chester, May 17, 1901.	5th regt., K, 1 April, 1901; pay sgt., 8 May, 1901,						English High.

Private, 12th royal grenadiers,
Queen's own rifles, Victoria
rifles, Can. militia, northwest
rebellion, 1885; 9 months active
service.

5th regt. inf., U. S. V., 30 June,
1898; mus. out, 31 Mar., 1899;
corp.

9th regt. inf., U. S. V., maj. and
surg., 3 May, 1898; mus. out,
23 Jan., 1899.

Harvard.

Charlestown High;
Harvard.

English High.

Fifth Regiment Infantry — Continued.

NAME, ADDRESS, RANK AND DATE OF COMMISSION.	Original Entry into the Service. Subsequent Service and Commissions.	Services of Other States, and of United States.	Born.	Received Military or Medical Instruction.
<i>Inspector Rifle Practice</i> (rank First Lieutenant). Robert McMeekin, Braintree, June 8, 1903.	5th regt., G, 1 June, 1903, . . . . .	. . . . .	Dalry, Scotland.	British Army, 1873 to 1881.
<i>Commissary of Subsistence</i> (rank First Lieutenant). Charles W. Knapp, Auburndale, May 7, 1901.	8th regt., D, priv., corp., sgt., Nov., 1869; mus. in, 22 July, 1873; 2d, 7 Aug., 1876; quar. mas., 7th battl. inf., 26 Aug., 1876; battl. disbanded, 15 Aug., 1878; capt., brig. quar. mas., 2d brig., 30 June, 1882; res., 27 Feb., 1885; 1st battl. cav., D, 22 May, 1885, to 6 Dec., 1886.	. . . . .	Lynn.	
<i>Chaplain.</i> Joseph Carden, Winthrop, June 8, 1903.	8th regt., M, 12 May, 1880, to 10 Jan., 1881, . . . . .	. . . . .	Lawrence.	
COMPANY A — Boston.				
<i>Captain.</i> Mark E. Smith, Charlestown, May 6, 1901.	5th regt., A, 22 July, 1889; 2d, 22 July, 1892; 3d, 22 July, 1893; 4th, 22 July, 1896; 5th, 22 July, 1897; 6th, 22 July, 1898; 7th, 22 July, 1899; sgt., 1st sgt., 1st lt., 5 Feb., 1900.	5th Mass. inf., A, U. S. V., 20 June, 1898; dia., 8 Oct., 1898; quar. mas. sgt.	Boston, . .	English High.
<i>First Lieutenant.</i> Roland W. Bray, West Medford, May 6, 1901.	5th regt., A, 25 Feb., 1889, to 22 June, 1893; priv., corp., sgt., 2d lt., 22 June, 1893.	5th Mass. inf., U. S. V., A, 2d lt., 30 June, 1898; 1st lt., 8 Mar., 1899; mus. out, 31 Mar., 1899.	Charlestown.	

<i>Second Lieutenant.</i> William H. Wilson, Somerville, May 6, 1901.	5th regt., A, 12 June, 1890; 2d, 12 June, 1893; 3d, 12 June, 1894; 4th, 12 June, 1895; 5th, 12 June, 1897; 6th, 12 June, 1899; 7th, 12 June, 1900; 8th, 12 June, 1901.	5th regt., U. S. V., A, 20 June, 1898; mus. out, 31 Mar., 1899; sgt., 1st sgt.	Halifax, N. S.
COMPANY B — Cambridge.			
<i>Captain.</i> Charles W. Facey, Cambridgeport, Mar. 30, 1903.	5th regt., B, 10 March, 1890; 2d, 10 March, 1893; priv., corp., sgt., 2d lt., 10 July, 1893; 1st lt., 7 May, 1894.	5th Mass. Inf., U. S. V., B, capt., 1 July, 1898; mus. out, 31 Mar., 1899.	Cambridge.
<i>First Lieutenant.</i> Patrick J. McNamara, Cambridge, Mar. 30, 1903.	5th regt., B, 2 June, 1890; 2d, 2 July, 1893; 3d, 2 July, 1894; 4th, 2 July, 1895; 5th, 2 July, 1896; 6th, 2 July, 1897; 7th, 2 July, 1898; priv., corp., sgt., 1st sgt., 2d lt., 19 June, 1899.	5th regt., U. S. V., B, 2d lt., 1 July, 1898; mus. out, 1 April, 1899.	Somerville.
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i> George T. Jones, Jamaica Plain, Mar. 30, 1903.	5th regt., B, 14 Feb., 1898; 2d, 14 Feb., 1901; 3d, 14 Feb., 1902; 4th, 14 Feb., 1903; priv., corp., sgt.	5th Mass., B, U. S. V., 25 June, 1898; mus. out, 31 Mar., 1899.	West Somerville.
COMPANY C — Newton.			
<i>Captain.</i> Ernest R. Springer, Newton, Oct. 26, 1898.	6th regt., E, 1 May, 1895; trans. to C; 5th regt., 10 July, 1896; 2d lt., 19 Aug., 1896.	5th Mass. Inf., U. S. V., C, capt., 2 July, 1898; mus. out, 31 Mar., 1899.	Boston.
<i>First Lieutenant.</i> George F. Guilford, Auburn-dale, June 19, 1898.	5th regt., C, 28 May, 1894; 2d, 28 May, 1897; 3d, 28 May, 1898; 4th, 28 May, 1899; priv., corp., 1st sgt.	5th Mass., C, U. S. V., sgt., 22 June, 1898; mus. out, 31 March, 1899.	Boston.
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i> Henry F. Moses, Roxbury, Aug. 21, 1903.	5th regt., C, 19 March, 1900; 2d, 19 March, 1903; priv., corp., sgt.	. . . . .	Liverpool, Eng-land.

Newton High;
Institute of
Technology.

Fifth Regiment Infantry — Continued.

NAME, ADDRESS, RANK AND DATE OF COMMISSION.	Original Entry into the Service. Subsequent Service and Commissions.	Service of Other States, and of United States.	Born.	Received Military or Medical Instruction.
COMPANY D — Plymouth.				
<i>Captain.</i> Arthur E. Lewis, Plymouth, June 10, 1901.	5th regt., D, 2 April, 1898; 2d, 2 April, 1891; dis., 19 Sept., 1891; priv., sgt., 1st lt., 19 Nov., 1894.	5th Mass. inf., U. S. V., D, 1st lt., 2 July, 1898; res., 16 Sept., 1898.	New Bedford.	
<i>First Lieutenant.</i> Charles E. Nauman, Plymouth, June 10, 1901.	5th regt., D, 29 Sept., 1890; 2d, 29 Sept., 1893; 3d, 29 Sept., 1894; 4th, 29 Sept., 1895; 5th, 29 Sept., 1896; 6th, 29 Sept., 1897; 7th, 29 Sept., 1898; 8th, 18 Dec., 1899; 2d lt., 13 Aug., 1900.	5th regt., D, U. S. V., 2 July, 1898; mus. out, 31 March, 1898.	West Roxbury.	
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i> Henry L. Sampson, Plymouth, June 10, 1901.	5th regt., D, 16 April, 1894; 2d, 20 July, 1897; 3d, 20 July, 1898; 4th, 20 July, 1899; 5th, 20 July, 1900; priv., sgt., 1st sgt.	5th regt., D, U. S. V., 2 July, 1898; mus. out, 31 March, 1899; corp.	Plymouth.	
COMPANY E — Medford.				
<i>Captain.</i> James C. D. Clark, Medford, Dec. 15, 1897.	5th regt., E, 20 June, 1890, to 30 Jan., 1891; 2d, 21 July, 1891, to 10 July, 1892.	5th Mass. inf., U. S. V., E, capt., 1 July, 1898; mus. out, 31 March, 1899.	Medford.	
<i>First Lieutenant.</i> Orville J. Whitney, Medford, Nov. 20, 1899.	5th regt., E, 1 March, 1894; 2d, 1 March, 1897; priv., corp., sgt., 2d lt., 15 Dec., 1897.	5th Mass. inf., U. S. V., E, 2d lt., 1 July, 1898; 1st lt., 21 Oct., 1898; mus. out, 31 March, 1899.	Medford.	
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i> Arthur S. Hall, Medford, Nov. 20, 1899.	5th regt., E, 23 April, 1894; 2d, 24 May, 1897; 3d, 24 May, 1898; 4th, 24 May, 1899; priv., corp., sgt.	6th Mass. inf., U. S. V., A, 6 May, 1898; mus. out, 21 Jan., 1899, priv.	New Orleans, La.	

COMPANY F — Waltham.	<p><i>Captain.</i> Clifford E. Hamilton, Waltham, July 18, 1899.</p>	<p>6th regt., A, 6 Sept., 1882, to 7 Dec., 1884; 2d, 5th regt., F, 30 Oct., 1887, to 3 July, 1888; 3d, 7 Oct., 1882; corp., 1st lt., 7 Aug., 1893.</p>	Portland, Me.
<p><i>First Lieutenant.</i> John F. Williams, Waltham, Mar. 31, 1903.</p>	<p>5th regt., F, 23 Dec., 1884; priv., corp., sgt., 2d lt., 4 May, 1887; res., 28 March, 1888; 8th regt., D, 1 April, 1888, to 1 April, 1889; priv., corp., sgt., 5th regt., F, 2d lt., 19 July, 1900.</p>	<p>8th Mass. inf., D, U. S. V., 11 May, 1898; mus. out, 28 April, 1899.</p>	Waltham.
<p><i>Second Lieutenant.</i> Sidney E. Brown, Waltham, Mar. 31, 1903.</p>	<p>5th regt., F, 3 Jan., 1894; 2d, 3 Jan., 1897; 3d, 3 Jan., 1898; 4th, 3 Jan., 1899; 5th, 3 Jan., 1900; 6th, 3 Jan., 1901; 7th, 3 Jan., 1902; 8th, 3 Jan., 1903; priv., corp., sgt., 1st sgt.</p>	<p>5th Mass. inf., U. S. V., 25 June, 1898; mus. out, 31 Mar., 1899; sgt., 1st sgt.</p>	Waltham.
COMPANY G — Woburn.	<p><i>Captain.</i> Thomas McCarthy, Stoneham, May 13, 1901.</p>	<p>5th regt., G, 12 Aug., 1889, to 3 Nov., 1889; 2d, 16 Feb., 1893, to 16 Feb., 1894; 3d, 16 Feb., 1894; priv., corp., sgt.; 2d lt., 17 Dec., 1894; 1st lt., 8 Oct., 1897.</p>	Woburn.
<p><i>First Lieutenant.</i> Francis H. Marion, Burlington, May 13, 1901.</p>	<p>5th regt., G, 22 Oct., 1894; 2d, 22 Oct., 1897; 3d, 22 Oct., 1900; priv., corp., sgt., Q. M. sgt.</p>	<p>5th Mass. inf., G, U. S. V., 1 July, 1896; dis., 31 Mar., 1899; sgt.</p>	Woburn.
<p><i>Second Lieutenant.</i> George S. Cutler, Medway, Oct. 18, 1897.</p>	<p>5th regt., G, 12 July, 1888; 2d, 12 July, 1891; 3d, 12 July, 1892; 4th, 12 July, 1893; 5th, 12 July, 1894; 6th, 12 July, 1895; 7th, 12 July, 1896; 8th, 12 July, 1897; priv., corp., sgt., 1st sgt.</p>	<p>.</p>	Hudson.

Fifth Regiment Infantry — Continued.

NAME, ADDRESS, RANK AND DATE OF COMMISSION.	Original Entry into the Service. Subsequent Service and Commissions.	Service of Other States, and of United States.	Born.	Received Military or Medical Instruction.
COMPANY H — Boston. <i>Captain.</i> Valentine E. Gilson, Somerville, April 6, 1903.	5th regt., H, 20 July, 1891; priv., corp., sgt.; 2d, 20 July, 1894; 3d, 20 July, 1895; 4th, 20 July, 1896; 5th, 20 July, 1897; 6th, 20 July, 1898; 7th, 20 July, 1899; 1st lt., 12 Oct., 1899; capt., 9 Jan., 1903; dis., 3 Feb., 1903; 8th, 3 Feb., 1903.	8th Mass. inf., M, U. S. V., corp., 11 May, 1898; mus. out, 30 April, 1899.	Somerville.	
<i>First Lieutenant.</i> George T. Latimer, Charlestown, April 6, 1903.	1st batt. art'y, battery A, 29 Mar., 1896; 2d, 15 April, 1899; 3d, 15 April, 1899; 4th, 15 April, 1891; 5th, 15 April, 1893; priv., corp., sgt.; 6th, 5th regt., H, 20 July, 1896; 7th, 20 July, 1897; 8th, 20 July, 1898; 9th, 20 July, 1899; priv., corp., sgt., 2d lt., 30 Oct., 1899; 1st lt., 9 Jan., 1903; dis., 3 Feb., 1903; 10th, 3 Feb., 1903.	5th Mass. inf., H, U. S. V., quar. mas. sgt., 23 June, 1898; mus. out, 21 Jan., 1899.	Birmingham, Eng.	
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i> (Vacancy.) COMPANY I — Attleborough.				
<i>Captain.</i> William H. Goff, Jr., Attleborough, Jan. 15, 1900.	5th regt., I, 25 Aug., 1894; 2d, 25 Aug., 1897; priv., corp., sgt., 1st lt., 5 July, 1899.	5th Mass. inf., I, U. S. V., 22 June, 1898; mus. out, 31 Mar., 1899; sgt., 1st sgt.	Lonsdale, R. I.	
<i>First Lieutenant.</i> Fred. W. Northrop, Wrentham, Jan. 15, 1900.	5th regt., I, 3 Oct., 1899; 2d, 3 Oct., 1892; 3d, 3 Oct., 1893; 4th, 3 Oct., 1894; 5th, 3 Oct., 1895; 6th, 3 Oct., 1896; 7th, 3 Oct., 1897; 8th, 1 May, 1899; priv., corp., sgt., 1st sgt.	. . . . .	Wrentham.	

<i>Second Lieutenant.</i> Lawrence W. Cook, North Attleborough, Jan. 16, 1900.	5th regt., I, 21 June, 1896; 2d, 21 June, 1899; sgt., 1899; sgt.	5th Mass. inf., I, U. S. V., 22 June, 1896; mus. out, 31 Mar., 1899; sgt.	Valley Falls, R. I.
COMPANY K — Hingham.			
<i>Captain.</i> Walter L. Bouvé, Hingham, Jan. 26, 1903.	1st corps cadets, 29 Apr., 1876; corp., 9 July, 1879; sgt., 16 Sept., 1881; 1st sgt., 9 June, 1883; sgt. maj., 8 Feb., 1889; 1st lt., 19 Feb., 1889; retired as capt., 8 Mar., 1899.	Ast. adjt. gen'l, 3d brig., 3d div., 1st corps, U. S. V., 9 May, 1898; res., 24 Sept., 1898.	Boston.
<i>First Lieutenant.</i> Edward B. Pratt, Hingham Centre, Jan. 26, 1903.	1st corps cadets, 27 Sept., 1892; 2d, 27 Sept., 1895,	. . . . .	Boston.
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i> Elmer L. Curtiss, Hingham, Jan. 26, 1903.	. . . . .	. . . . .	Derby, Ct.,
COMPANY L — Malden.			
<i>Captain.</i> Frank F. Cutting, Malden, Sept. 8, 1897.	5th regt., H, 23 April, 1884; trans. to L, 8th regt., 3 Jan., 1885; 2d, 23 April, 1887; co. trans. to 5th regt., 26 Mar., 1888; 3d, 23 April, 1888; 4th, 23 April, 1889; 5th, 23 April, 1890; 6th, 23 April, 1891; 2d lt., 8 Feb., 1892.	5th Mass. inf., U. S. V., L, capt., 1 July, 1898; mus. out, 31 Mar., 1899.	Melrose
<i>First Lieutenant.</i> James H. Mann, Malden, Feb. 8, 1892.	5th regt., L, 8 Sept., 1895; 2d, 8 Sept., 1899; priv., corp., sgt., 2d lt., 18 June, 1900.	5th Mass. inf., U. S. V., L, 1st lt., 1 July, 1898; mus. out, 31 Mar., 1899.	Malden.

Betts Military
Academy, 4
years Adjutant
and Captain.

Fifth Regiment Infantry — Concluded.

NAME, ADDRESS, RANK AND DATE OF COMMISSION.	Original Entry into the Service. Subsequent Service and Commissions.	Service of Other States, and of United States.	Born.	Received Military or Medical Instruction.
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i> Clarence A. Perkins, Malden, Sept. 8, 1897.	8th regt.; L, 5 July, 1893; 1st lt., 3 Feb., 1896; capt., 6 June, 1897; co trans. to 5th regt. as L, 26 March, 1898; res., 2 June, 1898; 2d, 2 June, 1898; 3d, 2 June, 1891; 4th, 2 June, 1892; 5th, 2 June, 1893; 6th, 2 June, 1894; 7th, 2 June, 1895; 8th, 2 June, 1896; 9th, 2 June, 1897; priv., corp., sgt., 1st sgt.	5th Mass. inf., U. S. V., 2d lt., 1 July, 1898; mus. out, 31 March, 1899.	Charlestown.	
<i>COMPANY M — HUDSON.</i> <i>Captain.</i> James P. Clare, Hudson, April 20, 1897.	6th regt., E, 10 Sept., 1865, to 27 July, 1867; 2d, 5th regt., I, 24 March, 1869; dis., 19 Jan., 1871; M, capt., 20 April, 1897.	19th regt. M. V., 14 Aug., 1861, to 25 July, 1865; 5th regt., M, U. S. V., capt., 1 July, 1898; mus. out, 31 March, 1899; 28th inf. U. S. V., 1st lt., 3 Sept., 1899, to date 3 July, 1899; mus. out, 13 May, 1901.	Chelsea.	
<i>First Lieutenant.</i> Harry C. Moore, Hudson, Dec. 16, 1901.	5th regt., M, 20 Jan., 1891; 2d, 20 Jan., 1894; priv., corp., sgt., 2d lt., 5 June, 1894; 1st lt., 18 Sept., 1894; res., 16 Dec., 1896.	. . . . .	Hudson.	
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i> Charles H. Groves, Hudson, Feb. 27, 1900.	5th regt., M, 11 June, 1898; 2d, 11 June, 1892; 3d, 11 June, 1893; priv., corp., sgt., 2d lt., 18 Sept., 1894; 1st lt., 12 Jan., 1897; res., 12 April, 1897.	. . . . .	Saxtonville.	

EIGHTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

<i>Colonel.</i> William A. Pew, Jr., Salem, June 28, 1896.	8th regt., G, 28 March, 1893; 2d lt., 3 Aug., 1893; 1st lt., 10 June, 1896; dis., 2 Dec., 1896; dis- bandment of co., capt., 18 Feb., 1896; maj., 10 June, 1896.	8th Mass. inf., U. S. V., col., 11 May, 1898; mus. out, 28 April, 1899.	
<i>Lieutenant Colonel.</i> Edwin W. M. Bailey, Ames- bury, Oct. 2, 1896.	8th regt., B, capt., 21 Nov., 1887; maj., 6 Oct., 1893,	8th regt. inf., U. S. V., lt. col., 11 May, 1898; res., 28 Oct., 1898.	East Pittston, Me.
<i>Majors.</i> William Stopford, Beverly, Oct. 2, 1896.	1st regt., D, 25 March, 1865, to 16 March, 1866; 2d corps cadets, 29 May, 1875; dis., 29 May, 1878; 2d, 3 June, 1878; dis., 3 June, 1879; 3d, 25 June, 1879; dis., 25 June, 1880; 4th, 18 Jan., 1882; dis., 18 Jan., 1885; 5th, 18 Jan., 1886; dis., 18 Jan., 1888; 6th, 18 Jan., 1888; priv., corp., sgt., 1st sgt., 8th regt., E, 2d lt., 22 July, 1889; 1st lt., 18 March, 1892; capt., 10 April, 1893.	8th Mass. inf., U. S. V., maj., 11 May, 1898; lt. col., 28 Oct., 1898; mus. out, 28 April, 1899.	Manchester, Eng.
Frank A. Graves, Marble- head, Oct. 2, 1896.	8th regt., C, 14 Aug., 1883; dis., 14 Aug., 1886; 2d, 14 Aug., 1886; dis., 14 Aug., 1887; 3d, 9 Sept., 1887; dis., 9 Sept., 1888; 4th, 9 Sept., 1888; priv., corp., sgt., 1st sgt., 1st lt., 30 Aug., 1889; capt., 3 July, 1893.	8th Mass. inf., U. S. V., maj., 11 May, 1898; mus. out, 28 April, 1899.	Marblehead.
Edward H. Eldredge, Bos- ton, Oct. 31, 1899.	1st corps cadets, 15 Dec., 1886, to 15 Dec., 1889; N. C. S., 2d brig., 23 April, 1891; I. R. P., 8th regt., 12 July, 1895; 1st lt. and adjt., 27 Nov., 1896.	8th Mass. inf., U. S. V., maj., 14 May, 1898; mus. out, 28 April, 1899.	Roxbury, Boston Latin; English High.

Eighth Regiment Infantry — Continued.

NAME, ADDRESS, RANK AND DATE OF COMMISSION.	Original Entry into the Service. Subsequent Service and Commissions.	Service of Other States, and of United States.	Born.	Received Military or Medical Instruction.
<i>Adjutant</i> (rank Captain). Stephen W. Sleeper, Boston, Dec. 6, 1902.	Nav. brig., C, 12 Jan., 1892, to 12 Jan., 1895; 1st corps cadets, 16 April, 1896, to 15 April, 1899; 8th regt., sgt., maj., 15 Jan. 1900; 1st lt., M. co., 6 June, 1900; battl. adjt., 19 May, 1902.	.	Boston.	
<i>Battalion Adjutants</i> (rank First Lieutenant). Charles M. McIsaac, Gloucester, Nov. 29, 1897.	8th regt., G, 29 Jan., 1891, to 29 Jan., 1894; 2d, 29 Jan., 1896, to 29 Jan., 1896; 3d, 29 Jan., 1896; 1st lt., 21 May, 1896; dis., 21 May, 1896; 4th, 21 May, 1896; 2d lt., 11 Dec., 1896; 1st lt., 29 Nov., 1897.	8th Mass. Inf., U. S. V., G, 1st lt., 11 May, 1896; mus. out, 28 April, 1899.	Gloucester.	
Alexander L. Cochrane, Boston, Dec. 22, 1902. (Vacancy.)	1st corps cadets, 25 June, 1891; 2d, 9 June, 1897; 3d, 9 June, 1898; 4th, 9 June, 1899; 6th, 9 June, 1900; corp., 6th, 8th regt., sgt., maj., 11 June, 1902; 1st lt., K, 8th, 24 Mar., 1902.	.	Malden.	
<i>Quartermaster</i> (rank Captain). Charles F. Wonsor, Gloucester, June 4, 1903.	8th regt., 1st lt. and Q. M., 16 July, 1895; res., 5 Sept., 1899.	8th regt. Inf., U. S. V., 1st lt. and Q. M., 11 May, 1898; mus. out, 28 April, 1899; 46th U. S. V., 29 Aug., 1899; mus. out, 31 May, 1901; 1st lt. and capt.	Gloucester.	
<i>Sergeon</i> (rank Major). Thomas L. Jenkins, Topsheld, Sept. 21, 1896.	8th regt., 1st lt. and asst. surg., 20 May, 1896,	8th Mass. Inf., U. S. V., 1st lt. and asst. surg., 11 May, 1898; res., 11 July, 1898.	Chelsea,	Charlestown High; Harvard.

<i>Assistant Surgeon</i> (rank Captain). Frank P. T. Logan, Gloucester, Oct. 6, 1899.	8th regt., hosp. stew'd, 23 July, 1896, to 23 July, 1896.	8th Mass. inf., U. S. V., 1st lt., asst. surg., 11 May, 1898; mus. out, 28 April, 1899.	Houston, Texas.	Harvard, M.D.
<i>Assistant Surgeon</i> (rank First Lieutenant). Charles S. Butler, Boston, July 12, 1900.	. . . . .	. . . . .	Boston, . .	Chauncy Hall.
<i>Paymaster</i> (rank Captain). James C. Barr, Boston, Feb. 16, 1897.	8th regt., 29 May, 1898, sgt. major,	. . . . .	Medford, . .	Boston Latin.
<i>Inspector Rifle Practice</i> (rank First Lieutenant). John Caswell, Boston, July 11, 1903.	. . . . .	. . . . .	New York, N. Y.,	St. Mark's Sch'l; Harvard.
<i>Commissary of Subsistence</i> (rank First Lieutenant). A. Preston Chase, Danvers, May 26, 1899.	8th regt., K, 25 March, 1891; sgt, 2d lt, 16 May, 1892; 1st lt., 7 May, 1894; capt., 19 Oct., 1896; dis., 29 Oct., 1896; 2d, 31 Oct., 1896; capt., 7 June, 1897; quar. mas., 28 May, 1899.	8th Mass. inf., U. S. V., K, capt., 11 May, 1898; mus. out, 11 May, 1898.	Danvers.	
<i>Chaplain</i> . Milo Hudson Gates, Cohasset, June 11, 1900.	. . . . .	46th U. S. V., L, 1st sgt, . .	Charlestown, .	Boston English.
<i>Company A —</i> <i>Captain</i> . Thomas F. Brennan, Charlestown, Feb. 5, 1903.	. . . . .		

Eighth Regiment Infantry — Continued.

NAME, ADDRESS, RANK AND DATE OF COMMISSION.	Original Entry into the Service. Subsequent Service and Commissions.	Service of Other States, and of United States.	Born.	Received Military or Medical Instruction.
<i>First Lieutenant.</i> Andrew T. Wilson, Charlestown, Feb. 5, 1903.	9th regt., D, 4 Mar., 1897, to 4 Mar., 1900; 2d, amb. corps, 6 Mar., 1900, to 6 Mar., 1901; 3d, 1st regt. H. A., G, 20 Mar., 1901, to 20 Mar., 1902.	9th regt. Mass. inf., U. S. V., 11 May, 1898; mus. out, 26 Nov., 1898; corp.	Charlestown.	.
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i> Edward J. McBride, Charlestown, Feb. 5, 1903.	9th regt., D, 26 Sept., 1890; 2d, 26 Sept., 1893; 3d, 26 Sept., 1894; 4th, 26 Sept., 1895; 5th, 26 Sept., 1896; 6th, 26 Sept., 1897; 7th, 26 Sept., 1898; priv., corp., sgt.	9th regt. Mass. inf., D, U. S. V., 4 May, 1898; mus. out, 26 Nov., 1898, 1st sgt.; 26th U. S. V., priv., corp., sgt., Q. M. sgt., battl. sgt. maj.	Charlestown.	.
COMPANY B — Everett. <i>Captain.</i> Elbridge L. Sweetser, Jr., Everett, March 20, 1900.	5th regt., L, 13 March, 1893; 2d, 13 March, 1896; 3d, 13 March, 1897; 4th, 13 March, 1898; 5th, 13 March, 1899; 6th, 13 March, 1900; priv., corp., sgt., 1st sgt.	5th Mass. inf., L, U. S. V., 1st sgt., 1 July, 1898; 2d lt., E co., 15 Oct., 1898; mus. out, 31 March, 1899.	Medford.	.
<i>First Lieutenant.</i> Charles H. Hilman, Malden, March 20, 1900.	1st regt., 2 June, 1884; 2d lt., 20 Aug., 1885; res., 3 Aug., 1886.	.	Cambridge.	.
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i> George A. Kyle, Everett, March 20, 1900.	.	.	Haverhill.	.

COMPANY C — Cambridge.

Captain.

Charles H. Cutler, Cambridge, June 26, 1900.

1st battl. inf., A, 29 May, 1870; 2d, L, 5th regt., 8 April, 1873; sgt., mus. in K, 10 July, 1873; 3d, B, 3 Aug., 1876; 4th, 15 Sept., 1876; 2d lt., 27 Oct., 1879; 1st lt., 20 Feb., 1882; capt., 12 Mar., 1883; res., 24 April, 1884; sig. corps, 1st brig., 1st sgt., 10 June, 1884; 1st lt. comdg., 12 Dec., 1884; res., 19 Dec., 1884; 5th regt., hd. qr., April, 1888; dis., 7 Oct., 1887; marker, sgt. (r. and l. genl. guide), sgt. maj.; capt., 26th co. prov. militia, 20 July, 1898; res., 15 April, 1899.

Cambridge.

District Columbia, N. G., 3 mos.,

First Lieutenant.

Harry N. Stearns, Cambridge, June 19, 1901.

Lgt. Batty, A, 27 June, 1899; 8th regt., C, 2d lt., 26 June, 1900.

Cambridge,

Harvard.

Second Lieutenant.

Francis J. Lounsbury, Cambridge, June 19, 1901.

5th regt., B, 25 Oct., 1886; 2d, 25 Oct., 1889; 3d, 25 Oct., 1890; 4th, 25 Oct., 1891; 5th, 25 Oct., 1892; 6th, 25 Oct., 1893; 7th, 25 Oct., 1894; sgt., 1st sgt., 8th regt., C, 26 June, 1900; Q. M. sgt.

Everett.

COMPANY D — Lynn.

Captain.

Charles T. Hilliker, Lynn, March 15, 1897.

8th regt., D, 27 Feb., 1885; dis., 27 Feb., 1888; 2d, 27 Feb., 1888; priv., corp., sgt., 2d lt., 2 Jan., 1889.

Lynn.

8th Mass inf., U. S. V., D, capt., 11 May, 1898; mus. out, 28 April, 1899.

First Lieutenant.

Thomas J. Cobey, Lynn, March 15, 1897.

8th regt., D, 20 May, 1889; 2d, 20 May, 1892; 3d, 20 May, 1893; 4th, 20 May, 1894; 5th, 20 May, 1895; 6th, 20 May, 1896; priv., corp., sgt., 1st sgt.

New Britain, Ct.

8th Mass. inf., U. S. V., D, 1st lt., 11 May, 1898; mus. out, 28 April, 1899.

Eighth Regiment Infantry — Continued.

NAME, ADDRESS, RANK AND DATE OF COMMISSION.	Original Entry into the Service. Subsequent Service and Commissions.	Service of Other States, and of United States.	Born.	Received Military or Medical Instruction.
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i> William W. Cann, Lynn, Jan. 28, 1901.	8th regt., D, 14 Dec., 1891; 2d, 14 Dec., 1894; 3d, 14 Dec., 1896; 4th, 14 Dec., 1896; 6th, 14 Dec., 1897; 3d co. P. M., 8 Aug., 1898; 1st lt.; dis., 15 Apr., 1899; 6th, 8th regt., D, 15 Apr., 1899; 7th, 16 Apr., 1900; priv., corp., sgt., 1st sgt.	. . . . .	Danvers.	
COMPANY E—Beverly.				
<i>Captain.</i> Charles B. Burnham, Beverly, Jan. 21, 1903.	8th regt., E, 12 Jan., 1900; priv., 2d lt., 8 May, 1900; 1st lt., 6 Nov., 1901.	. . . . .	Beverly.	
<i>First Lieutenant.</i> (Vacancy.)				
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i> Thomas W. Holdsworth, Salem, Feb. 8, 1903.	8th regt., E, 15 Feb., 1902, . . . . .	. . . . .	Canada.	
COMPANY F—Haverhill.				
<i>Captain.</i> David F. Whittier, Haverhill, Jan. 20, 1903.	8th regt., F, 18 Dec., 1898; 2d, 18 Dec., 1891; 3d, 18 Dec., 1893; 4th, 18 Dec., 1896; 5th, 18 Dec., 1897; 6th, 18 Dec., 1898; priv., corp., sgt., 1st sgt., 1st lt., 16 Nov., 1899.	8th Mass. inf., F, U. S. V., 1st sgt., 11 May, 1898; 2d lt., K, 7 Sept., 1898; mus. out, 28 April, 1899.	Leominster.	
<i>First Lieutenant.</i> Harry B. Campbell, Haverhill, Jan. 20, 1903.	8th regt., F, 2d lt., 26 Feb., 1901,	Me. Vol. Militia, one year, sgt., .	Dexter, Me.	

Eighth Regiment Infantry — Concluded.

NAME, ADDRESS, RANK AND DATE OF COMMISSION.	Original Entry into the Service. Subsequent Service and Commissions.	Service of Other States, and of United States.	Born.	Received Military or Medical Instruction.
COMPANY I — LYNN.				
<i>Captain.</i> P. Frank Packard, Salem, June 2, 1899.	2d corps cadets, 17 Sept., 1896; 2d, 17 Sept., 1899; 3d, 17 Sept., 1899; 4th, 17 Sept., 1899; 5th, 17 Sept., 1899; priv., sgt., 1st sgt., sgt. maj., 2d lt., 29 May, 1898; 1st lt., 26 Jan., 1894; res., 10 April, 1894; 8th regt., D, 10 April, 1894; trans. 1st regt. h. art'y, B, 30 Jan., 1895; 10 April, 1895; trans. to C, 9 Dec. 1895; 10 April, 1896; sgt., 1st sgt., 2d lt., K, 8 Feb. 1897; 1st lt., 28 Oct. 1897; 2d corps cadets, 1st lt., adjt., 25 Oct., 1897; capt., 2 June, 1899.	1st Mass h. art'y, K, U. S. V., 1st lt., 9 May, 1896; mus. out, 14 Nov., 1896.	Charlestown,	Salem High.
<i>First Lieutenant.</i> William C. Jones, Swamp- scott, April 29, 1903.	8th regt., I, 16 Oct., 1900; 2d lt., 16 Oct., 1900; dis., 27 Oct., 1900; 2d lt., 23 Jan., 1901.	8th regt., N. Y. Vol., 1st sgt.,	New York, N. Y.	
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i> George E. Hanson, Lynn, June 24, 1903.	2d corps cadets, 15 Sept., 1899, to 16 Oct., 1900; 8th regt., I, 16 Oct., 1900.	. . . . .	Lynnfield.	
COMPANY K — SOMERVILLE.				
<i>Captain.</i> William A. Bradford, Cam- bridge, Sept. 14, 1903.	8th regt., C, 10 July, 1900; sgt., 2d lt., K, 24 Mar., 1902; 1st Lt., 19 Jan., 1903.	. . . . .	Attleborough.	
<i>First Lieutenant.</i> Edwin F. Greenwood, Somer- ville, Sept. 14, 1903.	8th regt., M, 23 Feb., 1898, to 23 Feb., 1901, .	8th regt. inf., M, U. S. V., 11 May, 1898; mus. out, 28 April, 1899.	Somerville.	

<i>Second Lieutenant.</i> Edwin S. Ross, Somerville, April 27, 1903. COMPANY L—Lawrence.	8th regt., K, 24 Mar., 1902; corp., 2d lt., 19 Jan., 1903; dis., 7 Feb., 1903.	.	.	.	.	.	Dorchester.
<i>Captain.</i> Eugene Larive, Lawrence, May 2, 1901.	8th regt., L, 2 Apr., 1894; 2d, 2 Apr., 1897; 3d, 2 Apr., 1898; 4th, 29 May, 1899; priv., corp., sgt., 1st sgt., 1st lt., 17 Aug., 1899.	8th Mass. inf., L, U. S. V., 1st sgt., 11 May, 1898; 2d lt., 7 Sept., 1898; res, 10 Jan., 1899.					Lowell.
<i>First Lieutenant.</i> James E. Connors, Lawrence, May 2, 1901.	8th regt., L, 1 June, 1898; 2d, 2 May, 1899; priv., 2d lt., 17 Aug., 1899.	8th Mass. inf., L, U. S. V., 11 May, 1898; mus. out, 28 April, 1899; corp.					Halifax, N. S.
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i> George A. Armistead, Lawrence, May 2, 1901. COMPANY M—Somerville.	8th regt., L, 15 Sept., 1898; 2d, 10 Oct., 1899; 3d, 10 Oct., 1900, to 10 Apr., 1901; corp., sgt.	8th Mass. inf., U. S. V., L, 11 May, 1898.					Lawrence.
<i>Captain.</i> George I. Canfield, Somerville, May 28, 1900.	8th regt., M, 3 June, 1896, to 3 June, 1899; 2d, 3 June, 1899, to 3 June, 1900; 3d, 3 June, 1900, to 3 June, 1891; 4th, 28 Sept., 1891, to 14 Dec., 1896; priv., sgt.; 1st lt., 14 Dec., 1896.	8th Mass. inf., U. S. V., M, 1st lt., 11 May, 1898; mus. out, 23 April, 1899.					Somerville.
<i>First Lieutenant.</i> Joseph E. Wiley, Somerville, June 9, 1902.	8th regt., M, 24 April, 1893; 2d, 24 April, 1898; 3d, 24 April, 1897; 4th, 24 April, 1898; 5th, 24 July, 1899; 6th, 24 July, 1900; corp., sgt., 1st sgt.; 2d lt., 5 Sept., 1900.	8th Mass. inf., U. S. V., M, 1st sgt., 11 May, 1898; mus. out, 23 April, 1899.					Somerville.
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i> Louis L. Hannaford, Somerville, June 9, 1902.	8th regt., M, 16 April, 1894; 2d, 16 April, 1897; 3d, 16 April, 1898; 4th, 24 July, 1899; 5th, 24 July, 1900; 6th, 24 July, 1901; corp., sgt., 1st sgt.	8th Mass. inf., U. S. V., M, 11 May, 1898; corp., sgt.; mus. out, 23 April, 1899.					Somerville.

NINTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

NAME, ADDRESS, RANK AND DATE OF COMMISSION.	Original Entry into the Service. Subsequent Service and Commissions.	Service of Other States, and of United States.	Born.	Received Military or Medical Instruction.
<i>Colonel.</i> William H. Donovan, Lawrence, March 30, 1899.	6th regt., I, May, 1871; corp., sgt., 2d lt., 25 June, 1877; 1st lt., 11 Aug, 1879; capt., 23 June, 1884; maj., 27 June, 1888.	9th Mass. inf., U. S. V., maj., 11 May, 1898; lt. col., 19 Aug., 1898; mus. out, 26 Nov., 1898.	Pennsylvania.	
<i>Lieutenant Colonel.</i> Lawrence J. Logan, Boston, Nov. 6, 1899.	9th regt., 1st lt., D, 28 April, 1865; capt., 2 April, 1869; maj., 4 March, 1872; dis., 28 April, 1876; lt. col., 20 Jan., 1879; res., 10 July, 1889.	9th Mass. inf., U. S. V., lt. col., 11 May, 1898; col., 18 Aug., 1898; mus. out, 26 Nov., 1898.	Ireland.	
<i>Majors.</i> George F. H. Murray, Boston, March 30, 1899.	9th regt., B, 2d lt., 9 Dec., 1887; capt., 1 May, 1888.	9th Mass. inf., U. S. V., B, capt., 10 May, 1898; maj., 18 Aug., 1898; mus. out, 26 Nov., 1898.	At sea, . . .	English High.
John J. Sullivan, Dorchester, May 30, 1899.	9th regt., E, 1 Aug., 1889; capt., 25 June, 1896.	9th Mass. inf., U. S. V., E, capt., 11 May, 1898; maj., 19 Aug., 1898; mus. out, 26 Nov., 1898.	Boston, . . .	Boston High.
Joseph J. Kelleg, South Boston, March 30, 1899.	Amb. corps, 2d brig., 27 May, 1887; priv., trans. to I, 9th regt., 25 Feb., 1888; corp., sgt., 1st lt., 16 Sept., 1889; capt., 6 July, 1891; 1st lt. and adjt., 16 April, 1892.	9th Mass. inf., U. S. V., 1st lt. and adjt., 10 May, 1898; maj., 20 Aug., 1898; not mus.; mus. out, 26 Nov., 1898.	Boston, . . .	Boston High.
<i>Adjutant</i> (rank Captain). William J. Casey, South Boston, July 17, 1899.	9th regt., I, 25 Feb., 1889; 2d 25 Feb., 1892; priv., corp., sgt., 2d lt., 10 May, 1892; 1st lt., 11 May, 1896.	9th regt., U. S. V., I, 1st lt., 10 May, 1898; mus. out, 26 Nov., 1898.	South Boston.	

<i>Battalion Adjutants</i> (rank First Lieutenant). Benjamin F. Flanagan, Cambridge, Feb. 11, 1890.	9th regt., H, 11 Dec., 1883; dis., 11 Dec., 1888; 2d, 11 Dec., 1888; dis., 11 Dec., 1887; 3d, 9 Jan., 1888; priv., corp., sgt., 1st sgt., 2d lt., 17 Feb., 1888; 1st lt., 11 Feb., 1890.	9th Mass. inf., U. S. V., H, 1st lt., 10 May, 1898; mus. out, 26 Nov., 1898.	New York, N. Y.
Joseph J. Foley, South Boston, May 15, 1900.	9th regt., I, 10 May, 1888 to 10 May, 1891; 2d, 8 Feb., 1892; corp.; sgt.; trans. to A, 27 June, 1892; dis., 8 Feb., 1893; 3d, C, 28 June, 1893; 2d lt., 16 Jan., 1894.	9th Mass. inf., U. S. V., C, 2d lt., 11 May, 1898; mus. out, 26 Nov., 1898.	Boston.
Martin J. Healey, Clinton, May 26, 1902.	9th regt., K, 9 April, 1888; 2d, 9 April, 1891; 3d, 9 April, 1892; 4th, 9 April, 1893; 5th, 9 April, 1894; 6th, 9 April, 1895; 7th, 9 April, 1896; 8th, 9 April, 1897; 2d lt., 17 May, 1897; dis., 22 June, 1897; 2d lt., 9 July, 1897; 1st lt., 6 Feb., 1899.	9th Mass. inf., K, U. S. V., 4 May, 1898; mus. out, 26 Nov., 1898; 1st lt.	Clinton.
<i>Quartermaster</i> (rank Captain). Daniel J. Murphy, Natick, May 15, 1903.	1st regt., G, 3 June, 1887; 9th regt., L, 16 Mar., 1888; sgt., 1st lt., 27 Nov., 1893; capt., 24 July, 1899; 1st lt., I. R. P., 2 Dec., 1899; 1st lt., com. of sub., 2 Dec., 1899.	9th Mass. inf., U. S. V., L, 1st lt., 10 May, 1898; mus. out, 26 Nov., 1898.	Ireland.
<i>Surgeon</i> (rank Major). John P. Lombard, Boston, July 20, 1899.	. . . . .	. . . . .	Nova Scotia.
<i>Assistant Surgeon</i> (rank Captain). James E. McGourty, Worcester, July 17, 1898.	. . . . .	. . . . .	Worcester,
<i>Assistant Surgeon.</i> (rank First Lieutenant). Jeremiah A. Cronin, Boston, May 15, 1900.	Batt'y A, lgt. art'y, 27 Mar., 1893, to 20 Oct., 1894,	. . . . .	Boston, . . .
			Harvard, M.D.
			Bellevue Medical College.

Ninth Regiment Infantry — Continued.

NAME, ADDRESS, RANK AND DATE OF COMMISSION.	Original Entry into the Service. Subsequent Service and Commissions.	Service of Other States, and of United States.	Born.	Received Military or Medical Instruction.
<i>Paymaster</i> (rank Captain). John P. Kane, Lawrence, July 25, 1899.	9th regt., F, 11 Mar., 1890; 2d, 11 Mar., 1893; 3d, 11 Mar., 1894; 4th, 2 July, 1895; 5th, 2 July, 1898; 6th, 2 July, 1897; 7th, 2 July, 1898; priv., corp., sgt.	9th Mass. inf., U. S. V., F, quar. mas. sgt., 10 May, 1898; mus. out, 26 Nov., 1898.	Lawrence.	
<i>Inspector Rifle Practice</i> (rank First Lieutenant). John T. Golden, Lawrence, Aug. 1, 1900.				
<i>Commissary of Subsistence</i> (rank First Lieutenant) Patrick H. McGrath, Natick, May 15, 1903.	9th regt., com. sgt., 10 July, 1900,	. . . . .	Natick.	
<i>Chaplain.</i> James Lee, Boston, July 1, 1894. COMPANY A — Boston.	. . . . .	. . . . .	County Cork, Ire.,	Boston Latin, 2 years.
<i>Captain.</i> George M. Rogers, Boston, Apr. 16, 1901.	9th regt., A, 3 July, 1898; 2d, 30 July, 1891; corp., sgt., 1st sgt., 2d lt., 31 Aug., 1891; 1st lt., 10 July, 1893.	9th Mass. Inf., U. S. V., A, 1st lt., 11 May, 1898; mus. out, 26 Nov., 1898.	Boston.	
<i>First Lieutenant.</i> Edward L. Logan, South Boston, Apr. 28, 1903.	9th regt. inf., sgt. major, 30 Nov., 1897, to 29 July, 1899; 2d lt., 11 June, 1901.	9th Mass. inf., U. S. V., sgt. major, 4 May, 1898; mus. out, 26 Nov., 1898.	Boston,	Boston Latin; Harvard.

<i>Second Lieutenant.</i> Frederick C Frost, Boston, April 28, 1903.	9th regt., A, 1 Oct., 1894; 2d, 1 Oct., 1897; 3d, 24 Dec., 1898; 4th, 2 Jan., 1900; 5th, 2 Jan., 1901; 6th, 2 Jan., 1902; 7th, 2 Jan., 1903; priv., corp., sgt., 1st sgt.	9th Mass. Inf., U. S. V., A, 4 May, 1898; mus. out, 26 Nov., 1898; Q. M. sgt.	Natick.
COMPANY B — Boston.			
<i>Captain.</i> James F. Walsh, South Boston, July 21, 1899.	9th regt., B, 14 Feb., 1890; 2d, 14 Feb., 1893; 3d, 14 Feb., 1894; corp., sgt., 1st lt., 19 June, 1894.	9th Mass. Inf., U. S. V., B, 1st lt., 10 May, 1898; capt., 19 Aug., 1898; mus. out, 26 Nov., 1898.	Boston.
<i>First Lieutenant.</i> John J. Hickey, South Boston, Oct. 3, 1899.	9th regt., B, 28 Feb., 1893; 2d, 7 April, 1896; 3d, 7 April, 1897; 4th, 28 March, 1899; 1st lt., 21 July, 1899; dis., 1 Aug., 1899.	9th Mass. Inf., B, U. S. V., 10 May, 1898; mus. out, 26 Nov., 1898.	Boston.
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i> James A. Guthrie, South Boston, July 21, 1899.	9th regt., B, 20 Jan., 1893; 2d, 7 May, 1891; 3d, 7 May, 1892; 4th, 7 May, 1893; 5th, 7 May, 1894; 6th, 28 June, 1895; 7th, 16 July, 1896; 8th, 16 July, 1897; 9th, 28 March, 1898; priv., corp., sgt.	. . . . .	Boston.
COMPANY C — Boston.			
<i>Captain.</i> Thomas F. Quinlan, Boston, July 6, 1893.	9th regt., A, 7 Aug., 1883; dis., 7 Aug., 1886; 2d, 10 Aug., 1886; dis., 10 Aug., 1887; 3d, 10 Aug., 1887; dis., 10 Aug., 1888; 4th, 10 Aug., 1888; dis., 10 Aug., 1889; 5th, 10 Aug., 1889; priv., corp., sgt., 1st lt., 17 Sept., 1889.	9th Mass. Inf., U. S. V., C, capt., 11 May, 1898; mus. out, 26 Nov., 1898.	Boston.
<i>First Lieutenant.</i> Maurice E. Bowlen, Boston, Sept. 30, 1901.	9th regt., C, 11 April, 1893; 2d, 11 April, 1896; 3d, 11 April, 1897; 4th, 11 April, 1898; 5th, 11 April, 1899; 6th, 11 April, 1900; priv., corp., sgt., 1st sgt., 2d lt., 4 June, 1900.	9th Mass. Inf., C, U. S. V., quar. mas. sgt., 11 May, 1898; mus. out, 26 Nov., 1898.	Prince Edward Island.

Ninth Regiment Infantry — Continued.

NAME, ADDRESS, RANK AND DATE OF COMMISSION.	Original Entry into the Service. Subsequent Service and Commissions.	Service of Other States, and of United States.	Born.	Received Military or Medical Instruction.
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i> Michael L. King, South Boston, Sept. 30, 1901.	9th regt., C, 29 Nov., 1897; 2d, 29 Nov., 1900; priv., corp., sgt., 1st sgt.	9th Mass., C, U. S. V., 11 May, 1898; mus. out, 26 Nov., 1898; corp.	Ireland.	
COMPANY D — Boston. <i>Captain.</i> John H. Dunn, South Boston, May 11, 1896.	9th regt., I, 2 Sept., 1888; priv., corp., sgt., 2d lt., 6 July, 1891; 1st lt., 6 May, 1892; capt., 11 May, 1896.	9th Mass. inf. U. S. V., I, capt., 11 May, 1898; mus. out, 26 Nov., 1898; 2d, 28th inf., U. S. V., capt., 5 July, 1899; mus. out, 1 May, 1901.	South Boston.	
<i>First Lieutenant.</i> John J. Dwyer, South Boston, March 24, 1902.	9th regt., D, 22 June, 1891, to 25 May, 1901; co. dis., priv., corp., sgt., 1st sgt.	9th Mass. inf., U. S. V., D, 1st lt., 11 May, 1898; mus. out, 26 Nov., 1898.	Boston.	
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i> Thomas F. Sullivan, South Boston, March 24, 1902.	9th regt., I, 13 Mar., 1899; battl. sgt. maj., 16 July, 1901.	9th Mass. inf., U. S. V., I, 11 May, 1898; mus. out, 26 Nov., 1898.	Boston.	Boston High.
COMPANY E — Boston. <i>Captain.</i> John J. Barry, Boston, June 13, 1899.	9th regt., B, 16 July, 1884, to 16 July, 1887; 2d, 7 July, 1888; E, 3d, 1 Oct., 1889, to 1 Oct., 1892; 4th, E co., 1 Oct., 1892, to 6 March, 1894; priv., corp., sgt., 1st sgt., 2d lt., 6 March, 1894; 1st lt., 25 June, 1896.	9th Mass. inf., U. S. V., E, 1st lt., 11 May, 1898; capt., 20 Aug., 1898; mus. out, 26 Nov., 1898.	Boston.	English High.

<i>First Lieutenant.</i> Daniel P. Sullivan, East Cambridge, June 13, 1899.	9th regt., E, 3 Feb., 1890; 2d, 3 Feb., 1893; 3d, 3 Feb., 1896; 4th, 3 Feb., 1899; priv., corp., sgt.	9th Mass. inf., E, U. S. V., sgt., 1st sgt., 4 May, 1898; 2d lt., 22 Aug., 1898.	Boston.
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i> Cornelius J. Murphy, Dor- chester, Nov. 23, 1897.	9th regt., E, 14 July, 1890; trans. to N. C. S., pay sgt., 27 June, 1893; 2d, 14 July, 1893; 3d, 14 July, 1894; 4th, 14 July, 1896; 5th, 14 July, 1896, to 14 July, 1897.	. . . . .	Boston.
COMPANY F — LAWRENCE.			
<i>Captain.</i> Patrick A. Sands, Lawrence, Sept. 7, 1900.	9th regt., F, 12 March, 1894; 2d, 12 March, 1897; 3d, 18 March, 1898; 4th, 6 Aug., 1899; 1st lt., 6 May, 1890.	9th Mass. inf., U. S. V., F, 1st lt., 10 May, 1898; mus. out, 26 Nov., 1898.	Silver Lake, Pa.
<i>First Lieutenant.</i> Frank L. Donovan, Law- rence, Oct. 30, 1900.	9th regt., F, 2 Feb., 1897; 2d, 24 April, 1900; priv., sgt.	9th Mass. inf., F, U. S. V., 11 May, 1898; mus. out, 26 Nov., 1898; corp.	Ireland.
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i> Michael S. Holes, Lawrence, Feb. 13, 1891.	. . . . .	20 years R. I. militia; priv., corp., sgt., 2d lt., 1st lt., capt.; 9th Mass. inf., U. S. V., F, 2d lt., 10 May, 1898; mus. out, 26 Nov., 1898.	Ireland.
COMPANY G — WORCESTER.			
<i>Captain.</i> Jeremiah Moynihan, Worcester, Aug. 27, 1894.	9th regt., G, 10 May, 1887; 2d, 10 May, 1890; 3d, 10 May, 1891; 4th, 10 May, 1892; 5th, 10 May, 1893; priv., corp., sgt., 1st lt., 12 June, 1893.	9th Mass. inf., U. S. V., G, capt., 11 May, 1898; mus. out, 26 Nov., 1898.	Ireland.

Ninth Regiment Infantry — Continued.

NAME, ADDRESS, RANK AND DATE OF COMMISSION.	Original Entry into the Service. Subsequent Service and Commissions.	Service of Other States, and of United States.	Born.	Received Military or Medical Instruction.
<i>First Lieutenant.</i> Matthew E. Hines, Worcester, Aug. 27, 1894.	9th regt., G, 10 May, 1887; 2d, 10 May, 1890; 3d, 10 May, 1891; 4th, 10 May, 1892; 5th, 10 May, 1893; 2d lt., 22 July, 1893.	.	Falls Village, Conn.	
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i> John F. Hurley, Worcester, Aug. 27, 1894.	9th regt., G, 19 July, 1887; 2d, 19 July, 1890; 3d, 19 July, 1891; 4th, 26 Sept., 1892; 6th, 26 Sept., 1893; priv., corp., sgt.	9th Mass. inf., U. S. V., G, 1st lt., 11 May, 1898; mus. out, 26 Nov., 1898.	Worcester.	
COMPANY H — Boston. <i>Captain.</i> John J. Hayes, Boston, Feb. 11, 1890.	9th regt., H, 2 May, 1883; 2d, 28 June, 1886; priv., sgt., 1st sgt., 2d lt., 23 Sept., 1886; 1st lt., 17 Feb., 1898.	9th Mass. inf., U. S. V., H., capt., 10 May, 1898; mus. out, 26 Nov., 1898.	Boston.	
<i>First Lieutenant.</i> Patrick H. Sullivan, East Boston, June 19, 1900.	9th regt., H, 15 April, 1890; 2d, 15 April, 1893; 3d, 15 April, 1894; 4th, 15 April, 1895; 5th, 15 April, 1896; 6th, 15 April, 1897; 7th, 15 April, 1898; 8th, 10 June, 1899; 9th, 10 June, 1900; priv., corp., sgt., 1st sgt.	9th Mass. inf., H, U. S. V., 11 May, 1898; 1st sgt., 2d lt., 19 Aug., 1898; mus. out, 26 Nov., 1898.	Boston.	
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i> Francis J. Odermatt, Boston, May 5, 1903.	9th regt., H, 10 May, 1894; 2d, 10 May, 1897; 3d, 28 Feb., 1899; 4th, 28 Feb., 1900; 5th, 28 Feb., 1901; 6th, 28 Feb., 1902; 7th, 28 Feb., 1903; priv., corp., sgt., Q. M. sgt.	9th Mass. inf., H, U. S. V., 10 May, 1898; dis., 3 June, 1898.	Boston.	

COMPANY I — Boston.

Captain.

James A. Cully, South Boston, Dec. 18, 1899.

First Lieutenant.

John F. Delaney, South Boston, Aug. 9, 1899.

Second Lieutenant.

John F. McInnis, South Boston, April 30, 1900.

COMPANY K — Clinton.

Captain.

Robert McReil, Clinton, Aug. 31, 1903.

First Lieutenant.

Edward J. Scanlon, Clinton, Aug. 31, 1903.

Second Lieutenant.

James Kennedy, Clinton, Aug. 31, 1903.

9th regt., I, 1 July 1890, to 1 July, 1893; 2d, 1 July, 1893, to 1 July, 1894; 3d, 1 July, 1894, to 1 July, 1896; 4th, 1 July, 1896; priv., corp., sgt., 2d lt., 11 May, 1896.	9th Mass. inf., U. S. V., I, 2d lt., 10 May, 1898; mus. out, 26 Nov., 1898.	New Haven, Conn.
9th regt., I, 16 Jan., 1890; 2d, 23 Feb., 1893; 3d, 20 Mar., 1894; 4th, 15 April, 1896; 5th, 6 Mar., 1899; 1st sgt.	9th Mass. inf., I, U. S. V., 10 May, 1898; mus. out, 26 Nov., 1898; sgt.	Boston, . . . English High.
9th regt., I, 6 Mar., 1899; priv., corp., . . .	9th Mass. inf., I, U. S. V., 4 May, 1898; mus. out, 26 Nov., 1898; priv.	Boston.
9th regt., K, 5 Oct., 1891; 2d, 5 Oct., 1894; 3d, 5 Oct., 1895; 4th, 5 Oct., 1898; 5th, 5 Oct., 1897; 6th, 9 Jan., 1899; 7th, 9 Jan., 1900; 8th, 9 Jan., 1901; 9th, 9 Jan., 1902; priv., corp., sgt., 1st sgt., 1st lt., 8 Sept., 1902.	9th Mass. inf., U. S. V., quar. mas. sgt., 4 May, 1898; mus. out, 26 Nov., 1898.	Boston.
9th regt., K, 17 May, 1897; 2d, 17 May, 1900; 3d, 17 May, 1901; 4th, 17 May, 1902; priv., corp., sgt., 2d lt., 8 Sept., 1902.	. . . . .	Kingston, N. Y.
9th regt., K, 12 Dec., 1896; 2d, 12 Dec., 1901, .	9th Mass. inf., K, U. S. V., 4 May, 1898; mus. out, 26 Nov., 1898.	Anaganel, N. B.

Ninth Regiment Infantry — Concluded.

NAME, ADDRESS, RANK AND DATE OF COMMISSION.	Original Entry into the Service. Subsequent Service and Commissions.	Service of Other States, and of United States.	Born.	Received Military or Medical Instruction.
COMPANY L — Natick.				
<i>Captain.</i> John F. Kenealy, Natick, Jan. 16, 1900.	9th regt., L, 1 Oct., 1892; 2d, 1 Oct., 1895; 3d, 1 Oct., 1896; 4th, 1 Oct., 1897; 6th, 1 Oct., 1898; 2d lt., 8 Feb., 1899; priv., corp., 1st lt., 24 July, 1899.	9th Mass. inf., L, U. S. V., sgt., 4 May, 1898; mus. out, 26 Nov., 1898.	Natick.	
<i>First Lieutenant.</i> James H. McGee, Natick, Jan. 16, 1900.	9th regt., L, 8 Oct., 1896, to 22 Sept., 1898; 1 March, 1892; 2d, 1 July, 1895; 3d, 1 July, 1896; 4th, 1 July, 1897; 5th, 1 July, 1898; 6th, 1 July, 1899; 7th, 1 Aug., 1899; priv., corp., sgt.	9th Mass. inf., L, U. S. V., 4 May, 1898; mus. out, 26 Nov., 1898; sgt.	Deerfield, Ill.	
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i> Charles E. Green, Natick, May 26, 1902.	9th regt., L, 1 Sept., 1895; 2d, 1 Sept., 1895; 3d, 1 Sept., 1896; 4th, 1 Sept., 1899; 5th, 1 Sept., 1900; 6th, 1 Sept., 1901; sgt.	9th Mass. inf., U. S. V., L, 11 May, 1898; mus. out, 26 Nov., 1898; corp.	Natick.	
COMPANY M — Lowell.				
<i>Captain.</i> Philip McNulty, Lowell, Aug. 7, 1902.	9th regt., M, 2d lt., 4 May, 1898,	9th Mass. inf., U. S. V., M, 2d lt., 11 May, 1898; mus. out, 26 Nov., 1898.		
<i>First Lieutenant.</i> Joseph S. Gillow, Lowell, Feb. 12, 1895.	9th regt., M, 17 July, 1891, to 10 Jan., 1896; priv., corp., sgt., 1st sgt.	9th Mass. inf., U. S. V., M, 1st lt., 11 May, 1898; mus. out, 26 Nov., 1898.	Ireland.	

<i>Second Lieutenant.</i> Bernard F. McArdle, Lowell, June 11, 1903.	9th reg't., M., 17 July, 1899, to 10 Sept., 1900; 2d, 2 Mar., 1903.	18th U. S. V. Inf., C, sgt., .	Lowell.
LIGHT ARTILLERY.			
BATTERY A — Boston. <i>Captain.</i> Samuel D. Parker, Boston, July 18, 1898.	1st corps cadets, 3 Dec., 1899; 2d, 3 Dec., 1892, to 3 Dec., 1893; 1st lt., A batt'y, 17 Mar., 1897.	. . . . .	Milton.
<i>First Lieutenants.</i> William Amory, 2d, Boston, July 18, 1898.	Batt'y A, lgt. art'y, 25 April, 1898; 2d, 25 April, 1898; priv., corp., sgt.	. . . . .	Boston.
Henry B. Sawyer, Boston, Feb. 3, 1903.	Batt'y A, lgt. art'y, 25 Apr., 1898; 2d, 25 Apr., 1898; 3d, 25 Apr., 1899; 4th, 25 Apr., 1900; 5th, 25 Apr., 1901; 6th, 25 Apr., 1902; 1st sgt.	. . . . .	Lowell.
<i>Assistant Surgeon</i> (rank First Lieutenant). John White Cummin, Bos- ton, Jan. 2, 1901.	Light Batt'y A, 27 June, 1899, hospital steward, .	. . . . .	Williamsport, Pa.
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i> Charles S. Dole, Newton- ville, July 18, 1898.	1st corps cadets, 14 Sept., 1876, to 14 Sept., 1892; priv., corp., sgt., sgt. maj.	. . . . .	Boston.

FIRST BATTALION CAVALRY.

NAME, ADDRESS, RANK AND DATE OF COMMISSION.	Original Entry into the Service. Subsequent Service and Commissions.	Service of Other States, and of United States.	Born.	Received Military or Medical Instruction.
<i>Major.</i> William A. Perrins, Boston, Dec. 21, 1897.	1st battl. cav., D, 21 April, 1894; 2d, 21 April, 1897; 3d, 6 Feb., 1891; 2d lt. 6 March, 1891; res., 21 Nov., 1892; 1st lt., 23 Dec., 1892; capt., 16 Jan., 1895.	.	Birmingham, Eng.	
<i>Adjutant</i> (rank First Lieutenant). John W. Hall, Boston, March 10, 1903.	1st battl. cav., D, 30 Oct., 1895; 1st lt. and P. M., 7 Jan., 1898.	.	Roxbury, .	Roxbury High.
<i>Quartermaster</i> (rank First Lieutenant) John C. Kerrison, Revere, May 19, 1899.	2d brig., sig. corps, 29 June, 1897, to 2 July, 1898; 2d, 1st brig., sgt., clerk, 27 Feb., 1890; 3d, 27 Feb., 1893; 4th, quar. mas. sgt., 27 Feb., 1896; sgt. maj., 8 July, 1897; transfer to 1st battl. cav., quar. mas. sgt., 10 Feb., 1898; 6th, 27 Feb., 1899.	.	Lancashire, Eng.	
<i>Surgeon</i> (rank Major). George Westgate Mills, Med- ford, Aug. 13, 1894.	5th regt., E, 24 Feb., 1875, to 24 Feb., 1878; sgt., 1st Battl. cav., hos. stow., 7 July, 1893.	.	Medford, .	Mass. Agricult'l College, 1873; 4 years, M. D., Harvard, 1879.
<i>Veterinary Surgeon</i> (rank First Lieutenant). Arthur W. May, Jamaica Plain, Nov. 6, 1901.	1st battl. cav., D, 6 April, 1898; 2d, 6 April, 1901; priv., corp.	.	Jamaica Plain, .	Roxbury High; Harvard Vet- erinary School.

<i>Paymaster</i> (rank First Lieutenant). Alfred M. Blinn, Roxbury, March 10, 1903.	1st battl. cav., A, 21 June, 1898; trans. to N. C. S., 28 June, 1900; 2d, 21 June, 1901; 3d, 21 June, 1902; guidon sgt., Q. M. sgt.	.	.	.	.	.	Boston.	
<i>Inspector Rifle Practice</i> (rank First Lieutenant). Albert J. Walton, Melrose, May 17, 1902.	6th regt., A, 30 May, 1888; 2d, 30 May, 1891; trans. to signal corps, 1st brig., 15 Feb., 1892; 3d, 30 May, 1892, to 20 July, 1895; 4th troop D, cav., 20 July, 1896; 5th, 20 July, 1898; trans. to N. C. S., 12 April, 1900; 6th, 20 July, 1901; sgt. maj.	.	.	.	.	.	Wakefield,	Wakefield High.
<i>Chaplain.</i> (Vacancy.) COMPANY A — Boston.		.	.	.	.	.	Boston,	Malden High.
<i>Captain.</i> Frank T. Hitchcock, Mal- den, April 21, 1903.	1st battl. cav., A, 18 April, 1893; 2d, 18 April, 1896; 3d, 18 April, 1899; priv., corp., sgt., 2d lt., 20 March, 1900; 1st lt., 30 Dec., 1902.	.	.	.	.	.	Boston,	
<i>First Lieutenant.</i> Fred. G. Havlin, Somerville, April 21, 1903.	1st battl. cav., A, 19 Feb., 1889; 2d, 19 Feb., 1892; 3d, 19 Feb., 1895; 4th, 19 Feb., 1898; 5th, 19 Feb., 1901; priv., corp., sgt., 1st sgt., 2d lt., 30 Dec., 1902.	.	.	.	.	.	Bluehill, Me.	
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i> William E. Housman, Bos- ton, April 21, 1903.	1st battl. cav., A, 1 Sept., 1891; 2d, 1 Sept., 1894; 3d, 1 Sept., 1897; 4th, 1 Sept., 1900; 6th, 1 Sept., 1901; 6th, 1 Sept., 1902; priv., corp., sgt.	.	.	.	.	.	Boston.	

First Battalion Cavalry — Concluded.

NAME, ADDRESS, RANK AND DATE OF COMMISSION.	Original Entry into the Service. Subsequent Service and Commissions.	Service of Other States, and of United States.	Born.	Received Military or Medical Instruction.
COMPANY D — Boston. <i>Captain.</i> William H. Kelley, Boston, Jan. 28, 1903.	1st battl. cav., D, 17 April, 1889; 2d, 17 April, 1892; 3d, 17 April, 1895; 4th, 17 April, 1896; 5th, 17 April, 1897; priv. corp., sgt., 2d lt., 5 Jan., 1898; 1st lt., 7 Feb., 1900.	.	Ile of Man.	
<i>First Lieutenant.</i> Eugene A. Coburn, Malden, Jan. 28, 1903.	5th regt., L, 24 Sept., 1886; 2d, 24 Sept., 1889; 3d, 9 Feb., 1891; 4th, 9 Feb., 1892; 5th, 9 Feb., 1893; corp., sgt., 1st sgt.; trans. to D, 1st battl. cav., 30 Dec. 1893; 6th, 9 Feb., 1894; 7th, 9 Feb., 1895; 8th, 9 Feb., 1896; 9th, 9 Feb., 1897; 10th, 9 Feb., 1898; 11th, 3 May, 1899; corp., sgt., 2d lt., 7 Feb., 1900.	5th Mass inf., A, U. S. V., 22 June, 1898; mus. out, 31 March, 1899; sgt.	Lawiston, Me.	
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i> Samuel T. Sinclair, Cambridge, Jan. 28, 1903.	5th regt., B, 6 Dec., 1890; 2d, 6 Dec., 1893; priv. corp., sgt., 1st sgt., 1st lt., 25 Sept., 1894; capt., 11 June, 1898; res., 21 Nov., 1899; 3d, 1st battl. cav., D, 14 Mar., 1894; 4th, 14 Mar., 1897; 5th, 14 Mar., 1900; 6th, 14 Mar., 1903; corp., sgt.	.	So. Framingham.	

FIRST CORPS OF CADETS — Boston.

NAME, ADDRESS, RANK AND DATE OF COMMISSION.	Original Entry into the Service. Subsequent Service and Commissions.	Service of Other States, and of United States.	Born.	Received Military or Medical Instruction.
<i>Lieutenant Colonel.</i> Thomas F. Edwards, Boston, Oct. 14, 1873.	4th battl., B (N. E. guards), 1861; adi., 1st corps cadets, 29 Sept., 1868; maj., 18 Mar., 1873; lt. col., 14 Oct., 1873; dis., 28 April, 1876; re-elected, 29 April, 1876; com. vacated, 11 Jan., 1882, division sup. jud. court; re-elected, 13 Jan., 1882.	24th Mass. vols., 2d lt., 2 Sept., 1861; 1st lt., 27 Aug., 1862; adj., 17 May, 1864; capt., 16 June, 1864; maj., 15 Nov., 1864; lt. col., 7 May, 1866; mus. out, 20 Jan., 1866; bvt. col., U. S. vols.	Boston.	

<p><i>Major.</i> Thomas Talbot, North Billerica, Jan. 17, 1902.</p>	<p>1st corps cadets, 11 April, 1889; 2d, 11 April, 1892; 3d, 11 April, 1895; 4th, 11 April, 1898; corp., sgt., 1st sgt., 1st lt., 11 April, 1899; res., 21 Aug., 1899; 8th, 11 June, 1901; capt., 9 Dec., 1901.</p>	<p>6th Mass., U. S. V., M., 9 July, 1898; mus. in, 21 Jan., 1899; 2d lt., 26th regt., U. S. V., capt., 5 July, 1899; mus. out, 13 May, 1901.</p>	<p>North Billerica, Chauncy Hall.</p>
<p><i>Adjutant</i> (rank First Lieutenant). William B. Stearns, Boston, Nov. 21, 1900.</p>	<p>1st corps cadets, 1 May, 1890; corp., 23 Mar., 1893; 2d, 1 May, 1893; 3d, 1 May, 1894; 4th, 1 May, 1895; 5th, 1 May, 1896; 6th, 1 May, 1897; 7th, 1 May, 1898; sgt., 24 Oct., 1898; 2d lt., 25 April, 1899.</p>	<p>Boston.</p>	<p>Boston.</p>
<p><i>Quartermaster</i> (rank First Lieutenant). Alfred J. Rowan, Watertown, Feb. 15, 1901.</p>	<p>5th regt., C, 11 Jan., 1879, to 11 Jan., 1882; 2d, 1st corps cadets, 8 Sept., 1887; 3d, 8 Sept., 1888; 4th, 8 Sept., 1889; 5th, 8 Sept., 1890; 6th, 8 Sept., 1891; 7th, 8 Sept., 1892; 8th, 8 Sept., 1893; 9th, 8 Sept., 1894; 10th, 8 Sept., 1895; 11th, 8 Sept., 1896; 12th, 8 Sept., 1897; 13th, 8 Sept., 1898; trans. to N. C. S., Q. M. sgt., 1 Dec., 1898; 14th, 8 Sept., 1899; 15th, 8 Sept., 1900.</p>	<p>Port Gibson, Miss.</p>	<p>Port Gibson, Miss.</p>
<p><i>Surgeon</i> (rank Major). Charles M. Green, Boston, April 26, 1899.</p>	<p>5th regt., F, Aug., 1870; mus. in, 30 July, 1873; trans. to E, 24 July, 1874; 2d lt., 24 Feb., 1875; 1st lt., 24 Jan., 1876; dis., 29 June, 1877; 1st corps cadets, 30 June, 1877; hosp. stew., 5 July, 1877; asst. surg., 3 Aug., 1881.</p>	<p>Medford, .</p>	<p>Boston Latin; M. D., Harvard, 1877.</p>
<p><i>Assistant Surgeon</i> (rank First Lieutenant). David Cheever, Boston, June 26, 1901.</p>	<p>1st corps cadets, 7 May, 1897; 2d, 7 May, 1900.</p>	<p>Boston, .</p>	<p>Harvard.</p>

First Corps of Cadets — Continued.

NAME, ADDRESS, RANK AND DATE OF COMMISSION.	Original Entry into the Service. Subsequent Service and Commissions.	Service of Other States, and of United States.	Born.	Received Military or Medical Instruction.
<i>Paymaster</i> (rank First Lieutenant). Frank F. Phinney, Stoughton, Jan. 21, 1903.	1st corps cadets, 22 May, 1890; 2d, 22 May, 1893; 3d, 22 May, 1894; 4th, 22 May, 1895; 5th, 22 May, 1896; 6th, 22 May, 1899; priv., corp., sgt., 1st sgt., 2d lt., 16 Jan., 1901.	.	Stoughton, .	Highland Military; Institute Tech.
<i>Inspector Rifle Practices</i> (rank First Lieutenant). William A. Hayes, 2d, Cambridge, Feb. 7, 1899.	1st corps cadets, 20 Aug., 1872; mus. in, 14 June, 1873; corp., 20 June, 1874; sgt., 1 Jan., 1876; dis., 14 June, 1876; 2d, 14 June, 1876; 1st sgt., 3 July, 1878; dis., 14 June, 1879; 3d, 14 June, 1879; sgt. maj., 19 Feb., 1880; dis., 14 June, 1880; 4th, 14 June, 1880; 1st lt., 16 June, 1880.	.	Portsmouth, N. H.	
<i>Chaplain.</i> (Vacancy.) COMPANY A — Boston.		.		
<i>Captain.</i> Franklin L. Joy, Boston, March 14, 1899.	1st corps cadets, 11 Feb., 1880; corp., 12 Oct. 1880; sgt., 24 March, 1883; 1st sgt., 25 June, 1888; sgt. maj., 22 Dec., 1892; 2d lt., 10 Jan., 1893; 1st lt., 13 Nov., 1894.	.	Boston, .	English High.
<i>First Lieutenant.</i> Charles E. Loud, Boston, Feb. 11, 1902.	1st corps cadets, 26 March, 1891; 2d, 26 March, 1893; 3d, 26 March, 1896; 4th, 26 March, 1900; priv., corp., sgt., 1st sgt., 2d lt., 8 Jan., 1901.	.	Boston, .	English High; Penn. Military Academy.

<p><i>Second Lieutenant.</i> John Lavalley, Boston, Feb. 12, 1901.</p>	<p>1st corps cadets, 7 Sept., 1887, to 19 April, 1890; 2d, 24 April, 1893; 3d, 24 April, 1896; 4th, 24 April, 1897; 5th, 24 April, 1898; 6th, 24 April, 1899; 7th, 24 April, 1900.</p>	<p>• • • • •</p>	<p>Lima, Peru.</p>	<p>Institute of Technology.</p>
<p>COMPANY B—Boston.</p>	<p>1st corps cadets, priv., 26 Aug., 1880; 2d, 26 Aug., 1883; 3d, 26 Aug., 1885; 4th, 26 Aug., 1886; 5th, 26 Aug., 1887; 6th, 29 March, 1889; 7th, 29 March, 1890; corp., 18 June, 1890; 8th, 29 March, 1891; 9th, 29 March, 1892; sgt., 30 Jan., 1893; 10th, 29 March, 1893; 11th, 29 March, 1894; 12th, 29 March, 1896; 13th, 29 March, 1896; 14th, 29 March, 1898; 1st sgt., 22 June, 1898; 15th, 29 March, 1899; 2d lt., 11 April, 1899; 1st lt., 20 March, 1900.</p>	<p>• • • • •</p>	<p>Boston.</p>	<p>Boston Latin.</p>
<p><i>First Lieutenant.</i> Charles H. Cole, Jr., Boston, Jan 8, 1901.</p>	<p>1st corps cadets, 14 Oct., 1890; 2d, 14 Oct., 1893; 3d, 14 Oct., 1895; 4th, 14 Oct., 1897; priv., corp., sgt., 1st sgt., sgt. maj., 2d lt., 10 April, 1900.</p>	<p>• • • • •</p>	<p>Boston.</p>	<p>English High.</p>
<p><i>Second Lieutenant.</i> Edward H. Hoyt, Winthrop, March 10, 1903.</p>	<p>1st corps cadets, 8 Nov., 1892; 2d, 8 Nov., 1895; 3d, 8 Nov., 1896; 4th, 8 Nov., 1897; 5th, 8 Nov., 1898; 6th, 8 Nov., 1899; 7th, 8 Nov., 1900; 8th, 8 Nov., 1901; 9th, 8 Nov., 1902; priv., corp., sgt., 1st sgt.</p>	<p>• • • • •</p>	<p>Ossipee, N. H.</p>	<p>•</p>
<p>COMPANY C—Boston.</p>	<p>1st corps cadets, 2 Dec., 1889; 2d, 2 Dec., 1892; corp., 24 Feb., 1893; 3d, 2 Dec., 1894; sgt., 14 Dec., 1894; 4th, 2 Dec., 1896; 5th, 2 Dec., 1896; 6th, 2 Dec., 1897; 7th, 2 Dec., 1898; 2d lt., 18 April, 1899; 1st lt., 10 April, 1900.</p>	<p>• • • • •</p>	<p>Boston.</p>	<p>•</p>
<p><i>Captain.</i> John A. Blanchard, Boston, Feb. 11, 1902.</p>	<p>• • • • •</p>	<p>• • • • •</p>	<p>Boston.</p>	<p>•</p>

First Corps of Cadets — Concluded.

NAME, ADDRESS, RANK AND DATE OF COMMISSION.	Original Entry into the Service. Subsequent Service and Commissions.	Service of Other States, and of United States.	Born.	Received Military or Medical Instruction.
<i>First Lieutenant.</i> Jesse F. Stevens, Boston, Jan. 16, 1901.	1st corps cadets, 11 Nov., 1887; 2d, 11 Nov., 1890; 3d, 11 Nov., 1893; 4th, 11 Nov., 1896; 5th, 27 Nov., 1899; priv., corp., sgt., sgt. maj., 2d lt., 16 April, 1900.	.	Randolph, .	Boston Latin.
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i> Boyleston L. Williams, Boston, May 12, 1903.	1st corps cadets, 27 Nov., 1898; 2d, 27 Nov., 1898; 3d, 27 Nov., 1897; 4th, 27 Nov., 1898; 5th, 27 Nov., 1899; 6th, 27 Nov., 1900; 7th, 27 Nov., 1901; 8th, 27 Nov., 1902; priv., corp., sgt.	.	Boston.	
COMPANY D — Boston. <i>Captain.</i> Charles H. Rollins, Boston, March 24, 1899.	1st corps cadets, priv., 7 Jan., 1884; 2d, 7 Jan., 1887; 3d, 7 Jan., 1888; corp., 11 Oct., 1888; 4th, 7 Jan., 1889; 5th, 7 Jan., 1890; 6th, 7 Jan., 1891; 7th, 7 Jan., 1892; sgt., 16 May, 1892; 8th, 7 Jan., 1893; 1st sgt., 12 April, 1893; 9th, 7 Jan., 1894; 10th, 7 Jan., 1896; 11th, 7 Jan., 1896; 12th, 7 Jan., 1897; sgt. maj., 9 Mar., 1897; 2d lt., 13 April, 1897; 1st lt., 14 Mar., 1899.	.	Boston, .	Chauncy Hall.
<i>First Lieutenant.</i> William S. Simmonds, Boston, March 24, 1899.	1st corps cadets, 5 May, 1879; 2d, 2 Jan., 1883; 3d, 2 Jan., 1884; 4th, 2 Jan., 1886; 5th, 2 Jan., 1888; 6th, 2 Jan., 1891; 7th, 2 Jan., 1892; 8th, 2 Jan., 1893; 9th, 2 Jan., 1894; 10th, 2 Jan., 1896; 11th, 2 Jan., 1896; 12th, 2 Jan., 1897; priv., corp., sgt., 1st sgt.; sgt. maj., 13 April, 1897; 13th, 2 Jan., 1898; 14th, 2 Jan., 1899; 2d lt., 17 Jan., 1899.	.	Boston, .	English High; Penn. Mil. Academy.

Second Lieutenant. Holton B Perkins, Salem, Feb. 11, 1902.	1st corps cadets, 19 Feb., 1894; 2d, 19 Feb., 1897; 3d, 19 Feb., 1900; 4th, 19 Feb., 1901; priv., corp., sgt., 1st sgt.	. . . . .	Salem.
SECOND CORPS OF CADETS — Salem.			
<i>Lieutenant Colonel.</i> Andrew Fitz, Salem, June 29, 1903.	2d corps cadets, 22 April, 1874; corp., 20 May, 1876; sgt. maj., 12 April, 1877; dis., 22 April, 1877; 2d, 23 April, 1877; 1st lt. and adjt., 13 April, 1880; maj., 10 Mar., 1899.	. . . . .	Pepperell.
<i>Major.</i> John E. Spencer, Salem, June 29, 1903.	2d corps cadets, 16 July, 1890, to 28 April, 1893; corp., sgt., sgt. maj., 1st lt., 28 April, 1893; capt., 16 Sept., 1898.	. . . . .	Boston.
<i>Adjutant</i> (rank First Lieutenant). Lawrence W. Jenkins, Salem, March 10, 1902.	1st corps cadets, 7 Nov., 1892; 2d, 7 Nov., 1895; 3d, 7 Nov., 1896; 4th, 7 Nov., 1899; priv., corp.	. . . . .	Salem, Harvard.
<i>Quartermaster</i> (rank First Lieutenant). Charles P. Vaughn, Pes- body, Sept. 8, 1903.	. . . . .	. . . . .	New Portland, Me.
<i>Surgeon</i> (rank Major). J. William Voss, Beverly, June 6, 1899.	2d corps cadets, asst. surg., 10 July, 1896,	. . . . .	Gloucester, University Pa.
<i>Assistant Surgeon</i> (rank First Lieutenant). Benjamin F. Sturgis, Jr., Salem, Aug. 7, 1901.	. . . . .	. . . . .	Amherst, Me., Bowdoin Medi- cal.

Second Corps of Cadets — Continued.

NAME, ADDRESS, RANK AND DATE OF COMMISSION	Original Entry into the Service. Subsequent Service and Commissions.	Service of Other States, and of United States.	Born.	Received Military or Medical Instruction.
<i>Paymaster</i> (rank First Lieutenant). Edward A. Maloon, Beverly, April 28, 1883.	2d corps cadets, April, 1864; mus. in, 2 July, 1873; sgt., 4 June, 1876; dis., 2 July, 1876; 2d, 14 July, 1876; 1st sgt., 15 March, 1877; dis., 14 July, 1879; 3d, 25 July, 1879; sgt. maj., 1 June, 1880; 2d lt., 8 Feb., 1882.	.	Salem.	.
<i>Inspector of Rifle Practices</i> (rank First Lieutenant). Robert Robertson, Beverly, April 22, 1889.	2d corps cadets, 16 Nov., 1888; 2d, 16 Nov., 1891; 3d, 16 Nov., 1892; 4th, 16 Nov., 1893; 5th, 16 Nov., 1894; priv., corp., sgt., quar. mas. sgt.; 2d lt., E, 8th regt. inf., 26 Sept., 1896; 1st lt., 14 Feb., 1898; capt., 4 Dec., 1898; res., 11 Feb., 1897.	.	Aberdeen, Scotland.	.
<i>Chaplain</i> . Elvin G. Prescott, Salem, Sept. 17, 1897.	.	.	Hampton Falls, N. H.	.
COMPANY A — Salem.	.	.	.	.
<i>Captain</i> . Edward T. Graham, Salem, Nov. 6, 1903.	2d corps cadets, 24 Aug., 1888; 2d, 24 Aug., 1891; 3d, 24 Aug., 1894; 4th, 24 Aug., 1896; 5th, 24 Aug., 1896; priv., corp., sgt., 1st sgt.; 2d lt., 16 Sept., 1898; 1st lt., 7 July, 1899.	.	Salem.	.
<i>First Lieutenant</i> . Harry R. Peach, Marblehead, June 9, 1903.	2d corps cadets, 11 July, 1887; 2d, 11 July, 1890; 3d, 11 July, 1891; 4th, 11 July, 1892; 5th, 9 Aug., 1897; 6th, 9 Aug., 1898; priv., corp., sgt.; 2d lt., 7 July, 1899.	.	Marblehead.	.

<i>Second Lieutenant.</i> William A. Mann, Salem, Nov. 6, 1903.	2d corps cadets, 21 July, 1896; 2d, 21 July, 1899; 3d, 21 July, 1900; 4th, 21 July, 1901; 5th, 21 July, 1902; priv., corp., sgt., 1st sgt.	.	.	.	.	.	Brooklyn, N. Y.
COMPANY B — Salem.							
<i>Captain.</i> Frank S. Perkins, Salem, Dec. 22, 1903.	2d corps cadets, 25 March, 1892; 2d, 25 March, 1896; 3d, 25 March, 1896; priv., corp., sgt., 1st sgt., 2d lt., 16 Sept., 1898; 1st lt., 14 Dec., 1900.	.	.	.	.	.	Salem.
<i>First Lieutenant.</i> Harry S. Perkins, Salem, Nov. 6, 1903.	2d corps cadets, 14 Oct., 1892; 2d, 14 Oct., 1895; 3d, 14 Oct., 1896; 4th, 14 Oct., 1899; 5th, 14 Oct., 1900; priv., corp., sgt., 1st sgt., 2d lt., 14 Dec., 1900.	.	.	.	.	.	Salem.
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i> John G. Burbeck, Peabody, Dec. 14, 1900.	2d corps cadets, 29 May, 1891; 2d, 29 May, 1895; 3d, 29 May, 1898; 4th, 29 May, 1899; priv., corp., sgt., 1st sgt.	.	.	.	.	.	Peabody.
COMPANY C — Salem.							
<i>Captain.</i> Ira Vaughn, Salem, June 29, 1903.	2d corps cadets, 17 Aug., 1883, to 17 Aug., 1886; 1st lt., Q. M., 6 Oct., 1900.	.	.	.	.	.	New Portland, Me.
<i>First Lieutenant.</i> (Vacancy.)		.	.	.	.	.
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i> Eugene T. Redmond, Salem, June 9, 1903.	2d corps cadets, 25 Jan., 1896; 2d, 25 Jan., 1899; 3d, 25 Jan., 1900; 4th, 25 Jan., 1901; 5th, 19 Mar., 1902; 6th, 26 Apr., 1903; priv., corp., sgt., 1st sgt.	.	.	.	.	.	Chelsea.

Second Corps of Cadets — Concluded.

NAME, ADDRESS, RANK AND DATE OF COMMISSION.	Original Entry into the Service. Subsequent Service and Commissions.	Service of Other States, and of United States.	Born.	Received Military or Medical Instruction.
<p align="center">COMPANY D.</p> <p align="center"><i>Captain.</i> Charles F. Kopes, Salem, Dec. 14, 1900.</p> <p align="center"><i>First Lieutenant.</i> James N. Clark, Salem, Dec. 14, 1900.</p> <p align="center"><i>Second Lieutenant.</i> Nathaniel T. Verry, Salem, June 9, 1903.</p>	<p>2d corps cadets, 13 Sept., 1889; 2d, 13 Sept., 1892; 3d, 13 Sept., 1893; 4th, 13 Sept., 1894; 5th, 13 Sept., 1895; 6th, 13 Sept., 1896; priv., corp., sgt., 1st sgt., sgt. maj., 19 Sept., 1898; 2d lt., 7 July, 1899.</p> <p>2d corps cadets, 29 Oct., 1892; 2d, 29 Oct., 1895; 3d, 29 Oct., 1896, to 29 Oct., 1899; priv., corp., sgt., 1st sgt.</p>	<p>.</p> <p>.</p> <p>.</p>	<p>.</p> <p>St. John, N. B.</p> <p>Salem.</p>	

NAVAL BRIGADE.

<p align="center"><i>Captain.</i> George R. H. Buffinton, Fall River, Nov. 5, 1900.</p>	<p>1st regt., M, 21 Feb., 1893, to 6 June, 1895; 2d, naval brigade, F 30 Sept., 1892; ensign, 11 Dec., 1894; lt., junior grade, 16 April, 1898; lt. chief of co., 10 Jan., 1898; lt. comdr., 4 May, 1900.</p>	<p>U. S. N., lt., 23 April, 1898; U. S. S. "Prairie," and "Katabdin;" res., 1 Aug., 1898.</p>	<p>Fall River.</p>
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<i>Lieutenant Commanders.</i> William B. Edgar, Fall River, July 30, 1900.	1st regt., M., 6 Nov., 1879; 2d, 6 Nov., 1882; 3d, 25 Nov., 1884; 4th, 1 Dec., 1885; dis., 19 April, 1886; priv., corp., sgt., nav. brig., F. lt., junior grade, 20 Sept., 1892; lt., chief of co., 11 Dec., 1894; res., 24 Dec., 1897; I. lt., chief of co., 25 May, 1898; res., 3 Nov., 1899.	U. S. N., ensign, 2 July, 1898; dis., 23 Sept., 1898; U. S. S. "Catskill."	Fall River.
James H. Dillaway, Jr., Cambridge, July 2, 1901.	1st battl. cav., D, 5 June, 1883; 2d, 22 June, 1887; trans. to 1st regt., B, 6 Sept., 1887; trans. to N. C. S., 1st battl. cav., guidon sgt.; 3d, 22 June, 1880; trans. to B, nav. brig., 20 Feb., 1891; seaman, boatswain's mate, ensign, 31 Jan., 1893; lt., junior grade, 22 April, 1893; lt., chief of co., 17 April, 1894; res., 16 June, 1899.	U. S. N., lt., 21 May, 1898; U. S. S. "Lehigh" and "Seminole," dis., 8 Sept., 1898.	Cambridge.
<i>Brigade Adjutant</i> (rank Lieutenant). Gulfford C. Hathaway, Fall River, Mar. 23, 1903.	Naval brig., petty staff, 9 Mar., 1903; equipment yeoman.	.	Dighton, .
<i>Ordnance Officer</i> (rank Lieutenant). James P. Parker, Boston, May 28, 1903.	Naval battl., C, 8 Sept., 1891; 2d, 8 Sept., 1894; 3d, 8 Sept., 1895; seaman, coxswain, quar. mas., trans. to signal corps, 26 June, 1896; 4th, 8 Sept., 1896; lt., junior grade, signal officer, 6 Mar., 1897; lt. and adjt., 15 Oct., 1898; res., 17 Sept., 1900.	U. S. N., lt., junior grade, 9 May, 1896; coast signal service, dis., 16 Sept., 1898.	Hong Kong, China.
<i>Equipment Officer</i> (rank Lieutenant). Herbert C. Talbot, Fall River, May 4, 1901.	.	.	Boston, .
<i>Paymaster</i> (rank Lieutenant). James Marshall, Fall River, May 20, 1901.	.	.	New York, N. Y.,
			Boston Latin.
			Bridgeport, Conn., High.

Fall River High;
Brown Uni-
versity.

Harvard.

Boston Latin.

Bridgeport,
Conn., High.

Naval Brigade — Continued.

NAME, ADDRESS, RANK AND DATE OF COMMISSION.	Original Entry into the Service. Subsequent Service and Commissions.	Service of Other States, and of United States.	Born.	Received Military or Medical Instruction.
<i>Surgeon.</i> S. Virgil Merritt, Fall River, July 8, 1901.	Naval brig., F, 3 Jan., 1898; bayman, asst. surg., 11 Oct., 1898.	U. S. N., asst. surg., 21 May, 1898, to 13 Sept., 1898; U. S. S. "Lehigh."	Phillipsburg, N. J.	Fall River High; L. I. College Hospital.
<i>Engineer</i> (rank Lieutenant). Thomas R. Armstrong, Boston, July 22, 1901.	Naval brig., engineer corps, 8 July, 1898; 2d, 8 July, 1899; 3d, 8 July, 1900; fireman, oiler, ch. machinist.	U. S. N., ch. machinist, 5 May, 1898; dis., 21 Sept., 1898.	Boston.	
<i>Signal Officer</i> (rank Lieutenant, Junior Grade). Raymond D. Borden, Fall River, May 7, 1902.	Naval brig., F, 9 Feb., 1898, to 19 Nov., 1898; seaman.	U. S. N., 27 April, 1898; dis., 29 Sept., 1898; U. S. S. "Prairie," seaman, 3d class quarter master.	Fall River.	Fall River High; Institute Technology.
<i>Assistant Surgeons</i> (rank Lieutenant). David G. Eldredge, Dorchester, June 12, 1900.	.	.	Yarmouth, Mass.,	Harvard.
Dennis F. Sughrue, Boston, Jan. 8, 1901.	.	.	.	.
Orland R. Blair, Springfield, July 16, 1901.	.	.	New Britain, Conn.	Yale University.
<i>Assistant Paymaster</i> (rank Lieutenant). Thomas S. Prouty, Boston, Aug. 30, 1900.	Naval brig., C, 3 March, 1898, to 3 March, 1899; seaman, pay yeoman, 1 Aug., 1899; asst. paymaster, 20 June, 1900; dis., 19 July, 1900.	U. S. N., pay yeoman, 10 May, 1898; dis., 14 Oct., 1898.	Boston.	

<i>Assistant Engineer</i> (rank Lieutenant, Junior Grade). Bertram C. Edwards, Fall River, May 25, 1903.	Naval brig., A, 28 Dec., 1900; trans. to eng. div., 10 Dec., 1901; seaman, oiler, chief machinist.	.	.	.	.	Boston.
COMPANY A — Boston.						
<i>Lieutenant, Chief of Com- pany.</i> Daniel H. Snehrupe, Boston, Sept. 26, 1899.	Naval battl., B, 25 March, 1890; quar. mas., 23 June, 1891; cox., 13 Dec., 1892; 2d, 25 March, 1893; gunner's mate, 25 April, 1893; ensign, 17 April, 1894.	U. S. N., ensign, 23 April, 1898; U. S. S. "Prairie," dis., 29 Sept., 1898.	.	.	.	Charlestown.
<i>Lieutenant, Junior Grade.</i> Bradford H. Pierce, Cam- bridge, Jan. 14, 1903.	Naval brig., A, 15 Sept., 1896; 2d, 7 Feb., 1900; cox., quar. mas., gunner's mate, ensign, 27 Feb., 1900.	.	.	.	.	Wakefield,
<i>Ensign.</i> George C. Fisher, Stoneham, Dec. 30, 1903.	6th regt., H, 23 Feb., 1888, to 20 June, 1890; 2d, 26 Nov., 1891, to 27 June, 1902; 3d, co. A, nav. brig., 25 Aug., 1896; 4th, 25 Aug., 1899; 5th, 25 Sept., 1900; 6th, 25 Sept., 1901; 7th, 25 Sept., 1902; Q. M., boatswain's mate, chief boatswain's mate.	U. S. N., 9 May, 1898, to 4 Sept., 1898; seaman, 1st and 2d class, Q. M.	.	.	.	Lowell.
COMPANY B — Boston.						
<i>Lieutenant, Chief of Com- pany.</i> Daniel M. Goodridge, Bos- ton, July 22, 1901.	.	Co. A, Mc. V. M., 1881; priv., Conn. nav. m., 1st div., 15 Nov., 1893; seaman, ensign, 27 Nov., 1893; lt., junior grade, 27 Dec., 1894; lt. chief div., 16 Dec., 1896; U. S. N. lieutenant, jr. grade, 24 June, 1898; dis., 22 Sept., 1898.	.	.	.	Portland, Me.

Wakefield High.

Naval Brigade—Continued.

NAME, ADDRESS, RANK AND DATE OF COMMISSION.	Original Entry into the Service. Subsequent Service and Commissions.	Service of Other States, and of United States.	Born.	Received Military or Medical Instruction.
<i>Lieutenant, Junior Grade.</i> Dudley M. Pray, Allston, Feb. 11, 1903.	Naval brigade, B, 9 Oct., 1900; seaman, coxswain, boatswain's mate, ensign, 19 Feb., 1902.	.	Boston,	English High ; Inst. Technology.
<i>Ensign.</i> Benjamin A. Hodgdon, Somerville, Feb. 11, 1903.	Nav. brig., B, 9 April, 1902; seaman, boatswain's mate, chief boatswain's mate.	.	Tremont, Me.,	English High ; U. S. S. Enterprise.
COMPANY C—Boston. <i>Lieutenant, Chief of Company.</i> Charles H. Parker, Brookline, Aug. 8, 1899.	Naval battl., C, 2 Feb., 1892, to 2 Feb., 1896; 2d, 2 Feb., 1896; seaman, quar. mas., gunner's mate, boatswain's mate; ensign, 20 Oct., 1896.	U. S. N., ensign, 14 May, 1898; lt., junior grade, 17 June, 1898; U. S. S. "Catakill," dis., 17 Sept., 1898.	Hong Kong, China.	
<i>Lieutenant, Junior Grade.</i> Lewis E. Felton, Boston, Oct. 23, 1901.	5th regt., L, 2 July, 1898; 2d, 2 July, 1891; 3d, 2 July, 1892; 4th, 2 July, 1893; 6th, 2 July, 1894; 6th, 2 July, 1896; 7th, 2 July, 1896; 8th, 2 July, 1897; priv., corp., sgt.; trans. to nav. brig., D, 20 Jan., 1898; seaman; ensign, 18 April, 1899; lt., junior grade, 16 Oct., 1900; dis., 9 Aug., 1901, disbandment of co.	U. S. Navy, chief carpenter's mate, 5 May, 1899; dis., 21 Oct., 1899.	Malden.	
<i>Ensign.</i> William A. Lewis, Boston, Feb. 13, 1902.	1st regt. h. ar'y, B, 20 April, 1898, to 30 Dec., 1898; priv., 2d naval brigade, B, 6 June, 1900; quar. master, boatswain's mate.	.	Philadelphia, Pa.	

<p>COMPANY E — LYNN.</p> <p><i>Lieutenant, Chief of Company.</i></p> <p>Fred H. Turnbull, Lynn, Oct. 23, 1902.</p>	<p>Naval brig., E. 17 Oct., 1896; 2d, 17 Oct., 1898; seaman, gunner's mate, boatswain's mate; ensign, 10 Aug., 1899; lt., junior grade, 14 March, 1901.</p>	<p>U. S. N., 5 May, 1898; gunner's mate, U. S. S. "Catakill," dis., 15 Sept., 1898.</p>	<p>Newburgh, N. Y.</p>
<p><i>Lieutenant, Junior Grade.</i></p> <p>(Vacancy.)</p>	<p>Naval brig., E. 24 Mar., 1899; 2d, 24 Mar., 1902; seaman, coxswain, boatswain's mate.</p>	<p>.</p>	<p>Grand Rapids, Mich.</p>
<p><i>Ensign.</i></p> <p>Ernest R. Peale, Lynn, July 9, 1903.</p>	<p>Nav. brig., 30 Sept., 1892; 2d, 30 Sept., 1895; 3d, 30 Sept., 1898; seaman, quar. mas., gunner's mate, ensign, 20 July, 1900.</p>	<p>U. S. N., 15 June, 1898; dis., 4 Sept., 1898; U. S. S. "Lehigh," seaman, gunner's mate.</p>	<p>Fall River, .</p>
<p>COMPANY F — FALL RIVER.</p> <p><i>Lieutenant, Chief of Company.</i></p> <p>(Vacancy.)</p>	<p>Nav. brig., F. 24 April, 1899; seaman, coxswain, gunner's mate.</p>	<p>.</p>	<p>Tiverton, R. I.</p>
<p><i>Lieutenant, Junior Grade.</i></p> <p>Milton I. Dean, Fall River, May 26, 1902.</p>	<p>Nav. brig., 30 Sept., 1892; 2d, 30 Sept., 1895; 3d, 30 Sept., 1898; seaman, quar. mas., gunner's mate, ensign, 20 July, 1900.</p>	<p>U. S. N., 15 June, 1898; dis., 4 Sept., 1898; U. S. S. "Lehigh," seaman, gunner's mate.</p>	<p>Fall River, .</p>
<p><i>Ensign.</i></p> <p>John T. Nelson, Fall River, July 21, 1902.</p>	<p>Nav. brig., F. 24 April, 1899; seaman, coxswain, gunner's mate.</p>	<p>.</p>	<p>Tiverton, R. I.</p>

Providence, R.
I.; Mowry and
Goff Inst.

Naval Brigade.—Concluded.

NAME, ADDRESS, RANK AND DATE OF COMMISSION.	Original Entry into the Service. Subsequent Service and Commissions.	Service of Other States, and of United States.	Born.	Received Military or Medical Instruction.
COMPANY G—New Bedford. <i>Lieutenant, Chief of Company.</i>				
Edward E. Baudoin, New Bedford, Jan. 21, 1903.	1st regt., E, 24 Mar., 1896; 2d, 24 Mar., 1899; 3d, 24 Mar., 1899; 4th, 24 Mar., 1891; 5th, 24 Mar., 1892; 6th, 24 Mar., 1893; 7th, 24 Mar., 1894; 8th, 24 Mar., 1895; 18 co prov. militia; 2d lt., 30 June, 1898; dis., 15 April, 1899; nav. brig., E, lt., junior grade, 19 Mar., 1900.	.	Montreal, P. Q.	
<i>Lieutenant, Junior Grade.</i> Harold S. Bouvie, New Bedford, Jan. 21, 1903.	18 co. prov. militia, 30 June, 1898, to 15 April, 1899; co. dis., sgt.; ensign, 3 Nov., 1903.	.	New Bedford.	
<i>Ensign.</i> Rufus A. Soule, Jr., New Bedford, Feb. 18, 1903.	.	.	New Bedford.	Brown's University.
COMPANY H—Springfield.				
<i>Lieutenant, Chief of Company.</i> Jennes K. Dexter, Springfield, March 6, 1893.	Naval brig., H, 6 March, 1893.	U. S. N., lt., jun. grade, 2 July, 1898; U. S. "Gov. Russell," dis., 8 Oct., 1898.	.	U. S. Naval Academy.
<i>Lieutenant, Junior Grade.</i> Charles S. Axtell, Springfield, May 7, 1903.	2d regt., N. C. S., 8 May, 1899; 2d, 8 May, 1902; color sgt., hosp. steward.	.	Hyannis.	

<i>Ensign.</i> James M. Ropes, Springfield, May 7, 1903.	2d corps cadets, 25 Mar., 1896, to 25 Mar., 1899.	3d N. H. N. G., 24 Sept., 1895, to 22 April, 1896; sgt.	Salem,	Nazareth Hall, Pa.
COMPANY I—Fall River. <i>Lieutenant, Chief of Com- pany.</i> Richard P. Borden, Fall River, Nov. 15, 1899.	Naval brig., F, ensign, 30 Sept., 1892; res., 7 Dec., 1894; lt., junior grade, 25 May, 1898.	U. S. N., 20 May, 1898; ensign, U. S. S. "Prairie;" dis., 29 Sept., 1898.	Fall River,	Institute Tech- nology.
<i>Lieutenant, Junior Grade.</i> William M. Olding, Fall River, May 20, 1901.	1st regt., M, 8 June, 1889; priv., 2d, naval brig., I, 14 May, 1886; ensign, 15 Nov., 1899.	.	Fall River.	
<i>Ensign.</i> Miner W. Wilcox, Fall River, June 24, 1901.	Naval brig., F, 30 Sept., 1892; 2d, 30 Sept., 1895; 3d, 30 Sept., 1897; 4th, 30 Sept., to 28 Feb., 1899; seaman, quar. mas., boatswain's mate.	U. S. N., quar. mas., 3d class; quar. mas., 2d class, U. S. S. "Lehigh," 20 May, 1898; dis., 4 Sept., 1898.	New Bedford.	

ROSTER.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS IN ORDER OF LINEAL RANK.

JOHN L. BATES, *Governor and Commander-in-Chief.*

Staff of Commander-in-Chief.

NAME AND RANK.	Date of Commission.	Title.
Dalton, Samuel, Brigadier General, . . .	Jan. 4, 1900,	Adjutant General.
Blood, Robert A., Brigadier General, . .	May 28, 1896,	Surgeon General.
Wellington, Fred W., Brigadier General,	25, 1900,	Commissary General.
Dewey, Henry S., Brigadier General, . .	25, 1900,	Judge Advocate Gen.
Brigham, William H., Brigadier General,	24, 1901,	Inspector General.
White, James G., Colonel, . . .	June 7, 1901,	Insp. Gen. Rifle Prac.
Capelle, William C., Lieut. Colonel, . .	Jan. 4, 1900,	Asst. Adj. General.
Benyon, George H., Lieut. Colonel, . . .	June 7, 1901,	Asst. Insp. General.
Hagar, Walter C., Lieut. Colonel, . . .	Jan. 8, 1903,	Asst. Insp. General.
Gihon, Edward J., Lieut. Colonel, . . .	4, 1900,	Asst. Insp. General.
Perrins, John, Jr., Lieut. Colonel, . . .	8, 1903,	Asst. Insp. General.
Carpenter, Frederick B., Lieut. Colonel, .	8, 1903,	Asst. Insp. General.
Hawkins, Paul R., Lieut. Colonel, . . .	7, 1902,	Asst. Insp. General.
Stevens, Frank B., Major, . . .	8, 1903,	Asst. Q. M. General.
Hastings, Henry, Major, . . .	8, 1903,	Aide-de-Camp.
Hayden, Charles, Major, . . .	8, 1903,	Aide-de-Camp.
Hooper, Ainsley R., Major, . . .	8, 1903,	Aide-de-Camp.
Clarke, William M., Major, . . .	8, 1903,	Aide-de-Camp.

Brigadiers General and Staff.

No.	NAME AND RANK.	Date of Commission.	Brigade.	Staff.
<i>Brigadiers General.</i>				
1	Mathews, Thomas R., . . .	July 19, 1897,	1st.	
2	Whitney, Jophanus H., . . .	Feb. 23, 1901,	2d.	
<i>Staff Officers.</i>				
1	Marion, Otis H., Lieut. Colonel, .	Aug. 12, 1897,	1st.	Med. Director.
2	Sanborn, Walter L., Lieut. Col.,	Jan. 8, 1903,	1st.	Asst. Adj. Gen.
3	Bancroft, Hugh, Lieut. Colonel, .	Apr. 17, 1903,	2d.	Asst. Adj. Gen.
4	Foster, Charles C., Lieut. Colonel,	June 3, 1903,	-	Med. Director.
1	Spring, Arthur L., Major, . . .	May 7, 1900,	1st.	Asst. Insp. Gen.
2	Emery, William B., Major, . . .	Jan. 8, 1903,	1st.	Asst. Insp. Gen. Rifle Practice.

Brigadiers General and Staff—Concluded.

No.	NAME AND RANK.	Date of Commission.	Brigade.	Staff.
<i>Staff Officers—Concluded.</i>				
3	Story, Oliver H., Major, . . .	Apr. 18, 1903,	2d,	Asst. Insp. Gen. Rifle Practice.
4	Warren, Albert C., Major, . . .	Dec. 12, 1903,	—	Asst. Insp. Gen.
1	Glines, Edward, Captain, . . .	Aug. 12, 1897,	1st,	Aide-de-Camp.
2	Kenny, Charles, Captain, . . .	18, 1897,	1st,	Aide-de-Camp.
3	Hall, Bordman, Captain, . . .	Oct. 8, 1900,	1st,	Judge Advocate.
4	Sherman, Roland H., Captain, . . .	Aug. 31, 1897,	2d,	Judge Advocate.
5	Webber, William O., Captain, . . .	31, 1901,	1st,	Engineer.
6	Woods, Walter H., Captain, . . .	Jan. 8, 1903,	1st,	Brigade Q. M.
7	Ulman, William T., Captain, . . .	8, 1903,	1st,	Prov. Marshal.
8	Cobb, Morton E., Captain, . . .	8, 1903,	2d,	Prov. Marshal.
9	Youngman, William S., Captain, . . .	Apr. 17, 1903,	2d,	Aide-de-Camp.
10	Wyman, Albert C., Captain, . . .	17, 1903,	2d,	Brigade Q. M.
11	Gow, Charles R., Captain, . . .	18, 1903,	2d,	Engineer.
1	Stevens, Walter C., . . .	Feb. 10, 1902,	2d,	Signal Officer.
2	Harrison, Christopher, . . .	Sept. 8, 1902,	1st,	Signal Officer.

Ambulance Corps.

No.	NAME AND RANK.	Date of Commission.
1	Bell, Robt. E., Captain,	Dec. 9, 1901.
2	Hartung, Harold H., 1st Lieutenant,	Dec. 8, 1903.
3	Keene, Charles H., 2d Lieutenant,	May 3, 1902.

Field and Staff Officers of Infantry.

No.	NAME AND RANK.	Date of Commission.	Regiment.
<i>Colonels.</i>			
1	Clark, Embury P.,	Feb. 2, 1889,	2d Regiment.
2	Pew, William A., Jr.,	June 28, 1895,	8th Regiment.
3	Donovan, William H.,	Mar. 30, 1899,	9th Regiment.
4	Darling, Charles K.,	May 22, 1899,	6th Regiment.
5	Oakes, William H.,	April 13, 1901,	5th Regiment.
<i>Lieutenant Colonels.</i>			
1	Logan, Lawrence J.,	Nov. 6, 1889,	9th Regiment.
2	Shumway, Edwin R.,	3, 1893,	2d Regiment.
3	Bailey, Edwin W. M.,	Oct. 2, 1896,	8th Regiment.
4	Priest, George H.,	May 22, 1899,	6th Regiment.
5	Clement, Murray D.,	April 13, 1901,	5th Regiment.
<i>Majors.</i>			
1	Southmayd, Frederick G.,	Feb. 2, 1889,	2d Regiment.
2	Fairbanks, Henry B.,	July 30, 1895,	2d Regiment.
3	Stopford, William,	Oct. 2, 1896,	8th Regiment.
4	Graves, Frank A.,	2, 1896,	8th Regiment.
5	Murray, George F. H.,	Mar. 30, 1899,	9th Regiment.

Field and Staff Officers of Infantry — Continued.

No.	NAME AND RANK.	Date of Commission.	Regiment.
<i>Majors — Concluded.</i>			
6	Sullivan, John J.,	Mar. 30, 1899,	9th Regiment.
7	Kelley, Joseph J.,	30, 1899,	9th Regiment.
8	Cook, Cyrus H.,	May 22, 1899,	6th Regiment.
9	Eldredge, Edward H.,	Oct. 31, 1899,	8th Regiment.
10	Pierce, Frederick E.,	Feb. 13, 1900,	2d Regiment.
11	Sweetser, Warren E.,	April 30, 1900,	6th Regiment.
12	Marshall, Isaac N.,	30, 1900,	6th Regiment.
13	Stover, Willis W.,	13, 1901,	5th Regiment.
14	Butler, Willard C.,	June 5, 1901,	5th Regiment.
15	Meredith, Francis, Jr.,	Dec. 11, 1902,	5th Regiment.
<i>Adjutants — Captains.</i>			
1	Sawtelle, Edward E.,	Feb. 15, 1899,	2d Regiment.
2	Casey, William J.,	April 3, 1900,	9th Regiment.
3	Kincade, Henry L.,	29, 1901,	5th Regiment.
4	Lindsay, Walter M.,	Dec. 10, 1901,	6th Regiment.
5	Sleeper, Stephen W.,	5, 1902,	8th Regiment.
<i>Battalion Adjutants — First Lieutenants.</i>			
1	Flanagan, Benjamin J.,	Feb. 11, 1899,	9th Regiment.
2	McIsaac, Charles M.,	Nov. 29, 1897,	8th Regiment.
3	Taylor, Franklin G.,	April 30, 1900,	6th Regiment.
4	Decker, William N.,	30, 1900,	6th Regiment.
5	Parkhurst, Harry H.,	30, 1900,	2d Regiment.
6	Norton, Paul J.,	30, 1900,	2d Regiment.
7	Foley, Joseph J.,	May 15, 1900,	9th Regiment.
8	Warren, Henry Dexter,	April 29, 1901,	5th Regiment.
9	Cochrane, Alexander L.,	Mar. 24, 1902,	8th Regiment.
10	McNelly, John S.,	May 2, 1902,	6th Regiment.
11	Healey, Martin J.,	26, 1902,	9th Regiment.
12	Graham, Alexander P.,	Feb. 27, 1903,	5th Regiment.
13	Walker, Frederick A.,	April 14, 1903,	5th Regiment.
14	Nichols, Delevan R.,	16, 1903,	2d Regiment.
<i>Quartermasters — Captains.</i>			
1	Wyer, Arthur C.,	Nov. 27, 1899,	5th Regiment.
2	Sweetser, Stanwood G.,	April 3, 1900,	6th Regiment.
3	Parsons, William E.,	May 18, 1900,	2d Regiment.
4	Murphy, Daniel J.,	15, 1903,	9th Regiment.
5	Wonson, Charles F.,	June 4, 1903,	8th Regiment.
<i>Commissaries of Subsistence — First Lieutenants.</i>			
1	Chase, A. Preston,	April 17, 1900,	8th Regiment.
2	Hunter, Lewis G.,	May 1, 1900,	6th Regiment.
3	Hitchcock, Charles B.,	April 30, 1900,	2d Regiment.
4	Knapp, Charles W.,	May 7, 1901,	5th Regiment.
5	McGrath, Patrick H.,	15, 1903,	9th Regiment.
<i>Surgeons — Majors.</i>			
1	Gates, Ernest A.,	Feb. 15, 1899,	2d Regiment.
2	Dow, George F.,	June 1, 1899,	6th Regiment.
3	Lombard, John P.,	July 20, 1899,	9th Regiment.
4	Jenkins, Thomas L.,	Sept. 21, 1899,	8th Regiment.
5	Galloupe, Charles W.,	May 14, 1901,	5th Regiment.
<i>Assistant Surgeons — Captains.</i>			
1	Williams, Abram C.,	April 3, 1900,	2d Regiment.
2	McGourty, James E.,	3, 1900,	9th Regiment.
3	Logan, Frank P. T.,	3, 1900,	8th Regiment.
4	Magurn, Francis,	May 20, 1901,	5th Regiment.
5	Gross, Herman W.,	Oct. 18, 1901,	6th Regiment.

Field and Staff Officers of Infantry — Concluded.

No.	NAME AND RANK.	Date of Commission.	Regiment.
<i>Assistant Surgeons — First Lieutenants.</i>			
1	Cronin, Jeremiah A.,	May 15, 1900,	9th Regiment.
2	Butler, Charles S.,	July 12, 1900,	8th Regiment.
3	Shaw, Thomas B.,	Sept. 28, 1900,	2d Regiment.
4	Dearing, Henry L.,	Mar. 14, 1901,	5th Regiment.
5	Hart, Joseph S.,	Oct. 18, 1901,	6th Regiment.
<i>Paymasters — Captains.</i>			
1	Edson, Archibald C.,	April 3, 1900,	2d Regiment.
2	Barr, James C.,	3, 1900,	8th Regiment.
3	Kane, John P.,	3, 1900,	9th Regiment.
4	Dukelow, Charles T.,	May 17, 1901,	5th Regiment.
5	Bolton, Fred E.,	6, 1902,	6th Regiment.
<i>Inspectors of Rifle Practice — First Lieutenants.</i>			
1	Golden, John T.,	Aug. 1, 1900,	9th Regiment.
2	McMillan, Archibald,	Nov. 7, 1901,	6th Regiment.
3	Warriner, William S.,	May 20, 1902,	2d Regiment.
4	McGeekin, Robert,	Jan. 8, 1903,	5th Regiment.
5	Caswell, John,	July 11, 1903,	8th Regiment.
<i>Chaplains.</i>			
1	Lee, James,	July 1, 1884,	9th Regiment.
2	Perry, James De Wolfe, Jr.,	June 24, 1899,	6th Regiment.
3	Phalen, Frank L.,	Aug. 2, 1899,	2d Regiment.
4	Gates, Milo Hudson,	June 11, 1900,	8th Regiment.
5	Carden, Joseph,	8, 1903,	5th Regiment.

Line Officers of Infantry.

No.	NAME AND RANK.	Date of Commission.	Co.	Regiment.
<i>Captains.</i>				
1	Hayes, John J.,	Feb. 11, 1890,	H,	9th Regiment.
2	Quinlan, Thomas F.,	July 6, 1893,	C,	9th Regiment.
3	Barrett, Edwin G.,	April 5, 1894,	A,	2d Regiment.
4	Moynihan, Jeremiah,	Aug. 27, 1894,	G,	9th Regiment.
5	Rider, Phineas L.,	13, 1895,	C,	2d Regiment.
6	Dunn, John H.,	May 11, 1896,	D,	9th Regiment.
7	Springer, Ernest R.,	Oct. 26, 1896,	C,	5th Regiment.
8	Barrett, John F.,	Jan. 19, 1897,	M,	6th Regiment.
9	Hilliker, Charles T.,	Mar. 15, 1897,	D,	8th Regiment.
10	Clare, James P.,	April 20, 1897,	M,	5th Regiment.
11	Cutting, Frank F.,	Sept. 8, 1897,	L,	5th Regiment.
12	Clark, James C D.,	Dec. 15, 1897,	E,	5th Regiment.
13	Gray, Edwin R.,	April 6, 1899,	E,	2d Regiment.
14	Packard, P. Frank,	June 2, 1899,	I,	8th Regiment.
15	Barry, John J.,	13, 1899,	E,	9th Regiment.
16	Hamilton, Clifford E.,	July 18, 1899,	F,	5th Regiment.
17	Phillips, Frank D.,	18, 1899,	D,	2d Regiment.
18	Walsh, James F.,	21, 1899,	B,	9th Regiment.
19	Wyer, Arthur C.,	Nov. 27, 1899,	G,	5th Regiment.
20	Cully, James A.,	Dec. 18, 1899,	I,	9th Regiment.
21	Kenealy, John F.,	Jan. 15, 1900,	L,	9th Regiment.
22	Goff, William H., Jr.,	15, 1900,	I,	5th Regiment.
23	Sweetser, Elbridge L., Jr.,	Mar. 20, 1900,	B,	8th Regiment.

Line Officers of Infantry — Continued.

No.	NAME AND RANK.	Date of Commission.	Co.	Regiment.
<i>Captains — Concluded.</i>				
24	Hayes, William C.,	Mar. 27, 1900,	G,	2d Regiment.
25	Damon, Herbert W.,	May 7, 1900,	E,	6th Regiment.
26	Young, Harry C.,	16, 1900,	A,	2d Regiment.
27	Canfield, George I.,	28, 1900,	M,	8th Regiment.
28	Cutler, Charles H.,	June 26, 1900,	C,	8th Regiment.
29	Cutter, Frank E.,	Aug. 7, 1900,	F,	6th Regiment.
30	Jewett, George N.,	27, 1900,	H,	8th Regiment.
31	Sands, Patrick A.,	Sept. 7, 1900,	F,	9th Regiment.
32	Whelan, Andrew J.,	Nov. 5, 1900,	D,	6th Regiment.
33	Smith, James C.,	26, 1900,	B,	6th Regiment.
34	Fairweather, William,	Jan. 1, 1901,	G,	6th Regiment.
35	Kittredge, Colby T.,	9, 1901,	C,	6th Regiment.
36	Jenks, Fred. A.,	23, 1901,	K,	2d Regiment.
37	Rogers, George M.,	April 16, 1901,	A,	9th Regiment.
38	Larrive, Eugene,	May 2, 1901,	L,	8th Regiment.
39	Smith, Mark E.,	6, 1901,	A,	5th Regiment.
40	McCarthy, Thomas,	13, 1901,	G,	5th Regiment.
41	Hathaway, Harry L.,	20, 1901,	K,	6th Regiment.
42	Nicholson, John,	June 6, 1901,	F,	2d Regiment.
43	Lewis, Arthur E.,	10, 1901,	D,	5th Regiment.
44	Campbell, James A.,	Aug. 5, 1901,	M,	2d Regiment.
45	Bell, Robert Eddy,	Dec. 9, 1901,	-	Amb. Corps.
46	Clare, James P.,	16, 1901,	M,	5th Regiment.
47	Griswold, Lyman W.,	Jan. 31, 1902,	L,	2d Regiment.
48	Braxton, George W.,	Feb. 7, 1902,	L,	6th Regiment.
49	McGrath, John R.,	17, 1902,	K,	5th Regiment.
50	McMahon, John H.,	24, 1902,	A,	6th Regiment.
51	McNulty, Philip,	Aug. 7, 1902,	M,	9th Regiment.
52	French, Chester W.,	Oct. 6, 1902,	I,	2d Regiment.
53	Desmond, William D.,	Dec. 29, 1902,	H,	6th Regiment.
54	Hagerty, John W.,	30, 1902,	I,	6th Regiment.
55	Whittier, David F.,	Jan. 20, 1903,	F,	8th Regiment.
56	Burnham, Charles B.,	21, 1903,	E,	8th Regiment.
57	Bouvé, Walter L.,	26, 1903,	K,	5th Regiment.
58	Facey, Charles W.,	Mar. 30, 1903,	B,	5th Regiment.
59	Gilson, Valentine E.,	April 6, 1903,	H,	5th Regiment.
60	Flaherty, John J.,	July 23, 1903,	G,	8th Regiment.
61	McRell, Robert,	Aug. 31, 1903,	K,	9th Regiment.
62	Bradford, William A.,	Sept. 14, 1903,	K,	8th Regiment.
63	O'Connell, John J.,	Oct. 5, 1903,	B,	2d Regiment.
<i>First Lieutenants.</i>				
1	Tisdell, Moses H.,	July 18, 1888,	A,	2d Regiment.
2	Mann, James H.,	Feb. 8, 1892,	L,	5th Regiment.
3	Moulton, Horatio D.,	Mar. 18, 1892,	E,	6th Regiment.
4	Hines, Mathew E.,	Aug. 27, 1894,	G,	9th Regiment.
5	Gillow, Joseph S.,	Feb. 12, 1895,	M,	9th Regiment.
6	Cobey, Thomas J.,	Mar. 15, 1897,	D,	8th Regiment.
7	Kimball, Charles H.,	Oct. 19, 1897,	M,	6th Regiment.
8	Leyden, Edward J.,	Jan. 31, 1899,	G,	2d Regiment.
9	Sullivan, Daniel P.,	June 13, 1899,	E,	9th Regiment.
10	Gulford, George F.,	19, 1899,	C,	5th Regiment.
11	Foote, Alfred F.,	July 18, 1899,	D,	2d Regiment.
12	Clark, Frederick M., Jr.,	21, 1899,	C,	2d Regiment.
13	Delaney, John F.,	Aug. 9, 1899,	I,	9th Regiment.
14	Hickey, John J.,	Oct. 3, 1899,	B,	9th Regiment.
15	Whitney, Orville J.,	Nov. 20, 1899,	E,	5th Regiment.
16	McGee, James H.,	Jan. 15, 1900,	L,	9th Regiment.
17	Northrup, Fred W.,	15, 1900,	I,	5th Regiment.
18	Ordway, Lewis E.,	Feb. 13, 1900,	M,	5th Regiment.
19	Hillman, Charles H.,	Mar. 20, 1900,	B,	8th Regiment.

Line Officers of Infantry — Continued.

No.	NAME AND RANK.	Date of Commission.	Co.	Regiment.
<i>First Lieutenants — Concluded.</i>				
20	Sullivan, George W.,	May 7, 1900,	E,	6th Regiment.
21	Smith, Clarence E.,	16, 1900,	H,	2d Regiment.
22	Sullivan, Patrick H.,	June 19, 1900,	H,	9th Regiment.
23	Holt, Elden L.,	Aug. 7, 1900,	F,	6th Regiment.
24	Donovan, Frank L.,	Oct. 30, 1900,	F,	9th Regiment.
25	Gilson, Frank V.,	Nov. 26, 1900,	B,	6th Regiment.
26	Howard, George S.,	Jan. 1, 1901,	G,	6th Regiment.
27	Pearson, Gardner W.,	9, 1901,	C,	6th Regiment.
28	Turner, David A.,	23, 1901,	K,	2d Regiment.
29	Connors, James E.,	May 2, 1901,	L,	8th Regiment.
30	Bray, Roland W.,	6, 1901,	A,	5th Regiment.
31	Marion, Francis H.,	13, 1901,	G,	5th Regiment.
32	Willard, Robert K.,	June 6, 1901,	F,	2d Regiment.
33	Nauman, Charles E.,	10, 1901,	D,	2nd Regiment.
34	Stearns, Harry N.,	19, 1901,	C,	8th Regiment.
35	Cliffe, Sydney H.,	Aug. 5, 1901,	M,	2d Regiment.
36	Bowlen, Maurice E.,	Sept. 30, 1901,	C,	9th Regiment.
37	Brigham, Ralph H.,	Dec. 2, 1901,	K,	6th Regiment.
38	Moore, Harry C.,	16, 1901,	M,	6th Regiment.
39	Dolan, William H.,	Jan. 28, 1902,	D,	6th Regiment.
40	Gould, William B.,	Feb. 7, 1902,	L,	6th Regiment.
41	Leslie, William J.,	17, 1902,	K,	5th Regiment.
42	Weymouth, Fred S.,	Mar. 6, 1902,	E,	2d Regiment.
43	Dwyer, John J.,	24, 1902,	D,	9th Regiment.
44	Brockbank, Harvey G.,	May 19, 1902,	A,	6th Regiment.
45	Wiley, Joseph E.,	June 9, 1902,	M,	8th Regiment.
46	Adams, Hugh E.,	Sept. 20, 1902,	L,	2d Regiment.
47	Bickman, Albert G.,	Oct. 6, 1902,	I,	2d Regiment.
48	Stewart, Duncan M.,	Dec. 29, 1902,	H,	6th Regiment.
49	Sohler, Walter,	30, 1902,	I,	6th Regiment.
50	Campbell, Harry B.,	Jan. 20, 1903,	F,	8th Regiment.
51	Pratt, Edward B.,	26, 1903,	K,	5th Regiment.
52	Wilson, Andrew T.,	Feb. 5, 1903,	A,	8th Regiment.
53	McNamara, Patrick J.,	Mar. 30, 1903,	B,	5th Regiment.
54	Williams, John F.,	31, 1903,	F,	5th Regiment.
55	Jones, William C.,	April 29, 1903,	I,	8th Regiment.
56	Logan, Edward L.,	28, 1903,	A,	9th Regiment.
57	White, Ernest C.,	May 4, 1903,	H,	8th Regiment.
58	Dier, Julius Frederick,	June 1, 1903,	G,	8th Regiment.
59	Scanlon, Edward J.,	Aug. 31, 1903,	K,	9th Regiment.
60	Greenwood, Edwin E.,	Sept. 14, 1903,	K,	8th Regiment.
61	Wilcox, Everett W.,	Oct. 5, 1903,	B,	2d Regiment.
<i>Second Lieutenants.</i>				
1	Boles, Michael S.,	Feb. 13, 1891,	F,	9th Regiment.
2	Lucke, Frederick H.,	April 5, 1894,	A,	2d Regiment.
3	Hurley, John F.,	Aug. 27, 1894,	G,	9th Regiment.
4	Moore, Frank E.,	May 4, 1897,	F,	6th Regiment.
5	Perkins, Clarence A.,	Sept. 8, 1897,	L,	5th Regiment.
6	Cutler, George S.,	Oct. 18, 1897,	G,	5th Regiment.
7	Murphy, Cornelius J.,	Nov. 23, 1897,	E,	9th Regiment.
8	Clark, Frederick M., Jr.,	30, 1897,	C,	2d Regiment.
9	Thayer, Henry A.,	Jan. 3, 1898,	H,	2d Regiment.
10	Gray, Henry T.,	28, 1898,	H,	2d Regiment.
11	Leyden, Edward J.,	Feb. 18, 1898,	G,	2d Regiment.
12	Butment, William,	Jan. 31, 1899,	G,	2d Regiment.
13	Johnson, Waldo A.,	April 6, 1899,	E,	2d Regiment.
14	Guthrie, James A.,	July 21, 1899,	B,	9th Regiment.
15	Reed, Alfred F.,	18, 1899,	D,	2d Regiment.
16	Smyth, Joseph H.,	20, 1899,	D,	5th Regiment.
17	Warren, Herbert H.,	21, 1899,	C,	2d Regiment.

Line Officers of Infantry — Concluded.

No.	NAME AND RANK.	Date of Commission.	Co.	Regiment.
<i>Second Lieutenants — Concluded.</i>				
18	McGee, James H.,	July 24, 1899,	L,	9th Regiment.
19	Sullivan, George W.,	31, 1899,	E,	6th Regiment.
20	Hall, Arthur S.,	Nov. 20, 1899,	E,	5th Regiment.
21	Cook, Lawrence W.,	Jan. 15, 1900,	I,	5th Regiment.
22	Groves, Charles H.,	Feb. 27, 1900,	M,	5th Regiment.
23	Kyle, George A.,	Mar. 20, 1900,	B,	8th Regiment.
24	McInnes, John F.,	April 30, 1900,	I,	9th Regiment.
25	Kendall, Frederick M.,	May 7, 1900,	E,	6th Regiment.
26	Jordan, Frederick B.,	16, 1900,	H,	2d Regiment.
27	Williams, John F.,	July 19, 1900,	F,	5th Regiment.
28	Howe, Ernest A.,	Oct. 30, 1900,	I,	6th Regiment.
29	Durrell, Pearl T.,	Jan. 1, 1901,	G,	6th Regiment.
30	Kelsey, John H.,	9, 1901,	C,	6th Regiment.
31	Jones, William C.,	23, 1901,	I,	8th Regiment.
32	Cann, William W.,	23, 1901,	D,	8th Regiment.
33	Boles, Michael S.,	Feb. 13, 1901,	F,	9th Regiment.
34	White, Ernest C.,	Mar. 11, 1901,	H,	8th Regiment.
35	Armitage, George A.,	May 2, 1901,	L,	8th Regiment.
36	Wilson, William H.,	6, 1901,	A,	5th Regiment.
37	Sabin, Winfred A.,	23, 1901,	K,	2d Regiment.
38	Henry, Wellington K.,	June 6, 1901,	F,	2d Regiment.
39	Sampson, Henry L.,	10, 1901,	D,	5th Regiment.
40	Lounsberry, Francis J.,	19, 1901,	C,	8th Regiment.
41	O'Brien, William,	Aug. 5, 1901,	M,	2d Regiment.
42	King, Michael L.,	Sept. 30, 1901,	C,	9th Regiment.
43	Akeley, Charles E.,	Dec. 20, 1901,	B,	6th Regiment.
44	Collagan, William J.,	Feb. 17, 1902,	K,	5th Regiment.
45	Sedgeley, Alton R.,	24, 1902,	A,	6th Regiment.
46	Doane, Harry L.,	Mar. 6, 1902,	E,	2d Regiment.
47	Sullivan, Thomas F.,	24, 1902,	D,	9th Regiment.
48	Pryor, J. Holman,	April 25, 1902,	L,	6th Regiment.
49	Green, Charles E.,	May 26, 1902,	L,	9th Regiment.
50	Hannaford, Louis L.,	June 9, 1902,	M,	8th Regiment.
51	Kelley, Herbert N.,	Aug. 22, 1902,	L,	2d Regiment.
52	Riley, Charles S.,	Dec. 29, 1902,	I,	2d Regiment.
53	Byron, James W.,	30, 1902,	I,	6th Regiment.
54	Pond, William G.,	Jan. 6, 1903,	M,	6th Regiment.
55	Curtiss, Elmer L.,	26, 1903,	K,	5th Regiment.
56	Holdsworth, Thomas W.,	Feb. 4, 1903,	E,	8th Regiment.
57	McBride, Edward J.,	5, 1903,	A,	8th Regiment.
58	McDowell, Jeremiah J.,	Mar. 9, 1903,	D,	6th Regiment.
59	Jones, George T.,	30, 1903,	B,	5th Regiment.
60	Brown, Sidney E.,	31, 1903,	F,	5th Regiment.
61	Nichols, George M. G.,	April 15, 1903,	F,	8th Regiment.
62	Frost, Frederick C.,	23, 1903,	A,	9th Regiment.
63	Odermatt, Francis J.,	May 5, 1903,	H,	9th Regiment.
64	Ireland, Thomas A.,	11, 1903,	H,	6th Regiment.
65	Warren, Ruy W.,	15, 1903,	K,	6th Regiment.
66	Perry, William H.,	18, 1903,	H,	8th Regiment.
67	McArdle, Bernard F.,	June 11, 1903,	M,	9th Regiment.
68	Hanson, George E.,	24, 1903,	I,	8th Regiment.
69	Mosses, Henry F.,	Aug. 21, 1903,	C,	5th Regiment.
70	Kennedy, James,	31, 1903,	K,	9th Regiment.
71	Draper, Robert D.,	Oct. 5, 1903,	B,	2d Regiment.

Field, Staff and Line Officers, First Regiment Heavy Artillery.

NAME AND RANK.	Date of Commission.	Co.
<i>Colonel.</i>		
Frye, James A.,	Nov. 14, 1898.	
<i>Lieutenant Colonel.</i>		
Woodman, Charles B.,	April 1, 1898.	
<i>Majors.</i>		
Dyar, Perlle A.,	May 18, 1893.	
Quimby, George F.,	July 28, 1897.	
Nutter, Charles P.,	14, 1899.	
<i>Adjutant—Captain.</i>		
Wolcott, Roger,	April 5, 1901.	
<i>Battalion Adjutants—First Lieutenants.</i>		
Totten, James E.,	June 20, 1900.	
Foster, Willard M.,	25, 1900.	
Bunting, James E.,	Feb. 1, 1903.	
<i>Quartermaster—Captain.</i>		
Holmes, Christopher W.,	June 14, 1901.	
<i>Surgeon—Major.</i>		
Dearing, Howard S.,	Aug. 14, 1897.	
<i>Assistant Surgeon—Captain.</i>		
Rolfe, William A.,	April 3, 1900.	
<i>Assistant Surgeon—First Lieutenant.</i>		
Stedman, Joseph C.,	Aug. 1, 1900.	
<i>Paymaster—Captain.</i>		
Parker, Horace B.,	April 3, 1900.	
<i>Inspector Rifle Practice—First Lieutenant.</i>		
Portal, John M.,	June 1, 1899.	
<i>Commissary of Subsistence—First Lieutenant.</i>		
Cushing, J. Stearns,	June 28, 1901.	
<i>Signal Officer—First Lieutenant.</i>		
Curtin, John A.,	Oct. 18, 1899.	
<i>Aide-de-Camp—First Lieutenant.</i>		
Hale, Robert S.,	Feb. 22, 1903.	
<i>Range Officer—First Lieutenant.</i>		
Paine, John B.,	June 20, 1894.	
<i>Captains.</i>		
Frothingham, Joseph H.,	May 27, 1887.	D.
Danforth, Norris O.,	Sept. 16, 1889.	F.
Chick, Albert B.,	Feb. 4, 1891.	G.
Whiting, Fred. M.,	April 15, 1891.	L.
Lombard, Walter E.,	Jan. 23, 1893.	B.
Pratt, Walter L.,	Dec. 16, 1895.	H.
Howes, Frederick S.,	Oct. 25, 1897.	K.
Gibbs, Joseph L.,	Jan. 24, 1898.	E.
Fuller, David,	Feb. 14, 1899.	M.
Horton, George E.,	Aug. 18, 1899.	I.
Nostrom, Charles F.,	Oct. 16, 1899.	C.
Smyth, James H.,	Nov. 12, 1902.	A.

Field, Staff and Line Officers, etc. — Concluded.

NAME AND RANK.	Date of Commission.	Co.	
<i>First Lieutenants.</i>			
Renfrew, William,	Dec. 16, 1895,	H.	
Cormack, Norman P.,	Jan. 17, 1898,	D.	
Gleason, Albert A.,	June 12, 1899,	K.	
Harrison, Frederick W.,	Feb. 14, 1899,	M.	
De Wolf, John C.,	18, 1901,	E.	
Harris, Clifford L.,	June 19, 1901,	L.	
Sampson, Samuel B.,	Mar. 17, 1902,	I.	
Underwood, Marshall,	April 7, 1902,	B.	
Wiley, John P.,	30, 1902,	G.	
Woodworth, John D. R.,	May 5, 1902,	C.	
Dickerman, Olin D.,	Nov. 12, 1902,	A.	
Crowell, Alonzo K.,	June 29, 1903.		
<i>Second Lieutenants.</i>			
Meek, William J.,	Feb. 20, 1893,	M.	
Hall, Arthur E.,	April 15, 1893,	C.	
Grant, Bertie E.,	Dec. 16, 1895,	H.	
Spenceley, Frederick,	April 16, 1900,	D.	
French, Alton L.,	June 19, 1901,	L.	
Gerlack, Conrad M.,	Oct. 28, 1901,	K.	
Snell, Ernest L.,	Mar. 3, 1902,	E.	
Hill, William B.,	April 30, 1902,	G.	
Shedd, Benjamin B.,	July 21, 1902,	B.	
Edson, Charles H.,	Aug. 11, 1902,	I.	
Kane, Harry J.,	Nov. 12, 1902,	A.	
Dean, Frank O.,	June 29, 1903.		

Field, Staff and Line Officers of Cavalry.

NAME AND RANK.	Date of Commission.	Co.	
<i>Major.</i>			
Perrins, William A.,	Dec. 21, 1897,	-	1st Battalion.
<i>Adjutant, rank First Lieutenant.</i>			
Hall, John W.,	Mar. 10, 1903,	-	1st Battalion.
<i>Quartermaster, rank First Lieutenant.</i>			
Kerrison, John C.,	May 19, 1899,	-	1st Battalion.
<i>Surgeon, rank Major.</i>			
Mills, George Westgate,	Aug. 13, 1894,	-	1st Battalion.
<i>Assistant Surgeon, rank First Lieutenant.</i>			
Scoboria, Arthur G.,	May 31, 1900,	F,	Unattached.
<i>Veterinary Surgeon, rank First Lieutenant.</i>			
May, Arthur W.,	Nov. 6, 1901,	-	1st Battalion.
<i>Paymaster, rank First Lieutenant.</i>			
Blinn, Alfred M.,	Mar. 10, 1903,	-	1st Battalion.
<i>Inspector Rifle Practice, rank First Lieut.</i>			
Walton, Albert J.,	May 17, 1902,	-	1st Battalion.
<i>Chaplain.</i> (Vacancy.)			

Field, Staff and Line Officers, etc. — Concluded.

NAME AND RANK.	Date of Commission.	Co.	
<i>Captains.</i>			
Monahan, John J.,	April 3, 1900,	F,	Unattached.
Kelley, Wm. H.,	Jan. 28, 1903,	D,	1st Battalion.
Hitchcock, Frank T.,	April 21, 1903,	A,	1st Battalion.
<i>First Lieutenants.</i>			
Keyes, Edward H.,	April 3, 1900,	F,	Unattached.
Coburn, Eugene A.,	Jan. 28, 1903,	D,	1st Battalion.
Havlin, Fred. G.,	April 21, 1903,	A,	1st Battalion.
<i>Second Lieutenants.</i>			
Sinclair, Samuel T.,	Jan. 28, 1903,	D,	1st Battalion.
Houseman, William E.,	April 21, 1903,	A,	1st Battalion.
Fisher, Edward,	Sept. 2, 1903,	F,	Unattached.

Field, Staff and Line Officers of Light Artillery.

NAME AND RANK.	Date of Commission.	Co.	
<i>Major.</i>			
Duchesney, Lawrence N.,	May 19, 1893,	-	1st Battalion.
<i>Adjutant, rank First Lieutenant.</i>			
Lewis H. Bradford,	Dec. 14, 1897,	-	1st Battalion.
<i>Quartermaster, rank First Lieutenant.</i>			
Hennessey, William H.,	May 24, 1893,	-	1st Battalion.
<i>Surgeon, rank Major.</i>			
Harvey, John F.,	May 26, 1893,	-	1st Battalion.
<i>Assistant Surgeon, rank First Lieutenant.</i>			
Cummin, John White,	Jan. 2, 1901,	A,	Unattached.
<i>Veterinary Surgeon, rank First Lieutenant.</i>			
Osgood, Frederic H.,	April 5, 1893,	-	1st Battalion.
<i>Paymaster, rank First Lieutenant.</i>			
Clapp, Henry B.,	May 24, 1893,	-	1st Battalion.
<i>Captains.</i>			
Parker, Samuel D.,	July 18, 1898,	A,	Unattached.
Haynes, Herbert W.,	Feb. 17, 1899,	B,	1st Battalion.
Sargent, Charles F.,	Oct. 29, 1900,	C,	1st Battalion.
<i>First Lieutenants.</i>			
Gould, William T.,	Mar. 24, 1894,	B,	1st Battalion.
Blake, Henry S.,	July 18, 1898,	A,	Unattached.
Amory, William, 2d,	18, 1898,	A,	Unattached.
Powell, John S.,	Oct. 29, 1900,	C,	1st Battalion.
Sayles, William E.,	Mar. 18, 1903,	B,	1st Battalion.
McGregor, Alexander S.,	23, 1900,	C,	1st Battalion.
<i>Second Lieutenants.</i>			
Dole, Charles S.,	July 18, 1898,	A,	Unattached.
Wheeler, Edward W.,	Mar. 18, 1903,	B,	1st Battalion.
Marshall, Urban W.,	23, 1903,	C,	1st Battalion.

Field, Staff and Line Officers of Cadets Corps.

NAME AND RANK.	Date of Commission.	Co.	
<i>Lieutenant Colonels.</i>			
Edmands, Thomas F.,	Oct. 14, 1873,	-	1st Corps.
Fitz, Andrew,	June 29, 1903,	-	2d Corps.
<i>Majors.</i>			
Talbot, Thomas,	Jan. 17, 1902,	-	1st Corps.
Spencer, John E.,	June 29, 1903,	-	2d Corps.
<i>Adjutants — First Lieutenants.</i>			
Stearns, William B.,	Nov. 21, 1900,	-	1st Corps.
Jenkins, Lawrence W.,	Mar. 10, 1902,	-	2d Corps.
<i>Quartermasters — First Lieutenants.</i>			
Rowan, Alfred J.,	Feb. 15, 1901,	-	1st Corps.
Vaughn, Charles P.,	Sept. 8, 1903,	-	2d Corps.
<i>Surgeons — Majors.</i>			
Green, Charles M.,	April 26, 1899,	-	1st Corps.
Voss, J. William,	June 5, 1899,	-	2d Corps.
<i>Assistant Surgeons — First Lieutenants.</i>			
Cheever, David,	June 26, 1901,	-	1st Corps.
Sturgis, Benj. F., Jr.,	Aug. 7, 1901,	-	2d Corps.
<i>Paymasters — First Lieutenants.</i>			
Maloon, Edward A.,	April 28, 1883,	-	2d Corps.
Phinney, Frank F.,	Jan. 21, 1903,	-	1st Corps.
<i>Inspectors Rifle Practice — First Lieutenants.</i>			
Hayes, William A., 2d,	June 16, 1890,	-	1st Corps.
Robertson, Robert,	April 22, 1889,	-	2d Corps.
<i>Chaplain.</i>			
Prescott, Elvin J.,	Sept. 17, 1897,	-	2d Corps.
<i>Captains.</i>			
Joy, Franklin L.,	Mar. 14, 1899,	-	1st Corps.
Rollins, Charles H.,	24, 1899,	-	1st Corps.
Ropes, Charles F.,	Dec. 14, 1900,	-	2d Corps.
Cabot, F. Elliot,	Jan. 8, 1901,	-	1st Corps.
Blanchard, John A.,	Feb. 11, 1902,	-	1st Corps.
Vaughn, Ira,	June 29, 1903,	-	2d Corps.
Graham, Edward T.,	Nov. 6, 1903,	-	2d Corps.
Perkins, Frank S.,	Dec. 22, 1903,	-	2d Corps.
<i>First Lieutenants.</i>			
Simmons, William S.,	Mar. 24, 1899,	-	1st Corps.
Clark, James N.,	Dec. 14, 1900,	-	2d Corps.
Cole, Charles H., Jr.,	Jan. 8, 1901,	-	1st Corps.
Stevens, Jesse F.,	15, 1901,	-	1st Corps.
Loud, Charles E.,	Feb. 11, 1902,	-	1st Corps.
Peach, Harry R.,	June 9, 1903,	-	2d Corps.
Perkins, Harry S.,	Nov. 6, 1903,	-	2d Corps.
<i>Second Lieutenants.</i>			
Burbeck, John G.,	Dec. 14, 1900,	-	2d Corps.
Lavalle, John,	Feb. 12, 1901,	-	1st Corps.
Perkins, Holton B.,	11, 1902,	-	1st Corps.
Hoyt, Edward H.,	Mar. 10, 1903,	-	1st Corps.
Williams, Boylston L.,	May 12, 1903,	-	1st Corps.
Redmond, Eugene T.,	June 9, 1903,	-	2d Corps.
Verry, Nathaniel T.,	June 9, 1903,	-	2d Corps.
Mann, William A.,	Nov. 6, 1903,	-	2d Corps.

Field and Staff Officers of Naval Brigade.

NAME AND RANK.	Date of Commission.	Co.	
<i>Captain.</i>			
Buffinton, George R. H.,	Nov. 5, 1900,	-	Brigade.
<i>Lieutenant Commanders.</i>			
Edgar, William B.,	July 30, 1900,	-	Brigade.
Dillaway, James H., Jr.,	2, 1901,	-	Brigade.
<i>Brigade Adjutant, rank Lieutenant.</i>			
Hathaway, Guilford C.,	Mar. 23, 1903,	-	Brigade.
<i>Ordnance Officer, rank Lieutenant.</i>			
Parker, James P.,	May 28, 1903,	-	Brigade.
<i>Equipment Officer, rank Lieutenant.</i>			
Talbot, Herbert C.,	May 4, 1901,	-	Brigade.
<i>Paymaster, rank Lieutenant.</i>			
Marshall, James,	May 20, 1901,	-	Brigade.
<i>Assistant Paymaster, rank Lieutenant.</i>			
Prouty, Thomas S.,	Aug. 30, 1900,	-	Brigade.
<i>Surgeon, rank Lieutenant Commander.</i>			
Merritt, S. Virgil,	July 8, 1901,	-	Brigade.
<i>Engineer, rank Lieutenant.</i>			
Armstrong, Thomas R.,	July 22, 1901,	-	Brigade.
<i>Signal Officer, rank Lieutenant (Junior Grade).</i>			
Borden, Raymond D.,	May 7, 1902,	-	Brigade.
<i>Assistant Surgeons, rank Lieutenants (Junior Grade).</i>			
Eldredge, David G.,	June 12, 1900,	-	Brigade.
Sughrue, Dennis F.,	Jan. 8, 1901,	-	Brigade.
Blair, Orland R.,	July 16, 1901,	-	Brigade.

Line Officers of Naval Brigade.

NAME AND RANK.	Date of Commission.	Co.	
<i>Lieutenants, Chief of Division.</i>			
Dexter, Jenness K.,	Mar. 6, 1893,	H,	1st Battalion.
Parker, Charles H.,	Aug. 8, 1899,	C,	1st Battalion.
Sughrue, Daniel H.,	Sept. 26, 1899,	A,	1st Battalion.
Borden, Richard F.,	Nov. 15, 1899,	I,	2d Battalion.
Goodridge, Daniel M.,	July 22, 1901,	B,	1st Battalion.
Turnbull, Fred H.,	Oct. 23, 1902,	E,	2d Battalion.
Baudoin, Edmund E.,	Jan. 21, 1903,	G,	2d Battalion.
<i>Lieutenants (Junior Grade).</i>			
Felton, Louis E.,	Oct. 23, 1901,	C,	1st Battalion.
Olding, William M.,	May 20, 1901,	I,	2d Battalion.
Deane, Milton I.,	26, 1902,	F,	2d Battalion.
Peirce, Bradford H.,	Jan. 14, 1903,	A,	1st Battalion.
Bouvé, Harold S.,	21, 1903,	G,	2d Battalion.
Pray, Dudley M.,	Feb. 11, 1903,	B,	1st Battalion.
Axtel, Charles S.,	May 7, 1903,	H,	1st Battalion.
<i>Ensigns.</i>			
Wilcox, Miner W.,	June 14, 1901,	I,	2d Battalion.
Lewis, William A.,	Feb. 13, 1902,	C,	1st Battalion.
Nelson, John T.,	July 21, 1902,	F,	2d Battalion.
Hodgdon, Benjamin A.,	Feb. 11, 1903,	B,	1st Battalion.
Soule, Rufus A., Jr.,	18, 1903,	G,	2d Battalion.
Ropes, James M.,	May 7, 1903,	H,	1st Battalion.
Pial, Ernest R.,	July 9, 1903,	E,	2d Battalion.
Fisher, George C.,	Dec. 30, 1903,	A,	1st Battalion.

TABLE NO. 1. — *Enrolled Militia of 1903, showing, by Counties, the Number of Persons between the Ages of Eighteen and Forty-five Years liable to Military Duty.*

COUNTIES.	1903.	COUNTIES.	1903.
Barnstable,	2,706	Middlesex,	106,436
Berkshire,	15,292	Nantucket,	373
Bristol,	42,291	Norfolk,	23,194
Dukes,	469	Plymouth,	23,275
Essex,	66,570	Suffolk,	116,609
Franklin,	6,525	Worcester,	57,750
Hampden,	25,011		
Hampshire,	8,568	Total,	495,069

TABLE NO. 2. — *Organization of Volunteer Militia.*

FIRST BRIGADE — BRIGADIER GENERAL THOMAS R. MATHEWS, BOSTON.				
Second Regiment Infantry, .	12 companies, .	Colonel, .	Embury P. Clark, .	Springfield.
Sixth Regiment Infantry, .	12 companies, .	Colonel, .	Charles K. Darling, .	Boston.
First Regiment Heavy Artillery, .	12 batteries, .	Colonel, .	James A. Frye, .	Boston.
First Battalion Light Artillery, .	2 batteries, 4 guns each, .	Major, .	Lawrence N. Duchesney, .	Lawrence.
Company F, Cavalry, .	1 company, .	Captain, .	John J. Monahan, .	Chelmsford.
Signal Corps, .	-	First Lieutenant, .	Christopher Harrison, .	Everett.
SECOND BRIGADE — BRIGADIER GENERAL JOSEPHUS H. WHITNEY, MEDFORD.				
Ninth Regiment Infantry, .	11 companies, .	Colonel, .	William H. Donovan, .	Lawrence.
Eighth Regiment Infantry, .	12 companies, .	Colonel, .	William A. Few, Jr., .	Salem.
Fifth Regiment Infantry, .	11 companies, .	Colonel, .	William H. Oakes, .	Boston.
First Battalion Cavalry, .	2 companies, .	Major, .	William A. Perrins, .	Boston.
Battery A, Light Artillery, .	1 battery, 4 guns, .	Captain, .	Samuel D. Parker, .	Boston.
Signal Corps, .	-	First Lieutenant, .	Walter C. Stevens, .	Melrose.
NAVAL BRIGADE, CORPS OF CADETS AND AMBULANCE CORPS — UNATTACHED.				
Naval Brigade, .	8 companies, .	Captain, .	George R. H. Buffinton, .	Fall River.
First Corps Cadets, .	4 companies, .	Lieut. Colonel, .	Thomas F. Edmands, .	Boston.
Second Corps Cadets, .	4 companies, .	Lieut. Colonel, .	Andrew Fitz, .	Salem.
Ambulance Corps, .	1 company, .	Captain, .	Robert Eddy Bell, .	Lowell.

Gating guns with infantry regiments.

TABLE NO. 3. — *Locations of Headquarters of Brigades, Regiments, Battalions and Armories of Companies, by Cities, Towns and Counties.*

CITY OR TOWN.	COUNTY.	HEADQUARTERS.	Regiment	Companies of Infantry, Heavy Artillery and Naval Brigade.	Companies of Cavalry.	Batteries of Artillery.	Signal Corps.	Ambulance Corps.	Totals.
Adams, . .	Berkshire, .	-	2d,	M, . .	-	-	-	-	1
Attleborough,	Bristol, .	-	5th,	I, . .	-	-	-	-	1
Beverly, . .	Essex, . .	-	8th,	E, . .	-	-	-	-	1
Boston, . .	Suffolk, .	1st Corps Cadets,	-	A, B, C, D,	-	-	-	-	4
" . . .	" . . .	1st Brigade,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" . . .	" . . .	1st "	-	-	-	1st,	-	-	1
" . . .	" . . .	2d "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" . . .	" . . .	2d "	-	-	-	2d,	1	2	
" . . .	" . . .	1st Regt. H. Art.,	-	{ A, C, D, G, K, L, }	-	-	-	-	6
" . . .	" . . .	5th Regiment,	-	A, H, .	-	-	-	-	2
" . . .	" . . .	6th "	6th,	L, . .	-	-	-	-	1
" . . .	" . . .	8th "	8th,	A, . .	-	-	-	-	1
" . . .	" . . .	9th "	-	{ A, B, C, D, E, H, I, }	-	-	-	-	7
" . . .	" . . .	1st Bat. Cavalry,	-	-	A, D,	-	-	-	2
" . . .	" . . .	-	-	-	-	A,	-	-	1
" . . .	" . . .	Naval Brigade, .	-	A, B, C, .	-	-	-	-	3
Brockton, .	Plymouth, .	-	1st,	I, . .	-	-	-	-	1
Cambridge, .	Middlesex, .	-	1st,	B, . .	-	-	-	-	1
" . . .	" . . .	-	5th,	B, . .	-	-	-	-	1
" . . .	" . . .	-	8th,	C, . .	-	-	-	-	1
Chelsea, . .	Suffolk, .	-	1st,	H, . .	-	-	-	-	1
Ohinton, . .	Worcester, .	-	9th,	K, . .	-	-	-	-	1
Concord, . .	Middlesex, .	-	6th,	I, . .	-	-	-	-	1
Everett, . .	" . . .	-	8th,	B, . .	-	-	-	-	1
Fall River, .	Bristol, .	-	1st,	M, . .	-	-	-	-	1
" " . . .	" . . .	Naval Brigade, .	-	F, I, .	-	-	-	-	2
Fitchburg, .	Worcester, .	-	6th,	B, D, .	-	-	-	-	2
Framingham, .	Middlesex, .	-	6th,	E, . .	-	-	-	-	1
Gloucester, .	Essex, . .	-	8th,	G, . .	-	-	-	-	1
Greenfield, .	Franklin, .	-	2d,	L, . .	-	-	-	-	1
Haverhill, .	Essex, . .	-	8th,	F, . .	-	-	-	-	1
Hingham, . .	Plymouth, .	-	5th,	K, . .	-	-	-	-	1
Hudson, . .	Middlesex, .	-	5th,	M, . .	-	-	-	-	1

TABLE No. 3 — Concluded.

CITY OR TOWN.	COUNTY.	HEADQUARTERS.	Regiment.	Companies of Infantry, Heavy Artillery and Naval Brigade.	Companies of Cavalry.	Batteries of Artillery.	Signal Corps.	Ambulance Corps.	Totals.
Holyoke, .	Hampden, .	-	2d,	D, . .	-	-	-	-	1
Lawrence, .	Essex, .	1st Bat. Lt. Art.,	-	. .	-	C,	-	-	1
" .	" . .	-	8th,	L, . .	-	-	-	-	1
" .	" . .	-	9th,	F, . .	-	-	-	-	1
Lowell, .	Middlesex, .	-	6th,	C, G, M, .	-	-	-	-	3
" .	" . .	-	9th,	M, . .	-	-	-	-	1
Lynn, .	Essex, .	-	8th,	D, I, E,* .	-	-	-	-	3
Malden, .	Middlesex, .	-	6th,	L, . .	-	-	-	-	1
Marlborough, .	" .	-	6th,	F, . .	-	-	-	-	1
Medford, .	" .	-	6th,	E, . .	-	-	-	-	1
Milford, .	Worcester, .	-	6th,	M, . .	-	-	-	-	1
New Bedford, .	Bristol, .	-	1st,	E, G,† .	-	-	-	-	2
Northampton, .	Hampshire, .	-	2d,	I, . .	-	-	-	-	1
Newton, .	Middlesex, .	-	6th,	C, . .	-	-	-	-	1
Natick, .	" .	-	9th,	L, . .	-	-	-	-	1
Orange, .	Franklin, .	-	2d,	E, . .	-	-	-	-	1
Pittsfield, .	Berkshire, .	-	2d,	F, . .	-	-	-	-	1
Plymouth, .	Plymouth, .	-	6th,	D, . .	-	-	-	-	1
Salem, .	Essex, .	2d Corps Cadets,	-	A, B, C, D,	-	-	-	-	4
" .	" . .	8th Regiment, .	8th,	H, . .	-	-	-	-	1
Somerville, .	Middlesex, .	-	8th,	M, . .	-	-	-	-	1
" .	" . .	-	8th,	K, . .	-	-	-	-	1
Southbridge, .	Worcester, .	-	6th,	K, . .	-	-	-	-	1
Springfield, .	Hampden, .	2d Regiment, .	2d,	-	-	-	-	-	-
" .	" . .	-	2d,	B, G, K, H, ‡	-	-	-	-	4
Stoneham, .	Middlesex, .	-	6th,	H, . .	-	-	-	-	1
Taunton, .	Bristol, .	-	1st,	F, . .	-	-	-	-	1
Wakefield, .	Middlesex, .	-	6th,	A, . .	-	-	-	-	1
Waltham, .	" .	-	6th,	F, . .	-	-	-	-	1
Westford, .	" .	-	-	-	F, §	-	-	-	1
Woburn, .	" .	-	6th,	G, . .	-	-	-	-	1
Worcester, .	Worcester, .	-	2d,	A, C, H, K,	-	-	-	-	4
" .	" . .	-	-	-	-	B,	-	-	1
" .	" . .	-	9th,	G, . .	-	-	-	-	1

* Co. E, Naval Brigade. † Co. G, Naval Brigade. ‡ Co. H, Naval Brigade.

§ Detachment at Carlisle, Chelmsford and North Chelmsford.

TABLE No. 4. — *Allowances, Armory Rents, 1903.*

CITY OR TOWN.	ORGANIZATION.	Amount re- turned by City or Town.	Amount al- lowed.
Adams, . . .	Co. M, Second Regiment Infantry, . .	\$900 00	\$400 00
Attleborough, .	I, Fifth " " " . . .	720 00	300 00
Beverly, . . .	E, Eighth " " " . . .	400 00	400 00
Boston, . . .	Headquarters First Brigade, . . .	200 00	200 00
" . . .	" Second " " " . . .	954 00	200 00
" . . .	" First Reg't Heavy Art., . . .	200 00	200 00
" . . .	" Fifth " Infantry, . . .	200 00	200 00
" . . .	" Sixth " " " . . .	200 00	200 00
" . . .	" Ninth " " " . . .	200 00	200 00
" . . .	" First Battalion Cavalry, . . .	200 00	200 00
" . . .	Co. A, First Reg't Heavy Artillery, . .	400 00	400 00
" . . .	C, " " " " . . .	400 00	400 00
" . . .	D, " " " " . . .	400 00	400 00
" . . .	G, " " " " . . .	400 00	400 00
" . . .	K, " " " " . . .	400 00	400 00
" . . .	L, " " " " . . .	400 00	400 00
" . . .	A, Fifth " Infantry, . . .	1,200 00	50 00
" . . .	H, " " " " . . .	400 00	-*
" . . .	A, Ninth " " " . . .	400 00	400 00
" . . .	B, " " " " . . .	400 00	400 00
" . . .	C, " " " " . . .	400 00	400 00
" . . .	D, " " " " . . .	400 00	400 00
" . . .	E, " " " " . . .	400 00	400 00
" . . .	H, " " " " . . .	400 00	400 00
" . . .	I, " " " " . . .	400 00	400 00
" . . .	L, Sixth " " " . . .	1,325 00	50 00
" . . .	Headquarters and four companies, First Corps Cadets, . . .	4,800 00	1,800 00
" . . .	Battery A, Light Artillery, . . .	600 00	600 00
" . . .	Co. A, First Battalion Cavalry, . . .	2,000 00	600 00
" . . .	D, " " " " . . .	1,200 00	500 00
" . . .	A, Naval Brigade, . . .	400 00	400 00
" . . .	B, " " " " . . .	400 00	400 00
" . . .	C, " " " " . . .	400 00	400 00
" . . .	Signal Corps, First Brigade, . . .	200 00	200 00
" . . .	" Second " " " . . .	200 00	200 00
" . . .	Ambulance Corps, . . .	300 00	300 00
Brockton, . . .	Co. I, First Reg't Heavy Artillery, . .	1,000 00	-*
Cambridge, . .	B, " " " " . . .	400 00	316 66
" . . .	B, Fifth Regiment Infantry, . . .	400 00	400 00
" . . .	C, Eighth " " " . . .	300 00	316 66
Carlisle, . . .	Detachment F, Cavalry, . . .	75 00	75 00
Chelmsford, . .	" F, " " " . . .	300 00	300 00
Chelsea, . . .	Co. H, First Reg't Heavy Artillery, . .	785 15	400 00
Clinton, . . .	K, Ninth Regiment Infantry, . . .	400 00	400 00
Concord, . . .	I, Sixth " " " . . .	400 00	400 00
Everett, . . .	B, Eighth " " " . . .	400 00	400 00
Fall River, . .	Headquarters Naval Brigade, . . .	200 00	200 00
" . . .	Co. F, Naval Brigade, . . .	400 00	400 00
" . . .	I, " " " " . . .	400 00	400 00
" . . .	M, First Reg't Heavy Artillery, . . .	600 00	400 00
Fitchburg, . .	B, Sixth Regiment Infantry, . . .	400 00	400 00
" . . .	D, " " " " . . .	400 00	400 00
Framingham, . .	E, " " " " . . .	700 00	200 00
Gloucester, . .	G, Eighth " " " . . .	1,000 00	200 00
Greenfield, . .	L, Second " " " . . .	400 00	400 00
Haverhill, . . .	F, Eighth " " " . . .	680 00	300 00
Hingham, . . .	K, Fifth " " " . . .	400 00†	366 70
Holyoke, . . .	D, Second " " " . . .	400 00	300 00
Hudson, . . .	M, Fifth " " " . . .	400 00	400 00

* Nothing.

† 11 months, 2 days (rate of \$400).

TABLE No. 4—Concluded.

CITY OR TOWN.	ORGANIZATION.	Amount re- turned by City or Town.	Amount al- lowed.
Lawrence, .	Headquarters First Battalion Lt. Art.,	\$200 00	\$200 00
" .	Battery C, " " " "	600 00	600 00
" .	Co. F, Ninth Regiment Infantry, .	400 00	400 00
" .	L, Eighth " " " "	400 00	400 00
Lowell, .	C, Sixth " " " "	400 00	400 00
" .	G, " " " " " "	400 00	400 00
" .	M, Ninth " " " " " "	400 00	400 00
Lynn, .	D, Eighth " " " " " "	400 00	400 00
" .	I, " " " " " " " "	400 00	400 00
" .	E, Naval Brigade,	400 00	400 00
Malden, .	L, Fifth Regiment Infantry, .	400 00	400 00
Marlborough, .	F, Sixth " " " " " "	300 00	300 00
Medford, .	E, Fifth " " " " " "	800 00	400 00
Milford, .	M, Sixth " " " " " "	500 00	400 00
Natick, .	L, Ninth " " " " " "	400 00	200 00
New Bedford, .	E, First Regiment Heavy Art., .	800 00	400 00
" " .	G, Naval Brigade,	800 00	100 00
Newton, .	C, Fifth Regiment Infantry, .	400 00	400 00
Northampton, .	I, Second " " " " " "	400 00	400 00
Orange, .	E, " " " " " " " "	400 00	400 00
Pittsfield, .	F, " " " " " " " "	500 00	400 00
Plymouth, .	D, Fifth " " " " " "	800 00	150 00
Salem, .	Hdqs. Eighth Regiment Infantry, .	250 00	-
" .	Co. H, " " " " " "	1,000 00	200 00
" .	Headquarters and four companies, Second Corps Cadets,	2,000 00	1,500 00
Somerville, .	Co. K, Eighth Regiment Infantry, .	400 00	325 00†
" .	M, " " " " " " " "	400 00	400 00
Southbridge, .	K, Sixth " " " " " "	400 00	400 00
Springfield, .	Hdqs. Second Regiment Infantry, .	200 00	200 00
" .	Co. B, " " " " " " " "	400 00	400 00
" .	G, " " " " " " " "	400 00	400 00
" .	K, " " " " " " " "	400 00	400 00
" .	H, Naval Brigade,	400 00	400 00
Stoneham, .	H, Sixth Regiment Infantry, .	600 00	400 00
Taunton, .	F, First Regiment Heavy Art., .	400 00	400 00
Wakefield, .	A, Sixth Regiment Infantry, .	600 00	400 00
Waltham, .	F, Fifth " " " " " " " "	1,125 00	400 00
Westford, .	Detachment F, Cavalry, . . .	175 00	175 00
Woburn, .	Co. G, Fifth Regiment Infantry, .	400 00	300 00
Worcester, .	Battery B, First Battalion Light Art.,	600 00	600 00
" .	Co. A, Second Regiment Infantry, .	400 00	400 00
" .	C, " " " " " " " "	400 00	400 00
" .	H, " " " " " " " "	400 00	400 00
" .	G, Ninth " " " " " " " "	400 00	400 00
		\$55,889 15	\$37,425 02

* Nothing.

† 9 months at \$300, 3 months at \$400.

1904.

GOVERNOR AND STAFF.

GOVERNOR AND COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

His Excellency JOHN L. BATES, of Boston.

ADJUTANT GENERAL.

Brig. Gen. SAMUEL DALTON, of Boston.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT GENERAL.

Lt. Col. WILLIAM CURTIS CAPELLE, of Boston. .

INSPECTOR GENERAL.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM H. BRIGHAM, of Hudson.

INSPECTOR GENERAL OF RIFLE PRACTICE.

Col. JAMES G. WHITE, of Newton.

ASSISTANT INSPECTORS GENERAL.

Lt. Col. GEORGE H. BENYON, of Watertown.

Lt. Col. WALTER C. HAGAR, of Boston.

Lt. Col. EDWARD H. GIHON, of Wakefield.

Lt. Col. JOHN PERRINS, JR., of Boston.

Lt. Col. CHARLES F. WONSON, of Gloucester.

Lt. Col. JENNESS K. DEXTER, of Springfield.

SURGEON GENERAL.

Brig. Gen. ROBERT A. BLOOD, of Boston.

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL.

Brig. Gen. HENRY S. DEWEY, of Boston.

COMMISSARY GENERAL.

Brig. Gen. FREDERICK B. CARPENTER, of Boston.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER GENERAL.

Maj. FRANK B. STEVENS, of Newton.

AIDES-DE-CAMP.

Maj. HENRY HASTINGS, of Boston.

Maj. CHARLES HAYDEN, of Nahant.

Maj. AINSLEY R. HOOPER, of Boston.

Maj. WILLIAM M. CLARKE, of Boston.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
Report of the Adjutant General,	3-10
Report of the Inspector General,	11-42
Report of the Surgeon General,	43-45
Report of the Commissary General,	46-48
Report of the Judge Advocate General,	50
Report of the Board of Military Examiners,	51
Report of the Inspector General of Rifle Practice,	52-65
Joint Manœuvres at Fort Riley,	66-88
Report of the Quartermaster General,	9, 10
Reports of Commanding Officers M. V. M.,	89-106

APPENDIX :—

Officers M. V. M., retired,	109-113
Casualties (Officers), M. V. M.,	114
Commissions Vacant,	114
Casualties (Enlisted Men),	115
Register M. V. M.,	116-201
Roster M. V. M.,	202-214
Table No. 1, Enrolled Militia,	214
Table No. 2, Organization, M. V. M.,	215
Table No. 3, Location of Headquarters and Armories,	216, 217
Table No. 4, Armory Rent Roll,	218, 219
Governor and Staff, 1904,	220

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER

OF

STATE AID AND PENSIONS.

FOR THE YEAR 1903.



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Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF STATE AID AND PENSIONS,
STATE HOUSE, BOSTON, Jan. 14, 1904.

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives.

I present herewith to your honorable bodies the annual report of the department of State Aid and Pensions, the part relating to State aid being for the year 1902 and that relating to pensions covering the year 1903.

Very respectfully,

CHARLES W. HASTINGS,
Commissioner.

REPORT.

STATE AND MILITARY AID.

Disbursements of State and military aid and for the burial of indigent soldiers, sailors and marines, their wives, widows and dependent fathers and mothers, were made by 349 cities and towns in the Commonwealth during the year 1902, as follows : —

State aid to soldiers and dependents, civil war, . . .	\$701,947 04
State aid to soldiers and dependents, war with Spain, . .	4,228 50
Military aid to soldiers and sailors, civil war, . . .	45,457 98
Military aid to soldiers and sailors, war with Spain, . .	5,371 28
Burial expenses of indigent soldiers and dependents, . .	27,066 02
<hr/>	
Total for 1902,	\$784,070 82

These figures show an expenditure in 1902 over 1901 of \$15,340.34, which was caused by an increase of disbursements in State aid cases. The expenses under military aid and burial of soldiers decreased, a little rising \$2,000. .

Recipients of State aid on account of the civil war are classified as follows : —

Pensioned soldiers and sailors, . . .	7,015	Increase of 26
Wives of same,	867	Increase of 14
Widows of same,	6,536	Increase of 196
Dependent mothers,	251	Decrease of 36
Dependent fathers,	7	Decrease of 2
Army nurses,	9	Decrease of 3

Net increase of cases during 1902, 195.

Average cost to State per person aided, per annum, about \$48.

Recipients of State aid on account of the war with Spain are classified as follows : —

Pensioned soldiers,	. . . . .	20
Widows,	. . . . .	28
Wives,	. . . . .	1
Dependent mothers,	. . . . .	21
Dependent fathers,	. . . . .	5
Children under fourteen,	. . . . .	28

An increase of 1 over 1901.

Military aid was extended to 825 soldiers and sailors of the civil war and to 84 of the war with Spain, at an expense to the State of \$50,829.26, — a decrease of \$1,272.55 from the previous year. Expenditures for military aid on account of the civil war will gradually decrease, but slowly; for although numbers die each year, the living, by reason of advanced age and increased disabilities, require a larger outlay for support.

In connection with the execution of this law, the commissioner desires to acknowledge the services rendered the department by Surg.-Gen. Robert A. Blood, whose semi-weekly examinations of military aid cases greatly facilitate the work of the office in determining the amount of aid, based on actual disabilities.

*Burial Expenses of Indigent Soldiers and their Wives,
Widows, Mothers, and Army Nurses.*

Under the provisions of chapter 79 of the Revised Laws, as amended by chapter 292, Acts of 1902, there were buried 779 persons, classified as follows: —

Civil war: —

Soldiers,	. . . . .	601
Widows,	. . . . .	108
Wives,	. . . . .	41
Mothers,	. . . . .	16

War with Spain: —

Soldiers,	18
-----------	-----------	----

Total,	779
--------	-----------	-----

Expense to the State, \$27,066.02, — a decrease of \$804.63 from 1901.

By the provisions of chapter 250 of the Acts of 1902; the provisions of sections 20 and 21 of chapter 79 of the

Revised Laws, relative to the burial of indigent soldiers, were extended to include such army nurses as are entitled to State aid under existing laws.

The consolidation of the State pension agency with the department of State aid (see chapter 192, Acts of 1902) took effect on the first day of July, 1902. The union of the two offices has increased the efficiency and convenience of both, at reduced expense to the State.

The force of agents and clerks in the State aid office remains the same as in 1901, except that Maj. Francis A. Bicknell, who had served as agent since 1894, was appointed chief clerk, at an annual salary of \$1,500.

Dr. Henry Shaw, special agent for the investigation of cases involving questions of settlement, has hitherto been subject to call, and salaried at \$25 per month. In view of his valuable service as an expert on settlement law, coupled with his ability to diagnose the disabilities of applicants for aid, I recommend that Dr. Shaw be employed as a regular agent, with his time wholly at the disposal of the State, at a salary of \$600 a year.

The provisions of chapter 79 of the Revised Laws, for the payment of State and military aid, will expire with the year 1904. It will, therefore, be necessary for the present Legislature to take action upon the matter, if authority to continue this patriotic and beneficent aid is to exist after that time.

In view of the infirmities incident to advanced age, and slender resources of the great majority of persons receiving aid, and as it has ever been the practice of the Commonwealth to deal not only justly, but generously, with its old soldiers and sailors and their dependents, it can hardly be questioned that the Legislature will make provision to continue the present law, or have framed a new act, embodying all recent amendments and such changes as may be deemed advisable.

The question of amending the law relating to soldiers' relief by cities and towns came before the Legislature of 1903 through a bill (House, No. 1481) which provided that all disbursements of such relief should be reimbursed from

the treasury of the Commonwealth. The bill passed the House, but failed in the Senate.

As the provisions of the bill involved a radical departure from all previous legislation relating to State and military aid, and entailed a very large expense to the State, estimated at three-quarters of a million dollars annually, and as the details and effects of the proposed law were never thoroughly considered by any committee of the General Court, it seems advisable at this time to set forth some of the peculiar features of the bill, and the results if enacted into law.

The soldiers' relief law, sections 18 and 19, chapter 79, Revised Laws, provides for assistance, when necessary, to certain persons, wholly at the expense of the city or town in which the person has a legal settlement. Recipients of this relief are classified as follows:—

1. Soldiers and sailors of other States, having moved into this State and gained legal settlements by residence and taxes; and their wives, widows, dependent fathers and mothers, and children under the age of sixteen years.

2. Certain soldiers and sailors belonging to Massachusetts by credit and quota, and their dependents, as classed above, in cases where only the soldier or sailor alone is eligible to receive the limit of State aid, and where the pension and aid are insufficient to meet the wants of the whole family especially if there are several young children.

3. Wives, widows and dependent fathers and mothers now receiving the limit of State aid (\$4 a month), and where age and necessities require more relief.

In reference to the first class, *i.e.*, soldiers who served on the quota of other States, and have moved into Massachusetts and acquired settlements, it is difficult to see on what grounds of equity or fairness the State at large should be taxed to support this class of persons, and thus relieve the municipality of expense that legally and justly belongs to it.

More particularly is shown the extremely unjust discrimination of the proposed law in this respect, when we consider the fact that in all cases where Massachusetts soldiers and sailors draw military aid, based on legal settlements, one-

half only of the aid given is charged to the Commonwealth ; that is, the State shares equally with the municipality in the expense of assistance. Thus it appears that a soldier credited to another State, by moving into Massachusetts, gaining a settlement, and applying for soldiers' relief, would be provided for wholly at the expense of the State, and at double the cost of one of our own soldiers.

Such a law would be a standing invitation to soldiers and sailors of other States to move into Massachusetts, and secure support and consideration that our own soldiers have never been eligible to receive under any law since the close of the war of the rebellion.

Under such a law it would be quite possible for cities and towns to completely nullify the military aid law, and be relieved of all expense by simply calling the aid furnished soldiers' relief, and charge the whole amount to the Commonwealth.

Another notable and fatal defect in the proposed law is the lack of provision for the thorough supervision and control by the State aid department of disbursements, and the loose, unsafe method of certifying the expense to the Treasurer of the Commonwealth. Comparing, in these respects, the proposed amendment with the requirements of regular State and military aid laws embodied in chapter 79, Revised Laws, the wide divergence from safe and long-established custom will be quickly seen. On the whole, it would seem to be impossible to formulate a more inconsistent and indefensible proposition and enact it into law.

PENSION DEPARTMENT.

Deputy Commissioner Col. J. B. Parsons furnishes the following statements relating to the business of the office under his immediate charge : —

The only pension legislation enacted by Congress during the last year was the increasing of pensions of survivors of the Mexican war to \$12 per month ; the raising of pensions for total deafness, due to causes originating in the service, to \$40 per month ; and the increasing of pensions for loss of a leg or an arm, as follows : —

For the loss of one hand or one foot, or total disability in the same, to \$40 per month.

For the loss of an arm at or above the elbow, or a leg at or above the knee, to \$46 per month.

For the loss of an arm at the shoulder, or a leg at the hip joint, or where the same is in such condition as to prevent the use of an artificial limb, to \$55 per month.

For the loss of one hand and one foot, or total disability by reason of the same, \$60 per month.

For the loss of both feet, \$100 per month.

This act applies only to those who are already in receipt of a pension, or who shall hereafter be pensioned for the loss of an arm or a leg, or total disability therefrom, the same having been incurred during services and in the line of duty. No applications need be made for the increases, as the pension agents were directed to pay the additional amounts to those entitled who were on the rolls, without applications.

One visit to Washington was made during the year, for the purpose of personally investigating some complicated cases, and to keep in touch with the Pension Bureau and the different departments of the Army and Navy with which we have more or less correspondence. In all departments the most courteous treatment was received, and our relations with the different Bureaus is all that could be desired. I wish particularly to thank the officials of the Pension Bureau and the auditors of the War and Navy departments for the respectful and courteous manner in which our calls upon them are attended to.

I desire to call attention to the efficient and responsible work performed by Miss Louisa C. Evans, who, since the consolidation of the departments of State aid and pensions, has been doing the work in this office heretofore performed by a male clerk who received \$1,800 a year. In view of the additional duties and responsibility attaching to the position of first clerk, and the valuable service which, by long training and experience, she is able to render the State, I respectfully recommend that the salary of Miss Evans be raised from \$1,000 to \$1,200 a year.

